"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Tuesday probably rain and warmer; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 10.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,828. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

HILLQUIT SAYS HIS ELECTION WILL FORCE PEACE

If He Wins "It Will Be a Clear Mandate to Open Negotiations."

ASKS WHY WE CONTINUE

World Is Ready for a Negotiated Peace, He Says, and "Why Not Now?"

FUSION CAMPAIGN UPON HIM

Hylan Regarded as Beaten, and a Mitchel Victory Certain if Situation Is Understood.

"A Socialist victory in the city election will be a clear mandate to our Government to open immediate negotiations for peace," said Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, in addressing a large audience in the New Star Casino, 107th Street and Lexington Avenue, yesterday afternoon.

The statement was greeted with applause by some 4,000 persons who were crowded into the hall, and who had given the Socialist candidate a big ovation when he made his appearance.

"Some day," said Mr. Hillquit in his speech, "the warring nations must make peace. Why not now? The people in all the countries at war are yearning for peace. Then why continue the mad slaughter? The world is ready for a negotiated peace. Why not begin to negotiate at once? The fundamental basis for peace is practically agreed upon by war-weary Europe. No nation has more just for conquest or imperialistic expansion. None has a desire to exact punitive indemnities.

"And yet there are those among us, some of the loudest war shouters and frenzied patriots, who openly and unblushingly urge war and bloodshed and destruction for the purely commercial advantages of our money Kaisers. A coterie of such gentlemen includes superpatriots like Colonel Roosevelt, William H. Taft, Elihu Root, and Julius Rosenwald."

At Park View Palace, 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, where Hillquit addressed another meeting, the crowd was so big that the candidate was compelled to address an overflow meetng in the basement as large as the one that greeted him in the hall.

Amos Pinchot came out for Morris Hillquit yesterday. In a letter he wrote to the candidate he said:

"I voted for Woodrow Wilson for President. I am not a Socialist and never expect to be one. But I am going to vote for you for Mayor. Most of the people in this city have learned by bitter experience that they can expect nothing from either Tammany or the Republicans or from a Fusion administration."

Announcement was made last night of several addresses by Dudley Field Malone at Socialist meetings. The largest of these will be on Wednesday evening at the Madison Square Garden under the auspices of the College Men's League for Hillquit and the Hillquit Nonpartisan League.

SEES A CLOSE FINISH TO MAYORALTY RACE

Hylan Is Losing Strength, Fusion Manager Says, but Vote Will Be Large.

No longer alarmed at the possibility of Tammany winning the election, the Mitchel-Fusion campaign managers will begin today to turn their heavy guns upon the Socialist Party, which the Fusion leaders admit has been growing in strength at the same time that the Tammany vote has been receding. The campaign managers expect that when the menace of socialism is thoroughly appreciated by the voters of New York they will turn in large numbers away from both Hylan and Bennett and vote for Mayor Mitchel. Emory R. Buckner, manager of the Mitchel campaign, said yesterday that the Socialist strength had reached its maximum, and that it would begin to recede from now on.

"Mayor Mitchel will win," declared Mr. Buckner. "The swing to Mitchel, which began to make itself felt about eight days ago, and which has been growing in strength every day, shows no abatement. This election cannot be forecast by party lines or by usual election 'dope.' Information from all over the city shows certain undeniable facts. Judge Hylan is losing every day, and showed his greatest strength the day he was nominated, and will show his weakest strength the day of election. The reasons for this are the exposures concerning his character, his constant flight from questions, his refusal to meet Mayor Mitchel, his canned speeches, and efforts to keep behind him a certain disloyal vote without being caught at it.

"Mr. Bennett is also losing votes every day. His public exhibitions border on the vaudeville and make him ridiculous, and his appearance before the Board of Estimate in an effort to criticise the city budget proves him thoroughly incompetent. A vote for Bennett is a vote for Hylan, and this is beginning to be realized. Bennett's candidacy is not a factor in the campaign except as an auxiliary to Tammany Hall in its effort to defeat Mitchel.

Recession From Hillquit.

"Mr. Hillquit has been steadily gaining strength from the beginning of the campaign until within two days ago.

Continued on Page 6.

Wilson Summons All to Food Sacrifice to Accomplish America's Objects in War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—As the nation is being enrolled this week in the movement for strict food economies, President Wilson today issued a statement upholding the plan, as follows:

"The chief part of the burden of finding food supplies for the peoples associated with us in war falls for the present upon the American people, and the drain upon supplies on such a scale necessarily affects the prices of our necessaries of life. Our country, however, is blessed with an abundance of foodstuffs, and if our people will economize in their use of food, providently confining themselves to the quantities required for the maintenance of health and strength; if they will eliminate waste; and if they will make use of those commodities of which we have a surplus, and thus free for export a larger proportion of those required by the world now dependent upon us, we shall not only be able to accomplish our obligations to them, but we shall obtain and establish reasonable prices at home.

"To provide an adequate supply of food both for our own soldiers on the other side of the seas and for the civil populations and the armies of the Allies, is one of our first and foremost obligations; for, if we are to maintain their constancy in this struggle for the independence of all nations, we must first maintain their health and strength. The solution of our food problems, therefore, is dependent upon the individual service of every man, woman, and child in the United States.

"The great voluntary effort in this direction which has been initiated and organized by the Food Administration under my direction offers an opportunity of service in the war which is open to every individual and by which every individual may serve both his own people and the peoples of the world. We cannot accomplish our objects in this great war without sacrifice and devotion, and in no direction can that sacrifice and devotion be shown more than by each home and public eating place in the country pledging its support to the Food Administration and complying with its requests.

"WOODROW WILSON."

GUARDS DOUBLED OVER FOOD HERE

Williams Acts Promptly Upon Hoover's Warning of Plot to Burn Stores.

MORE PRECAUTIONS TODAY

Local Administrator Learns of an Enormous Increase in Granary Fires.

Every food depot, every granary, and every place where food is stored in great quantities in this city was under double guard yesterday, and today it is probable that further steps will be taken by the police, the Home Guard, and the State and Federal food administrators to safeguard all food supplies in city and State. This action was taken as a result of the discovery of wholesale plots to burn and otherwise destroy the nation's food supply.

Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for New York City, received a telegram from Mr. Hoover on Saturday night warning him of the alleged conspiracy, and within a short time the police had been notified and steps taken to guard all places where a guard was believed necessary.

"The minute I received Mr. Hoover's telegram I notified the various stockyards officials and other people keeping foodstuffs. I gave it no publicity until every stockyard company was warned," said Mr. Williams yesterday.

"I wished the guards doubled at once, for fear that if the conspirators knew we had taken precautionary measures they would probably strike immediately. "Every one to whom I spoke was much concerned. The Police Department immediately took steps for protection. They were very much on guard anyway.

"I feel that we must double the guard at any point where food is stored in any quantity. Mr. Hoover was greatly impressed by the significance of the fires in Brooklyn and Kansas City. If there are any enemies here they will doubtless try to see to it that large quantities of foodstuffs are destroyed.

"I learned yesterday there has been an enormous increase in the percentage of granary fires compared with pre-war times. I get this information from insurance reports. I shall investigate tomorrow.

"The stockyard people were very interested that men who live in New Jersey be warned, but I understand that has already been done by Mr. Hoover. The slaughter houses were among the places that were immediately notified. I think that all depots where sugar, grain, cattle, and other food is kept should now be guarded on a war basis.

"I have got in touch with Police Commissioner Woods, and he has taken steps to meet with any situation which might arise. His men have already been on the job, and they will continue their usual vigilance."

At the warehouses of Swift & Co., Wilson & Co., and Sulzberger & Sons Company in First Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-sixth Streets, patrolmen have been on special guard duty since Saturday afternoon. There are patrolmen at the corners of Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Streets, in addition to the men on regular patrol. The police said the assignments were taken as precautionary measures, but no one in the East Fifty-first Street Station, from which the men were assigned, would go into the details of the plans to protect food storage places.

At other stations Lieutenants in charge said they knew about Mr. Hoover's request for extra protection for food supplies, but that no direct orders had been received from police headquarters. At the yards of the New York Stock Yard Company, at Sixtieth Street and the North River, the regular force of seven armed guards had been increased. The Superintendent of the yards said that this increase was due to large receipts of cattle coming in. He said he had heard some talk of additional guards and supposed they would be members of the Home Defense League, but had no news of regular patrolmen being assigned. He understood the additional guards were to be put on at the New York Stock Yards today.

The release of skilled farm laborers from service in the draft army has been asked by the New York State Food Commission, which feels that there will be difficulty in getting in next season's crops unless these men are released from military duty. The commission took this subject up with National Food Administrator Hoover at the conference

Continued on Page 20.

HOTEL ANSONIA, B'way, 73d to 74th, St. Furnished and unfurnished housekeeping apartments, select transient and table guests. Season and yearly leases.—Advt.

TO HELP SOLDIERS WHO BOUGHT BONDS

Thousands Subscribed Half Their Pay, Ignorant That Other Half Was Withheld.

BANKS WILL HELP TO PAY

Otherwise the Men Could Not Take Advantage of the New Insurance Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Treasury officials are evolving a plan, the details of which will be announced before Nov. 1, by which soldiers who subscribed half or more of their pay to buy Liberty bonds, apparently ignorant of the facts that the law withholds the other half until the end of the war, will be able to take out Government life and casualty insurance without going into debt. Such a plan—whatever the details by which it will seek to remedy a serious situation—was made imperative by the fact that thousands of draft army soldiers undergoing training at Camp Upton, Long Island, cannot make their monthly payments for Liberty bonds, care for the allotments and family allowances to be withheld from their pay, and at the same time avail themselves of the new soldiers' insurance law.

No sooner had the situation which developed not only at Camp Upton but at other cantonments and camps, been brought to the attention of Secretary McAdoo and other high officials in Washington than it was recognized that steps must be taken without delay to prevent those soldiers from being barred from soldiers' insurance.

The purchase of Liberty Loan bonds was not compulsory with soldiers in these camps, but it is asserted that Captains and Lieutenants in the camps, undoubtedly acting in a spirit of overzeal, urged each private to buy $150 worth of bonds to be paid for in ten months at the rate of $15 a month. As the private receives $30 a month, this purchase would absorb half of his pay for ten months.

Find Half Pay Withheld.

After nearly all of the 35,000 men at Camp Upton had subscribed for $150 or more of the bonds, the new soldiers' insurance law became known to them yesterday, and it was then that most of them learned that the Government proposed to withhold half of their pay under the compulsory family allowance plan of the new soldiers' insurance and compensation law.

It at once became evident to the men who had bought bonds that if they were to devote half of their $30 a month for ten months to paying for their bonds, and the remaining $15 was to be taken over by the Government for support of dependents, the soldiers would not be able to take out insurance without going into debt.

Officials of the Government were greatly surprised when this situation was brought to their attention, and it was decided to remedy it as quickly as possible. These officials are especially anxious that each soldier shall have the full benefit of insurance under the new law, and they do not intend to allow anything, not even the purchase of Liberty bonds, to interfere.

The plan on which Treasury officials are now at work will make it possible for each soldier who bought bonds to take out insurance without going beyond his pay. It is understood that the project contemplates an arrangement with the Federal Reserve Banks to take over a part of the soldier's monthly obligations toward the Liberty Loan.

The insurance and compensation law provides for a compulsory allotment from the pay of each soldier having a dependent wife, a wife divorced, to whom alimony has been decreed, or a child, and for a voluntary allotment to any other person, the sums to be withheld each month. It provides that the monthly compulsory allotment shall not be more than one-half the pay, or less than $15.

Government Adds to Allotment.

If a man has a wife the Government will pay her half of his monthly pay and $15 in addition. If he has a wife and child the Government will pay half of his pay in addition to $25. If he has a wife and two children the Government will pay them, in addition to half the

Continued on Page 3.

The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

LOAN ESTIMATED AT FIVE BILLIONS; MAY GO HIGHER

Washington Confident That Several Districts Will Exceed Maximums.

FULL RETURNS ON NOV. 1

Reserve Banks Face Gigantic Task in Compiling Totals—Swamped by Late Sales.

$35,000,000 IS ADDED HERE

The Morgan Firm Doubled Its Subscription to the Loan Late on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Treasury Department announced tonight that the amount subscribed to the second Liberty Loan was still a matter of speculation, but there is a general conviction that it has exceeded $5,000,000,000.

Several days will elapse before the total is ascertained, as the banks have until Thursday to make reports. These reports may make great changes in the calculations and push the amount far beyond the maximum. All of the districts have contributed more than their minimum allotment, and many of them will exceed their maximums enough to carry the weaker districts to the high mark in the general total.

New York, Chicago, Cleveland, and San Francisco districts showed great strength in the late returns. How far New York will go over its maximum mark of $1,500,000,000 is a matter of conjecture here. Some think the excess may reach $250,000,000. Chicago chairmen have begun to feel that its total may reach $700,000,000, the district's maximum. Every message from there has shown new increases. Heads of other districts rose infrequently from their avalanche of returns long enough to ask that final judgment be withheld for a few days, or until all sales had been thoroughly canvassed.

The Chicago and Kansas City districts have sent in returns nearer complete than any others. They do not approximate the total in either State, but they show healthy sales in all sections. Cook County, including Chicago, shows $190,000,000; Illinois, outside of Cook County, $70,000,000; Indiana, $70,000,000; Iowa, $90,000,000; Michigan, $116,000,000; Wisconsin, $75,000,000.

Kansas City reports Kansas, $29,151,250; Colorado, $20,257,650; Oklahoma, $28,193,990; Nebraska, $34,984,200; Missouri, $27,810,500; Wyoming, $5,494,900, and New Mexico, $1,555,100. This incomplete total is $35,000,000 more than Kansas City's minimum, and shows a grand total of about $147,000,000. Uncounted subscriptions, it was reported, were arriving in every mail.

"Every State in our district has exceeded its minimum allotment," the Minneapolis district reported. "Many townships have sold bonds to every family; large manufacturing establishments have sold to every employe. Some of the most rabid German sympathizers, including ministers, are now stanch supporters of the Government and for the last week have been soliciting for bonds. Many communities which first refused to organize now are working of their own accord. Change in sentiment is as of great value as is the raising of money."

At last reports the San Francisco district had passed its minimum, and many cities had gone beyond their maximum. The city of San Francisco reported $70,000,000. Arizona and Utah were beyond their maximums, along with 20 per cent. of the California counties. Washington had exceeded its minimum by $10,000,000 or more, and Nevada's 100,000 citizens had subscribed $3,300,000.

Messages from the Dallas, Atlanta, St. Louis, and Richmond districts told of great displays of enthusiasm on the last day of the sale, but added that many reports on final totals were badly delayed.

Indians of the United States subscribed $3,866,750, according to latest reports made to Secretary McAdoo by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Figures now in show that the army has subscribed something over $82,000,-

Continued on Page 7.

TEUTONS TAKE GORIZIA, CIVIDALE, 100,000 ITALIANS AND 700 GUNS; FRANCE PLANS TO HELP HER ALLY

ALLIES GAIN IN FLANDERS

All of Merckem Peninsula, South of Dixmude, Is Now Occupied.

BELGIANS A BIG FACTOR

Cross Morasses and Flooded Areas and Fling Themselves Resistlessly on Foe.

FRENCH HELP IN ATTACK

All the Towns in the Area Now Won—British in Raid East of Ypres.

French Cabinet in Council to Devise Aid for Italy

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Cabinet met this evening to determine upon co-operation of the Allies on the Italian front. President Poincaré presided.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The allied forces in Flanders have captured the entire Merckem Peninsula, two miles south of Dixmude, following up their successes of yesterday.

The peninsula is a strip of land in which Merckem lies, surrounded by streams or canalized rivers on all sides except to the eastward.

Belgian and French troops were responsible for the success, advancing across morasses with comparatively little hindrance from the foe.

An Associated Press dispatch from the British front gives this view of the value of the gains:

"The story of the highly important victory won by the French and Belgian Armies over the marshlands of Flanders yesterday is the record of a spectacular military operation, which before its completion would have been branded as impossible by the average expert. It is a story of men who battled their way forward over morasses and through water, into which they sank literally to their necks at times, and, with rifle and cold steel, conquered the enemy in a large and vital strip of territory, which includes within its borders such places as Kippe, Merckem, Aschhoope, Verbrandesmis, and Kostermoien.

"The striking feature of the performance lies in the part played by the Belgians in yesterday's drive. When the poilus reached the neighborhood of Luyghem in the afternoon and began their assault on this place, the Belgians, who were watching from their lines across the floods, joined in, and numbers of them, piling into ferries, poled their way to the eastern shore and hurled themselves on the Germans concealed in concrete defences in the region north of Luyghem with such good effect that they quickly mopped up this entire northern tip of the so-called Luyghem Peninsula.

"The territory conquered yesterday is a strip of land about 7,000 yards long and varying in width from 1,500 yards at the narrowest place to 3,000 at the widest. If a line be drawn from a point just north of Langewaede westward almost to Sevekoten, this would constitute the base of the strip."

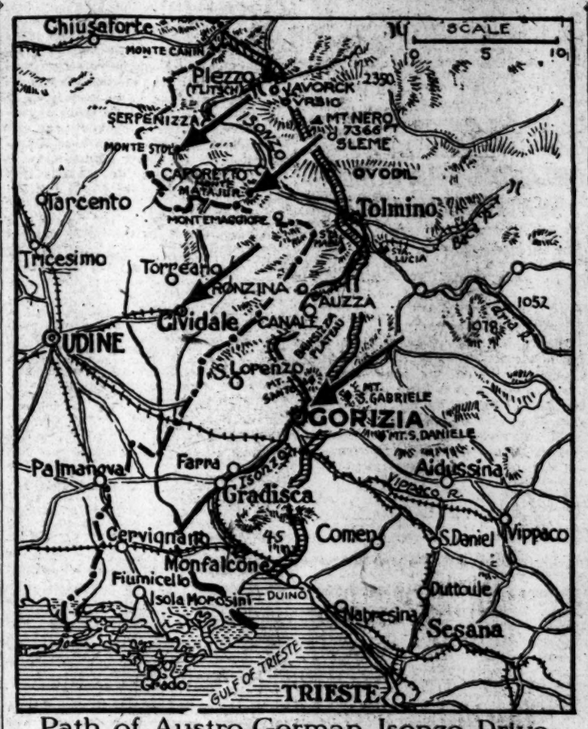
"From this base it extends in a northwesterly direction, running to its tip, (that is, the Luyghem Peninsula,) up into an inundated area formed on the west by the Yser waterways above Driegrachten, and on the east by the Steenluisvaart River, a large lake known as Le Blankaert and streams flowing southward from this body of water.

The night report of the British War Office says:

During the course of the day operations by French and Belgian forces north of Merckem were successfully carried out. The village of Luyghem was captured this morning by French troops and the whole Merckem Peninsula is now in the hands of the Allies. A further number of prisoners has been captured.

On the battlefront the activity of

Continued on Page 2.



Path of Austro-German Isonzo Drive.

The arrows indicate the principal points from which the invaders have driven the Italian forces—Gorizia and Cividale, which fell in the course of the operations described in yesterday's bulletins from Berlin; Monte Stol and Monte Majaru, the capture of which was announced in those of Saturday. The heavy double line marks the battle front as it existed before the Teuton drive started.

TEUTON HORDES PRESS THE ITALIANS

First Stages of Battle Described as the Usual Automatic Initial Success of a Heavy Attack.

PLAIN OF VENICE THE OBJECT

Italians Check Two Columns of the Enemy and Heavily Counterattack One.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY, Friday, Oct. 26.—The battle which commenced in the early hours of Wednesday is still in that initial stage of almost automatic victory for the attacker which follows an assault elaborately organized and strongly manned.

Mackensen's troops, having crossed the Isonzo at numerous points between Auzza, just north of Canale, and Plezzo (Flitch) to the north of Monte Nero, have climbed the high ridge along the right bank of the captured village of Caporetto, and thrust thence along the road toward Natisone Valley as far as Robie. They have occupied our thinly held line in Conca di Plezzo, and caused General Cadorna to fall back to the strongly prepared line, which corresponds roughly with the old frontier in the bend of the Isonzo below Caporetto.

The enemy's purpose is plain. These highlands are intersected by rivers, each running deep in a ravine with its level, winding road alongside it, leading back to the plain of Venice and its cities, and by an advance beyond Caporetto he might also hope to cut off Monte Nero and its garrison of the Alpini.

The last news I have heard from Monte Nero reported that the Alpini were holding out.

The attack which carried the enemy beyond Caporetto was conducted by Germans, of whom at least one army corps were employed. In the Isonzo Valley they thrust through the poor little village and along a road and developed a subsequent attack northward toward one of many Monte Stols which are scattered through the geography of these parts. Here they were pulled up dead by an unbending Italian defensive.

Another column advancing from the Caporetto Road near Idersko made for Luico and was not only stopped, but violently counterattacked by infantry under the command of a famous General.

The enemy's first assault made him momentarily master of a portion of the mountain, where numerous Italian batteries still remained, and it was around there and among the guns themselves that hand-to-hand fighting took place, which finally drove the enemy down the hill and left the Italians in possession of every gun upon the Bainsizza Plateau.

The Austrians are in great force, and our aerial reconnoissance reports that the roads and the country in the rear of the enemy are full of troops. What is certain is that the reinforcements include vast forces of artillery.

Along the whole of the active front the firing is intense. German airmen have been active all day. Little towns along the front are visited at almost half-hourly intervals.

The situation is a serious one, in the sense that Italy has again to put out every effort and to tax every resource. The temperament of the army adapts itself with difficulty to the sense of defeat, however local and temporary.

SEE GRAVE CRISIS IN ITALY'S ROUT

Washington Experts Fear the Possibility of the Conquest of Northern Provinces.

HOPE FOR ALLIED AID

Capital Expects to Hear of Dispatch of French and British Reinforcements.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Mackensen's drive through the Austro-Italian mountain passes into the Friulian plains of Northeastern Italy threatens to develop the most critical problem in the European military situation since the battle of the Marne.

Italian military men were confident of the ability of General Cadorna to check the steam-roller advance of Mackensen's men; but the rapid advance of the German forces in great numbers, with apparently large captures of men and guns, the retreat of the Italian forces, first toward their own boundary line, then the surrender of their hard-won positions on the Bainsizza Plateau, the loss of Gorizia, and even of Cividale—the last on Italian soil—have forced the conclusion that the situation for Italy is most desperate, and that unless heroic remedies are applied immediately, much of Northern Italy may pass into the hands of the Germans.

The immediate objective of Mackensen is Udine, the principal rail centre of the Friulian plain, and the most important point between Venice and the Austrian border. With Udine in his possession, it is not doubted here—bearing in mind the manner in which he developed his famous Rumanian campaign—that Mackensen will strike a swift blow at Venice and move westward toward Padua and Verona. The failure of the Italians to check the Germans at the passes was most unfortunate, and may force the Entente Allies to a complete revision of their military plans.

It is difficult for military men to believe, after the high hopes which were developed by General Cadorna's brilliant offensive of last Summer, that such sudden reverses should have come to the Italian arms. The official admissions by the Rome Government of the yielding of important territory, along with tonight's admission that Mackensen's forces have actually invaded Italian soil, show that the situation is most grave from the military point of view, particularly when it is remembered that the brilliant Mackensen, who is managing the German campaign, is the man who overran Rumania with his horde of men carrying out his pincers plan of campaign.

Like the Rumanian Campaign.

The earlier stages of the campaign Mackensen is now conducting are not dissimilar to those of his Rumanian campaign. The Rumanians were permitted to cross the Carpathians, and their advance was heralded as meaning the invasion of Austria, just as the gains made by the Italians in the Bainsizza Plateau region were declared by Italian leaders to mark the beginning of the opening of the "road to Vienna." It has been the Italian contention for three months that the Italian front

Continued on Page 2.

TRY TELEGRAFO CIGAR. Vera Mildy. Fine & Filford.—Advt.

ROME CHARGES COWARDICE

Official Bulletin Says Part of Second Army Fled Without Fighting.

TWO ARMIES IN RETREAT

Austro-Germans Are Pressing Forward from the Julian Alps to the Sea.

MONTE SANTO HAS BEEN WON

Invaders Menace Udine, the Railroad Centre of the Rich Region of Friuli.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (via London.)—The Austrians and Germans have forced their way through the mountains to the plains of Northern Italy, capturing the City of Gorizia, on the Isonzo, and the town of Cividale, which the Italians left in flames.

The War Office, which makes this announcement, says in a statement issued tonight that the number of Italian prisoners taken is 100,000, that 400 guns have been captured, and that the Italian Second and Third Armies are in retreat.

The text of the night report follows:

The Italian Second and Third Armies are in retreat toward the west.

Our pursuit is advancing rapidly from the mountains as far as the sea.

Up to the present 100,000 prisoners and 700 guns have been enumerated.

The Italian front as far as the Adriatic Sea is said to be wavering.

The War Office announcement issued this afternoon says:

Rapid development of the united attack on the Isonzo again brought entire success yesterday. The Italian forces which sought to prevent our divisions from emerging from the mountains were thrown back by powerful thrusts. In the evening German troops forced their way into the burning town of Cividale, the first town in point of position in the plain.

The Italian front as far as the Adriatic Sea is wavering. Our troops are pressing forward on the whole line.

Gorizia, the much-disputed town in the Isonzo battles, was taken early this morning by Austro-Hungarian divisions.

The number of prisoners has been increased to more than 80,000 and the number of guns to more than 600.

Monte Santo Won, Vienna Reports.

VIENNA, Saturday, Oct. 27, (via London, Oct. 28; British Admiralty per Wireless Press.) — Austro-Hungarian General Headquarters today issued the following official statement on the operations in the Italian theatre of war:

The blow directed against the chief Italian front under the personal command of the Emperor-King develops with great force. Our veteran glorious Isonzo troops and German forces, advancing with irresistible thrusts, have won great successes. The brotherhood in arms of the allied troops, welded on numerous battlefields and sealed by the blood of our dead, has proved itself anew in an incomparable manner.

On the Upper Isonzo our Alpine troops have conquered territory and overcome the enemy in the rocky district of Monte Rombon, and elsewhere they have shown tenacious endurance and energy. Southwest of Karfreit Prussian and Silesian troops took by storm the lofty Monte Matajur. There and west of Tolmino the fighting was altogether in Italian territory.

On the Bainsizza Plateau the Italians defended themselves on the once hotly contested Height 652, near Vodice. Monte Santo, so highly celebrated as the prize of victory in the eleventh Isonzo battle, was captured after fighting.

The sons of all districts of Austria-Hungary competed in the joy of attack of two Austro-Hungarian divisions near Canale and east of Bajught, capturing 1,600 prisoners and 200 guns. We stand on the Isonzo north of Gorizia.

The Seventeenth Hungarian Division, which for more than two years held victorious watch on the Lower Isonzo, deprived the enemy by a sudden storming attack of his first line. Italians to the number of 3,500 fell into their hands.

The total number of prisoners captured is 60,000, and we have taken 500 guns and twenty-six airplanes.

Rome Calls Some Troops Cowards.

ROME, Oct. 28, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Units of the Italian Second Army surrendered or retreated without fighting, permitting the Austro-German forces to break the Italian left wing on the Julian front and invade Italy, says today's official report. The Italians are now retreating in accordance with the plan prepared, it is stated.

The bulletin reads:

The failure to resist on the part of some units forming our Second Army, which in cowardice retired without fighting or surrendered to the enemy, allowed the Austro-German forces to break into our left wing on the Julian front. The valiant efforts of other troops did not enable them to prevent the enemy from advancing into the sacred soil of our fatherland.

We are now [illegible] according to the plan [illegible]

President Anxious About Feeling in Europe; Questions Visitors About War Feeling Abroad

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—From a number of prominent Americans recently returned from European war fronts President Wilson is gathering first-hand testimony concerning conditions there and among civilian populations of America's allies. Men who have made observations within the last few weeks across the water have been welcome visitors to the White House, where they have been plied with questions by the President.

Of special interest to Mr. Wilson, according to most of these callers, are reports on the spirit of the civilians whose morale has such tremendous effect on the enthusiasm of their armies.

"How do the people talk?" "What do they think?" "How strong is their determination to win the war?" These are typical queries to which the President is reported as seeking full answers. So far the answers almost unanimously have been that the great mass of civilians of France, England, Russia, Italy, and other allies want no cessation of the war until Germany's menace is removed. Peace agitation, food riots, and other seeming indications of dissatisfaction, reported occasionally by cable from allied countries, are said to be caused by small proportions of the people, and to represent the spirit of the nations no more than cases of draft resistance represent America's ideas.

Russia holds the President's special interest. Dr. Frank Billings, the Chicago physician, who headed the American Red Cross Special Mission to that country, gave him strong assurance that the Russian common people wished passionately for the defeat of German militarism and intrigue, and had little thought of courting peace until that result was accomplished. The radical Bolshevski pacifists, he said, were a small minority, and their activity was influenced by German agents.

Somewhat similar reports were made by Dr. John R. Mott and Cyrus McCormick, members of the American Government Mission to Russia, who have talked with the President recently. William Allen White, Kansas editor, a White House visitor a few days ago, told Mr. Wilson that food riots in Italian cities were caused by popular feeling against bakers and food manipulators, and did not reflect dissatisfaction with the principles or conduct of the war.

stores and depots in the evacuated places were destroyed.

The record of many memorable battles fought with success by our brave soldiers during two and one-half years of war is sufficient to assure the Commander in Chief that the army to which the honor and safety of the country are confided will know how to fulfill its duty.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—It is estimated in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Rome that the Italians are opposed on the front of the Austro-German attack by forces four times their number.

Invaders Only 9 Miles From Udine.

Cividale is a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, nine miles northeast of the important railroad centre of Udine. It is near the entrance to the valley of the Natisone River, along which the Austro-German forces which broke the Italian line in the Tolmino region have battered their way. Cividale is in the foothills of the Julian Alps, beyond which lie the plains of Northern Italy.

Gorizia was captured by the Italians on Aug. 9, 1916, at the time of the synchronous offensive of the Allies on the French, Galician, and Italian fronts. The Italians took about 20,000 prisoners in the city. The capture of Gorizia was one of the most important successes of Italy's campaign against Austria. It is a town of 31,000 inhabitants on the Isonzo, half way down the river from Tolmino to the sea. It is strongly situated among hills of great defensive value, in which there was heavy fighting before the Italians reached the city itself. Gorizia is twenty-two miles northwest of Trieste, Austria's big seaport at the head of the Adriatic, the capture of which is one of the principal Italian aspirations in the war.

SAVE ITALY, OR SHE WILL MAKE PEACE

Sidney Low Voices British Apprehension of Results of Mackensen's Drive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 28.—Under the heading, "Save Italy; Urgent Need of Franco-British Help," Sidney Low writes as follows in The Daily Chronicle on a subject which has been much discussed in London circles, though not in the press:

"Another sudden and terrible crisis of the war has arisen. It may prove the beginning of the end for good or ill.

"The Italian armies of the Isonzo have been disastrously defeated for the moment—we may hope only for the moment. It is almost a debacle. The Italian line is falling back before the Austro-German host, with its concentrated and overpowering artillery.

"Cadorna may have to retire behind Tagliamento or even further. We seem to be witnessing the beginning of one of those great drives with massed infantry and the march of heavy guns like those which carried the Austro-Germans over Poland, Serbia, and Rumania. Another large tract of Allied territory—Friuli and Veneto, with their rich and noble cities and fertile fields—may fall into the destroying hands which have ravaged Belgium and Northeastern France.

"If Cadorna cannot stay the rush, he might even be compelled to withdraw across the Po and leave all Lombardy and Piedmont to the mercy of the invader. That, however, will not happen for the reason that before this stage is reached Italy will have made peace."

TEUTON PRESS IS JUBILANT.

Vienna Fremdenblatt Predicts for Italy the Fate of Rumania.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28.—The battle of the Isonzo evokes shouts of triumph in the German and Austrian press, particularly the latter.

According to a dispatch from Vienna, the Fremdenblatt goes so far as to declare that Italy will go the same way as Rumania, Serbia, and Russia, paying "a terrible price for the guilt of her unscrupulous, treacherous, and rapacious statesmen."

The Neues Wiener Tageblatt talks of the "sudden destruction of the Entente's last hope on European battlefields."

ORLANDO WILL FORM NEW ITALIAN CABINET

The Messaggero of Rome Says He Will Make Few Changes at Present.

ROME, Oct. 28.—Reports that Professor Vittorio Orlando, Minister of the Interior, in the retiring Boselli Cabinet, has been requested to form a new Ministry are confirmed by the Messaggero. This newspaper says that Professor Orlando will make only a few changes at present in the general composition of the Ministry, as it was constituted under Premier Boselli.

King Victor Emmanuel conferred this morning with Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, and Professor Orlando concerning a solution of the crisis.

SEE GRAVE CRISIS IN ITALY'S ROUT

Continued from Page 1.

offered the route to surest and most pivotal success because success on that front meant that the capture of Vienna would be within reach.

It now appears that the German high command, which, when appealed to by Vienna to send reinforcements to the Austrians, who were yielding ground before Cadorna's advance, was withholding its aid until the time seemed ripe to strike what might prove to be a real blow at Italy.

Cadorna Left Flanks Unprotected.

General Cadorna spent most of the Summer advancing from eminence to eminence of the Bainsizza Plateau. He made no real gains in the region north of the Bainsizza Plateau, or in the region of the Isonzo Valley, extending northward from the bridgehead at Santa Lucia, around Monte Nero and Monte Maggiore to Flitsch. South of Auzza, a point near Santa Lucia, the Italians in their recent offensive, crossed the Isonzo.

The Italians have known for more than two weeks that the Germans were assembling reinforcements to aid the Austrians. A semi-official dispatch from Rome a fortnight ago stated that not less than forty German and Austrian divisions had been sent to the Austro-Italian front. The Austrians began an artillery bombardment in the region of the Bainsizza Plateau last week.

It was hinted that the Austrians had begun a new offensive against the Italians, but that it had failed, and it was asserted that the Italians were thoroughly prepared. In the light of developments it now appears that this Austrian artillery bombardment was a feint to deceive the Italians as to the really dangerous Mackensen drive toward the plains of northern Italy.

Then came the surprise attack. From the few but most significant official announcements regarding the developments of the last week, it appears that Mackensen had moved his many divisions of fresh troops down the railways and highways toward the Tolmino front for his surprise move from the northeast. Part of these troops left the railway over which they had traveled from Vippach in the vicinity of Tarvis and moved down the highway through the Julian Alps toward Flitsch. The rest of the Mackensen force followed the railway around the Julian Alps through Festritz and Idria di Baza toward the Santa Lucia bridgehead across the Isonzo River near Tolmino.

It was at Flitsch and Santa Lucia that the Germans first came in contact with the Italians. They forced the Italians back on the line from Monte Maggiore to Auzza, and on Friday night the Italian Government admitted that this line had been forced to withdraw on the Italians' own boundary line. This made necessary the withdrawal of the Italians from the Bainsizza Plateau, because the Isonzo Valley swings around from Auzza to the west of Bainsizza and a movement of the Germans in force down this valley would isolate the Italians on the plateau.

Thousands Captured on the Plateau.

That the Germans did move down the Isonzo Valley is proved by the report that the Germans have taken Gorizia. The statement that the Italians have lost a total of 100,000 prisoners and 700 guns, and that the Second and Third armies are in retreat is interpreted as meaning that thousands of Italians on the Bainsizza Plateau were completely cut off and captured.

It is altogether probable that the movement of Mackensen's men down the Isonzo Valley from Santa Lucia, through the towns of Auzza, Canale, and Ternova, toward Gorizia was altogether too swift a movement for the Italians, who had thought themselves impregnably posted on the slopes of Monte San Gabriele and Monte Santo, because they were counting upon the offensive coming from the Austrians east of the plateau and not from Mackensen's new divisions coming through the Julian Mountains like Attila and the Huns of old.

Mackensen's Forces Divided?

The capture of Cividale would seem to indicate that not all of Mackensen's men came down the Santa Lucia route toward Gorizia, but that a second Mackensen force entered Italy through the Starasella Pass, on the Austro-Italian border, about half way between Monte Maggiore on the north and Santa Lucia on the south. The road southward through Flitsch passes through Saga to the town of Caporetto, which is about half way between Flitsch and Santa Lucia.

At Caporetto another road leads up the mountains toward the Starasella Pass and the Italian frontier. This pass skirts the vicinity of Monte Matajur, and thence the highway leads down the mountains toward the Friulian Plain. The first important point is Cividale, only nine miles east of Udine. From Udine the railroads radiate like spokes from a wheel hub. By moving southward from Udine to San Giorgio the Mackensen force would isolate the Italian force that had been operating around Monfalcone and hammering away at the Hermada Mountains, the principal barrier between the southernmost of the Italian armies and Trieste.

The unfolding of Mackensen's campaign indicates that without much delay he will move men southward from Gorizia toward Monfalcone, while troops are being sent to and through Udine toward San Giorgio.

Strong forces of Germans moving along the parallel railways extending westward from Udine and San Giorgio would have Venice as their objective.

Venice May Be Threatened.

The ability of Mackensen to carry forward this campaign as successfully as he pushed the Rumanian campaign would spell disaster—almost a débâcle—for the Italians. The compartimento of Venetia, which extends from the Gulf of Venice along the Austrian frontier to Lombardy, contains only two points that are fortified places in that part of Italy in time of peace. These points are Venice and Verona.

It would not surprise military observers here if it should develop that Mackensen had another army moving down from Tyrol through the Trentino section of Austria, along the valley of the Adige River through Trent toward Verona.

The developments in the regions of Gorizia and Udine would naturally have an effect on the Italian forces north of Verona, and if the Italians were to withdraw men from the Verona front to try to save the Udine front, the entry of the Germans through the River Adige route would be rendered all the easier.

French and British Aid Expected.

Washington is prepared to hear within forty-eight hours that British and French troops have been moved by train from the French front toward Italy. Word has already reached this city through Italian channels of a semi-official character that trains were already on their way from France to Italy with munitions and men; but this has not been confirmed officially.

The Entente Allies have a most vital interest in the maintenance of the safety of Italy against the onslaught of the Germans. Italy has had plenty of men, but has needed guns, munitions, coal, and supplies. It has been difficult to supply these on acount of the operations of German U-boats in the Mediterranean.

With the approach of Winter, it is understood that Germany has moved from the Irish coast submarines for use in Winter operations in a warmer climate, along the steamer routes leading to Italian ports. Italy has been appealing for tonnage and supplies, but it appears that these have been granted in part almost too late to be of avail. After the first news came of the opening of the Mackensen drive toward the latter part of last week it was announced that the United States Shipping Board had made an allotment of 100,000 tons of ocean transport to Italian routes.

This assignment of tonnage to Italy may be too late to save the situation, and unless there is a swift and sudden checking of Mackensen's drive the Italians may lose many more thousands of men and numerous guns, as well as important territory and strategic points.

Planning to Strike at France?

It was hinted last Summer in an Italian quarter that unless Italy received aid, and the passes on her northeastern border were made safe against invasion, the Germans might attempt to make a bold swing through the northern Italian compartimenti of Venetia, Lombardy, and Piedmont toward the border between France and Italy. If they were able to execute this movement they would have a route south of Switzerland into France and be able to shut off Italy completely from land communication with her nearest ally.

If it should be part of the plan of the German war lords to undertake so bold a back door entry into Southern France in an effort to force a complete rearrangement of the forces along the western front, the route of the Germans would swing them westward from Venice, Vicenza, and Verona in the compartimento of Venetia, through Mantua and Milan in Lombardy, and Alessandria and Turin in Piedmont. This route would lead across the Franco-Italian border near Susa into Savoy.

The reports from Rome tonight indicate that many men in the Second Italian Army surrendered or retreated without fighting. This army was commanded by General Capello and is the force that figured in much of the fighting of last Summer during the Italian offensive which captured the Bainsizza Plateau.

GEDDES TO DEFEND BRITISH NAVY POLICY

First Lord to Answer Admiralty's Critics in Parliament on Thursday.

HENDERSON IN NEW ATTACK

Shetland Raid Furnishes Ammunition for Those Who Demand Aggressive Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Sir Eric Geddes will make a detailed statement next Thursday in the House of Commons on the subject of the British naval policy and administration.

The First Lord of the Admiralty is not expected to have an altogether easy task in disposing satisfactorily of some of the criticisms which recently have been directed at the department of which he took charge in succession to Sir Edward Carson. Germany's successful raid upon a convoy near the Shetlands has brought to a head a certain amount of latent discontent with the Admiralty policy on grounds that may be roughly summarized in the phrase that it is too purely defensive and not sufficiently offensive.

The British failure to achieve a smashing victory in the battle of Jutland has rankled, and every incident, however relatively unimportant, in which the Germans have scored at sea since that time has added to the smart.

For some months Admiral W. H. Henderson has been urging in various published articles that the British Admiralty needs "a man or set of men with an instinctive genius for carrying on England's naval share of the war and making full use of the splendid fighting spirit of the officers and men and the very great preponderance of the naval forces of the Allies." He argues that the highest efficiency in the war can only be attained by the gradual elimination of those who, having been tried, show themselves to have failed or to be wanting in the intellectual and imaginative capacities necessary for supreme leadership.

Admiral Henderson holds that the abolition of court-martial at an early stage of the war greatly affected this question. In an article published in The Daily Mail this week he pointed his theory by suggesting that Admiral Jellicoe should have been tried by court-martial for his part in the battle of Jutland, recalling the fact that Admiral Calder in 1805, with fifteen British ships, met twenty French and Spanish ships, defeated the enemy and captured two ships, but allowed the others to escape in a fog, and for this was tried by a court-martial and reprimanded, "despite," as The Daily Mail puts it, "his excuse of low visibility."

"The Jutland battle," writes Admiral Henderson, "was a victory for neither side, but only an inconclusive action in which the strategical and tactical honors fell to the Germans. It is of no use denying that they gained their object of avoiding a decision and getting back to port, while we failed to take advantage of their discomfiture and missed the chance to gain our object of destroying them by the failure of the Grand Fleet to arrive.

"Precious minutes and touch with the enemy were lost, as stated in our own dispatch, because Admiral Beatty, who kept in touch with and was still engaging the enemy, was unsupported, although he asked for support; also because no detailed touch was kept with the enemy fleet during the night. Its whereabouts was apparently unknown in the morning, although it had passed during the night astern of our fleet and was already inside of it and to the south of it at daylight."

Mr. Henderson's suggestion of a court-martial of Admiral Jellicoe, who, after resigning the active command of the Grand Fleet became First Sea Lord, is unlikely to find much favor at the Admiralty, while the attitude of the Government on the whole question of finding scapegoats was sufficiently indicated by the reply given in the Parliament to Commander Belair's demand for an independent inquiry into the Shetlands affair. The Government said there would be an Admiralty inquiry.

"The result of this," Mr. Henderson retorts, "will not be made public and it will resolve itself into whitewashing the Admiralty which is responsible not only for our own operations and policy, but also for our part in the co-ordination and use of the naval forces of the Allies."

Parenthetically it may be mentioned that the advocates of an offensive naval policy against Germany frequently call to their support what is said to be the naval opinion at Washington. In this connection it is pertinent to recall that the official explanation recently given for censoring Arthur S. Pollen's article in Land and Water was that his views did not coincide with those held in Washington.

Sir Eric Geddes's forthcoming statement is expected by the naval correspondent of The Globe to be made the occasion of a determined attack on the personnel of the Board, the Admiralty, and the naval staffs.

"Two or three writers have established an implacable vendetta against Sir John Jellicoe," says the correspondent, "and are prepared to go to any lengths to discredit any policy for which he is professionally responsible. The attacks on Jellicoe are on a par with what used to happen in the raiding heyday of the Zeebrugge destroyer flotillas. When Mr. Balfour was First Lord of the Admiralty the demand was always for his particular head, but when he was succeeded by Sir Edward Carson and the raids still continued these same critics changed their tune to 'What's the matter with Vice Admiral Dover?'"

The Globe's correspondent traverses the Henderson argument respecting the Shetlands raid to the extent of a column, and says:

"At any rate, some credit is due to the British North Sea patrols for having been broken through only seven times in three years and three months. No previous war can show us anything capable of holding a candle to that remarkable record. It is quite true that attack and defense of convoys was responsible for much of the fighting of the old wars, but this only proves how impossible it is to argue usefully in a great many cases from the old wars to the new submarines. Apart from this, it was the first time a British convoy had been attacked since the beginning of the war, and the only other recorded instance occurred in the Baltic in June of last year, when the Russians made a raid on a German convoy and sank most of the merchantmen, together with two destroyers and an auxiliary cruiser.

"If on Oct. 17, the German ships had gone through into the Atlantic instead of attacking the convoy the responsibility would have been placed on the proper shoulders: i. e., the patrol squadrons, but unless it can be shown that these squadrons were either below the strength demanded by the sea officers or shackled by Admiralty instructions, I fail to see where the responsibility of Whitehall or Sir John Jellicoe comes in."

Although such incidents as the Shetlands raid leave an unpleasant taste in the mouth, there is no indication that public confidence either in the navy or in the seamen at the Admiralty has been appreciably shaken, and the press as a rule has fought shy of discussions calculated to weaken that confidence.

SAYS ALSACE BARS PEACE.

Vorwaerts Regards It as the Only Obstacle to an Understanding.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—Only the determination of France to recover Alsace-Lorraine stands in the way of an immediate termination of the war, in the opinion of Vorwaerts.

"The latest proceedings in the French Chamber of Deputies," the Socialist organ declares, "confirm Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann's interpretation that there is no issue prevailing outside that of Alsace-Lorraine regarding which a complete understanding is impossible. Germany, under present circumstances, cannot surrender Alsace-Lorraine. No one in Germany is even thinking of making France a present of the two provinces, and it would seem the French do not want them in the form of gift."

ALLIES GAIN MORE FLANDERS GROUND

Continued from Page 1.

both artilleries continued. The hostile artillery also has been more active than usual south of Lens.

The afternoon report says:

We improved our positions slightly during the night in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Roulers Railway.

On Friday night Belgian troops carried out a successful raid north of Dixmude, capturing thirteen prisoners and a machine gun. Yesterday morning Belgian troops, acting in conjunction with the French, crossed the inundations and occupied Merckem Peninsula, in the neighborhood of Vyfhuysen.

The Belgian communication issued at Havre today says:

A Belgian detachment operating in conjunction with the French advanced in the Vyfhuysen Peninsula and captured a number of prisoners, as well as considerable material, including three mine sweepers, patrol crossed Blankaert Lake and brought back a score of prisoners. Our artillery carried out numerous fires of destruction against the enemy batteries and organizations. The enemy replied weakly, except before Dixmude, where our fire caused bomb-fighting, which terminated quickly to our advantage.

Our aviators carried out sixty-one flights, including seventeen for the purpose of ranging the guns, fourteen for protection, and fifteen for pursuit. Two air engagements were fought.

The Belgian communication of yesterday, also made public, reads, in part:

Last night, following an emission of gas in the direction of German trenches in the region of Dixmude, one of our reconnoitring parties caused heavy losses among the enemy and brought back a score of prisoners and one machine gun, blowing up also a shelter from bomb throwers. Today we continued to co-operate directly by our fire with the French offensive in the region of Merckem. A Belgian detachment, after having traversed inundated territory, gained a footing in the enemy works in the region of Luyghem. Our reaction of the Germans was feeble. Spirited bomb-fighting in the neighborhood of Dixmude ended to our advantage.

The day report from the French War Office reads:

In Belgium we continued to make progress on our left, at the Laighem Peninsula, and reduced a number of small islands held by the enemy. The number of prisoners taken since yesterday exceeds 200.

On the Aisne front there was intermittent artillery fighting, which was very spirited in the region of Hurtebise. In Champagne we repulsed an enemy attack in the sector of Maisons.

We penetrated a German trench south of Forges Brook, on the left bank of the Meuse, and brought back prisoners.

Elsewhere the night was calm.

The night statement from the French War Office tonight reads:

North of the Aisne there was spirited artillery activity in the region of Pinon-Chavignon and Epine de Chevregny. About 12 o'clock the Germans delivered a strong attack against our positions north of the Froidmont Farm. Our fire drove back the enemy waves, which were broken up with serious losses. About sixty prisoners remained in our hands.

In the Argonne an enemy surprise attack was without result.

The artillery action was quite spirited in the Champagne, in the region of the Monts.

The day was calm everywhere else.

Berlin Says Allies Attacked in Vain.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Attacks of allied troops on the Ypres front near Houthulst Wood yesterday brought them no important advantages, the War Office reports. French attacks on the Aisne front are said to have been repulsed. The bulletin reads:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht—In Flanders the firing of the artillery along the Yser lowlands was more intense than previously, especially near Dixmude. Between Blanckaert Lake and the Menin-Ypres Road the artillery fire increased at times to great violence. In the morning the enemy again attacked at the point of his smallow penetration southwest of Houthulst Wood, without gaining greater advantages than on previous days.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—At the Oise-Aisne Canal there was an increase in the activity of the artillery, near Brancourt and Anizy-le-Château.

In the afternoon strong French forces pressed forward, deeply echeloned, against our lines on the Chemin-des-Dames east of Filain and northwest of Braye. Everywhere they were repulsed sanguinarily.

Near Souain, Tahure, and Mesnil, in Champagne, our thrusting troops carried through enterprises successfully.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse the French maintained a strong fire on the trenches recently won by us in Chaune Wood.

The night report says:

In Flanders there was spirited artillery activity near Dixmude and at Houthulst Wood.

Ahe the Oise-Aisne Canal, near Filain, there were local engagements.

EXPECTS LOSS OF SALIENT.

Moraht Indicates the Prospect of Evacuation of Dixmude Area.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 28.—Major Moraht, military correspondent of the Berlin Deutsche Tage Zeitung, in an article in that newspaper expresses the belief that the Germans soon will be compelled to evacuate the narrow Dixmude salient between Dixmude and the Paschendaele ridge, including the fortified Houthulst Wood, against which the British and French armies are now hammering.

Major Moraht, who often is in possession of correct information on German plans, says the British offensive through months of nibbling has bitten its way so deep (three and three-quarter miles) into the German front anchored on Dixmude and Warneton, that the salient is untenable, and that the Germans will have to retire to a new fortified line across the base of the salient.

The writer comforts his readers with the assurance that this action will bring the British no nearer their objective, namely, the capture of Ostend, and says that the British and French offensive in Flanders, therefore, will be a huge failure. He accepts the highest German estimates of casualties of all kinds as permanent losses, although the Germans themselves point upon 75 per cent. of their wounded returning to field service.

Major Moraht prepares an alibi for a reverse on the Aisne front by attributing to the French the intention of driving beyond Laon and upon Maubeuge and Brussels.

Captain von Salzmann, military critic of the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, who is not so well informed as Moraht, discusses in an article, obviously written in ignorance of the actual situation, the great importance of the region already lost and the strength of the German position, and expresses the opinion that the French will be unable to capture it.

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RUSSIAN GUNS RAKE FRATERNIZING TROOPS

Cossack General Reports Inability to Combat Anarchy in the Mining Districts.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28 (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Russian soldiers who fraternized with Germans were fired on by Russian artillery yesterday, says today's official communication. The announcement follows:

On all fronts there were fusillades and reconnoitring operations.

In the region of Illoukst several scores of our men fraternized with the Germans. The troops so engaged were dispersed by our artillery fire. The Germans also attempted to fraternize in the region of Krevo and near the village of Larovo, southeast of Baranovichi.

In the Baltic Sea, in the region of the Gulf of Finland, there were no operations. On the Riga coast the situation is unchanged.

General Kaledines, hetman of the Don Cossacks, has telegraphed to the War Ministry that it is impossible to combat the increasing anarchy in the mining districts owing to disorganization of the militia. He says that self-constituted organizations are usurping authority, and asks for funds with which to reorganize the militia.

No. 3

Letter from the Mayor to the Citizens of New York

October 27, 1917.

To the Voters of this City:

In my efforts to give this City the best government that I know how to give, I have devoted no small part of my time to solving the city's school problem.

New York has grown faster than it could build schools. As a result, 117,000 CHILDREN WERE ON PART TIME when I became Mayor.

New York is so congested that its children had no proper place to play. As a result, the GANGS AND THE GUNMEN claimed too many of the city's growing boys.

To provide school seats for ALL the children of New York, and to give them a healthy outlet for their energies, was my problem. I met it, after long thought, by supporting, with adequate appropriations, the WORK-STUDY-AND-PLAY EXPERIMENT, which is now being tried in thirty of the city's schools.

This experiment is New York's adaptation of the Gary plan—the plan modelled on expensive private schools, which proved successful in Gary, Indiana.

This plan is proving as successful in New York as it did in Gary. Opposition from teachers, who object to being in school SIX hours a day instead of FIVE, has been fomented by politicians to create a political issue. This, however, has no bearing on the merits.

The only difference between the old system and the new is that the work-study-and-play school affords greater opportunity for the development of healthy character in the child and give FULL TIME EDUCATION to thousands of children who were formerly on part time.

Under the old system, 3½ hours a day were devoted to reading, writing, arithmetic, history and geography. Under the new plan, the SAME amount of time is devoted to the SAME subjects.

Under the old system, only 1½ hours were given to physical exercise and special subjects. Under the new plan, the children are KEPT OFF THE STREETS for an additional hour by giving 2½ hours to play and useful exercises that train mind and body.

Under the old system, only 1310 classes could be taught in these thirty schools. Under the new plan, accommodations are provided for 1940 classes, with thorough and balanced instruction for each child.

The politicians say that the work-study-and-play schools are making mechanics and carpenters out of the city's children. THIS IS MALICIOUSLY FALSE. It is neither the purpose nor the effect of the plan.

The work-study-and-play schools are now giving to the city's children the advantages which formerly only rich children could afford.

John Purroy Mitchel

Fusion Committee of 1917

Another letter will appear in the evening newspapers tomorrow

OUR MEN STIMULATE ALLIES, SAYS SARRAIL

Commander of Army of Orient Declares: "We Are Glad to See Americans,"

NO RETREAT FROM SALONIKI

Composite Force of Seven Nations, About 25 Divisions, Holds 350-Mile Front.

SALONIKI, Oct. 4.—"We are glad to see Americans here and we want to see more of them."

This was the greeting of General Sarrail, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Orient, to a correspondent of The Associated Press, who was received at Grand Headquarters today.

"Yes; we want to see the Americans," he said. "Their reputation has come ahead of them. We hear the most flattering reports of those who have landed in France—just the kind we need.

"This army of the Americans has had a stimulating effect on all our fronts. It was timely and our men appreciated it, for they have been bearing this burden a long time. They have carried on a noble and devoted work, but they are naturally gratified to find that the great American Republic has now thrown its tremendous weight into the scales, and that the vigor and youth of America will soon be fighting with the allied forces in the cause of humanity. For the morale of the troops, as well as the great international effect, nothing could have been more stimulating than the entry of the United States into the war."

The General desired that the amplest facilities be given to see just what the Army of the Orient was doing. Reports had been spread in America, probably through German propagandists, that the Sarrail army was in a bad way and was going to withdraw. Nothing could be further from the facts, and the General wished an American correspondent to make his own observations.

Thus the whole range of this huge operation was spread out, as dispatches from these fronts will later show. The main features can be summed up about like this, omitting only the number of men and divisions for obvious reasons.

The Army of the Orient has a front of about 350 miles, running across Macedonia, Serbia, and part of Albania. It sweeps in a great arc, about 60 miles back of Saloniki, beginning on the Aegean Sea at the Gulf of Orfano on the east, and running to a point 38 miles west of Koritza, Albania. Here it connects with the Italian front, across Albania, which is separate from the Army of the Orient.

Roughly speaking, this 350 miles of front is divided between the British on the right, the French in the centre, and the French, Serbs, Greeks, Russians, Italians, and Albanians on the left. The English extend from the sea to the Vardar River, about 150 miles of front. They have besides the strategic position on the right flank, which may some day strike through to the Black Sea, cutting off Germany from its Turkish ally. General Milne is in command of this British front, which is a part of General Sarrail's supreme command.

The French part of the front, about 200 miles long, is divided into two main sections, with General Jerome in command of French and Greek divisions from the Vardar River westward, General Grosetti in command of the main bodies of French and allied forces around Monastir and the lake region of Western Macedonia and Serbia, and General Salle at the Koritza front, which makes the junction with the Italian army in Albania.

This is a huge front, with not far from twenty-five divisions guarding its whole length. It is a composite army, with Generals, Princes, and Pashas on the roster of the supreme command.

The latest fighting has been in the Monastir region, where three big lakes lie at the point where Serbia, Macedonia, and Albania come together. Here the French offensive has made a forward drive of forty miles, from Pogroda, at the foot of Lake Ochrida, to Padahodja, far up on the west shore of the lake. Besides the fighting, an immense amount of construction is being done along the whole front, with a network of splendid roads for the quick shifting of troops, substantial bridges of steel and masonry, and vast camps of supplies and ammunition.

Everything is being done with the evident purpose of permanency, and there is no evidence of withdrawal, now or later on. On the English front there has been some shifting of troops to Mesopotamia and Palestine, but the great bulk of General Milne's British forces continue their effective grip on the 150-mile stretch from the Aegean Sea to the Vardar River.

General Sarrail makes frequent visits to the front, going to Monastir, Koritza, or some other point as an offensive is delivered. Each of the allied armies has a staff officer near him, to keep in touch with every branch of the organization. Major Davis of the United States Army has just been added to these staff officers. The sign on Major Davis's office reads, "American Liaison Officer."

URGES US TO DECLARE WAR ON AUSTRIA

American Just From Italy Credits Austrians With Sinking One of Our Ships.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Americans who have recently been in touch with Italy bring to Paris accounts of Italian longing for closer association with the United States in the war. Italy feels that she could have done better with the sympathy and support of an ally bound to her by so close and so many ties. Unfortunately for this close association, America is not formally at war with Italy's arch enemy, Austria, and this anomalous condition constitutes a stumbling block in the way of close co-operation.

"Rich Americans know Italy, and poor Italians know America. The two countries should get together right," said an American just from Italy.

"Throw over the whole illusion of Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey being in a different category from Germany and get into war with both feet against all enemies. That is what America should do to make her effort 100 per cent. efficient. They believe in Italy that Austrians take a whack at us whenever she gets a chance. It is probable that the recent sinking of an American boat was the work of an Austrian submarine, though an elaborate effort was made by the submarine officers to make the American survivors believe them German. They took pains to show the name of a Berlin manufacturer stamped on their brass buttons and otherwise overdid the part, thereby creating suspicion that it was really an Austrian outfit disguised as German for special use against American boats."

There is disappointment, but not discouragement, at the latest figures of submarine sinkings."

I learn that, aside from the fine efficiency of the French troops, the decisive factor in the success of Tuesday on the Aisne was their going over the top half an hour ahead of time in utter darkness. The Germans had planned to attack at 5:30; the French went after them half an hour earlier, steering by compass and reaching their objectives.

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NORTHCLIFFE TALK STIRS UP WASHINGTON

London Times Correspondent Suggests Public May Demand Goethals' Return to Ship Board.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 29.—The Times this morning prints a Washington dispatch which says:

"Lord Northcliffe's speeches in the Middle West in which emphasis was laid on the absolute need of shipping have aroused official circles to a realization of the inadequacy of existing methods to meet the emergency."

The correspondent adds:

"It is probable that when the public realizes the situation there will be a demand for centralization in the hands of one man of the authority to carry out the shipbuilding program, and it would not astonish any one if a popular demand should arise for the reinstatement of General Goethals."

BERLIN GOSSIPS ABOUT THE NEXT CHANCELLOR

Von Buelow and von Kuehlmann Are Leading Candidates, According to the Newspapers.

BERLIN, Saturday, Oct. 27, (via London, Oct. 28.)—Although confirmation is still lacking of the reports that Chancellor Michaelis has resigned, Berlin newspapers continue to discuss them, and devote columns to speculation as to the probable successor to the Chancellor.

Prince von Bülow and Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann are mentioned most frequently in this connection.

In the opinion of the Tageblatt, von Bülow appears to be the favorite for the Chancellorship. This newspaper says, however, that von Kühlmann's chances are improving, notwithstanding it is well known that he desires to remain in the Foreign Office.

ALLIED WARSHIPS HIT A GERMAN DESTROYER

Drive Hostile Craft and Two Consorts to the Shelter of the Belgian Coast Batteries.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A German torpedo boat destroyer was hit twice by shells from British and French destroyers in the course of a fight Saturday afternoon between six allied and three German vessels off the Belgian coast, according to an Admiralty statement issued today. The three Germans were forced to seek safety under the protection of the land batteries.

The statement says:

Six British and French torpedo boat destroyers patrolling off the Belgian coast Saturday afternoon sighted and attacked three German torpedo boat destroyers and seventeen airplanes. Two direct hits were obtained on one of the enemy's destroyers, which immediately re ired under the protection of their land batteries.

The airplane formation was not broken by the fire of the anti-aircraft guns on our destroyers. Each of the airplanes dropped three bombs in the vicinity of our vessels, which suffered no damage, aside from two men being slightly wounded.

TO HELP SOLDIERS WHO BOUGHT BONDS

Continued from Page 1.

soldier's pay, $32.50, with $5 a month for each additional child.

But there are many soldiers who have no dependents, and with respect to them the law provides that, "in case one-half of an enlisted man's monthly pay is not allotted, regulations to be made by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, respectively, may require, under such circumstances and conditions as may be prescribed in such regulations, that any proportion of such one-half pay as is not allotted shall be deposited to his credit, to be held during such period of his service as may be prescribed."

These deposits are to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and when payable shall be paid, principal and interest, to the enlisted man, if living; otherwise to any beneficiary or beneficiaries he may have designated, or if there be no such beneficiary, then to such person or persons who would under the laws of the State of his residence be entitled to his personal property in case of intestacy.

The same law which provides for the compulsory allotments of soldiers' pay to be used as family allowances provides a plan of insurance for each soldier. The Government is very anxious that each soldier enjoy the benefits of this law. It was contemplated by the lawmakers that the soldier would be able to pay for this insurance out of his monthly pay. Roughly speaking, a monthly payment of $5 will bring the soldier about $7,500 insurance.

The purchase of Liberty Loan bonds at Camp Upton and elsewhere in the army was not compulsory, but the whole army was engaged in a most enthusiastic drive for subscriptions, each camp trying to excel the other, and it is suggested that many officers were so zealous in urging soldiers to buy bonds that the men regarded it as obligatory.

BILLION DOLLARS SPENT IN OCTOBER

Almost $30,000 Every Minute Night and Day—Allies Get $1,770,700,000 in Loans.

TWO-BILLION MONTH SOON

War Expenditures Steadily Mounting—Increase of 900 Per Cent.—Treasury Balance $547,071,940.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Government expenditure of $1,000,000,000 is the record October is establishing. The total, which includes loans to the Allies, may exceed even this huge sum, possibly by $100,000,000. Thus far, it stands at $985,342,387, with yesterday's spending not included.

For the twenty-three working days thus far counted, it shows average expenditures of approximately $42,600,000 daily, or almost $30,000 every minute of the day and night. Expenditures for last Friday, the latest record published, were $68,975,948, but this was an unusual day, considerably higher than the average, though not by any means a record.

The increase in the daily expenditure is greater than it was a month ago, and it is steadily growing. A two-billion-dollar month officials assert, is not far off. It may be reached with the retirement of short-time Treasury certificates to be met out of Liberty bond receipts, by mid-Winter.

Expenditures for the fiscal year thus far have reached $3,446,059,764, of which $1,770,700,000, more than half, is represented by loans to the Allies. These loans and the interest upon them are to be repaid to the Government by the borrowers, and, therefore, do not represent actual expense to the American people.

How the Money Was Disbursed.

October's huge volume of funds paid out is made up as follows:

For the army and navy, the Shipping Board, the Aircraft Production Board, the Draft Administration, the maintenance of domestic Governmental machinery, and all other Federal Government activities	$395,296,200
For interest on short time certificates of indebtedness and interest on public debt	3,458,798
For maintenance of the Panama Canal	1,323,062
For redemption of certificates of indebtedness issued in anticipation of Liberty bond receipts of the second issue	133,934,852
For bonds, interest-bearing notes, and certificates	200
For the redemption of one-year Treasury notes	5,057,000
For the retirement of national bank and Federal Reserve Bank notes	1,872,265
For loans to the Allies	444,200,000
Total	$985,342,387

During he corresponding period last year, before America's entry into the war, the total was $81,026,806. The total expenditures of the current fiscal year to date, $3,446,650,764, compares with $301,238,316 during the same period last year, an increase of more than 900 per cent.

Because of the large issues of short-time certificates of indebtedness this month, the Government's receipts have been greatly exceeded by its expenditures, and total $1,060,064,807. This is almost twenty times the amount, $54,651,308, received during the corresponding period last year. Receipts are divided, approximately, as follows:

Short-time certificates of indebtedness	$978,880,000
Final payments, including interest, on the first Liberty bond sale	13,419,179
Panama Canal tolls	*277,158
Deposits for the purchase of one-year Treasury notes	5,064,000
Deposits for the retirement of national bank and Federal Reserve notes	232,595
Ordinary revenue receipts	67,191,874

*An increase of more than 60 per cent. over last October.

Revenue Receipts Increased.

The last named item compares favorably with receipts of $52,114,650 last October, when virtually the same revenue laws were in effect, and is due to show shortly a tremendous increase under the new revenue law, soon to become effective in its main provisions.

The present month's revenue receipts are composed of the following items: Tariff dues at ports of entry, $11,452,-952, a decrease of more than $5,000,000, compared with last October; ordinary internal revenue, including the taxes on whisky, tobacco, beer and other stamp taxes, $41,136,367, an $11,000,000 increase; income tax receipts, $5,653,-217, an increase of 350 per cent., and miscellaneous items, $3,949,338, an increase of more than $5,000,000.

Receipts for the fiscal year, including $513,105,572 obtained in payments on the first Liberty Loan and $2,029,222,000 obtained through issuance of certificates of indebtedness, total $2,856,212,027, or about $590,000,000 less than expenditures. There still remains, however, a balance of $547,071,940 in the Treasury, the big balance of more than $1,100,000,000 the first of the fiscal year—the result of first Liberty bond payments—having more than offset the excess of disbursements over receipts.

Polish State Council Is Sworn In.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28.—The inauguration of the Polish State Council took place at Warsaw, in the Royal Castle, on Saturday, according to a dispatch received here. After taking the oath the members of the Council issued a manifesto to the people.

DEMANDS MEXICO JOIN WITH ALLIES

General Gonzales's Appeal for Break with Berlin Excites Southern Republic.

ASSERTS NATION MUST ACT

Leader Tells of Tragic Slavery of Weak Nations If Teuton Militarism Triumphs.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 28.—Great excitement has been created through the publication in El Universal of a statement by General Pablo Gonzales, former commander of the Carranza forces in Mexico City and well known Constitutionalist, favoring Mexico following the example of other Latin American countries and severing diplomatic relations with Germany.

The entire front page of the newspaper was devoted to the statement, thousands of extra copies of which were printed in order to supply the demand for it. The paper also was pasted on bulletin boards throughout the city and outlying districts, where large crowds read the statement of General Gonzales.

The Chamber of Deputies in secret session yesterday afternoon rejected by a large majority a proposal that a committee of the Chamber be sent to the President to request that the Government and Federal district officials exert vigilance Sunday afternoon to see that no disorders of an international character developed during the holding of a manifestation in favor of neutrality.

In his statement General Gonzales says:

"This is an epoch in which neither men nor nations can exist isolated, and there is no nation in which the conditions of other nations do not find reflection, in view of the magnitude of the present world conflict. In consideration of the fact that Mexico must define its attitude and declare its sympathies toward one or the other of the belligerents, I deem it loyal and patriotic to voice my opinions and contribute as far as possible to the guidance of my fellow-citizens.

"Men of prominence and members of both chambers have given this matter their consideration and do not think it indiscreet on my part to express my opinions, but I must emphasize that this is my personal view and that it by no means reflects the official view. I have no authorization to speak in the name of the Government, whose orders I am always ready to obey.

"The constitutional revolution would be worth little, if its flag were not inscribed with the highest humane ideals and if it did not also maintain these ideals practically. Precisely because these ideals embrace the defense of the sovereignty of weak nations, the revolution is jealous in the defense of our own sovereignty and for the maintenance of international relations with the highest dignity.

"The invasion of France might be considered a consequence of the state of war with Germany, although the barbarous manner in which it has been carried out has no excuse and is a gigantic attempt embodying inconceivable violations of international rights, and there was also the violation of the sovereignty of a weak nation in the occupation of Belgium, a neutral country protected by treaties executed with the express purposes of preventing attacks on its neutrality and sovereignty.

"The destruction of Serbia also was carried out by the Central Powers with such absolute lack of scruples, with such refined cruelty and barbarity as to produce horror among all men, and it gives a clear idea of the tragic slavery to which weak nations would be subjected if the menacing Teuton imperialism should definitely triumph.

"As a man and by natural, spontaneous impulse against what has been revealed before my eyes and in a cause full of reason and justice am with the Entente Allies. As a Mexican and a citizen of a country which necessarily will feel the consequences of the European conflict, as it is removed geographically, commercially, and intellectually from Germany and surrounded by allied countries which are held by bonds of race, culture, and vast interests that my Government cannot afford to put aside, and as a simple citizen of my country, for whose interests it is my duty to be ever on the watch, I consider it most essential that Mexico should direct a frank and decided course in favor of the Allies.

"It is lamentable that some Mexicans have declared themselves pro-German simply because of antipathy to the United States, not considering that the United States is only one factor in the war, and that, on the other hand, the United States would become the best friend of Mexico."

General Gonzales urges the avoidance of twisted interpretations with respect to the relations between Mexico and the United States, and in conclusion says:

"Undoubtedly the attitude which the Mexican Government will adopt in any case will be a simple declaration of principles, and in no case would this mean that Mexico would send a contingent to Europe."

GOV. TOWNSEND HURT, WIFE KILLED, IN AUTO

Delaware Executive's Car Overturns When He Tries to Avoid Team Ahead in Storm.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 28.—Governor John G. Townsend, Jr., was slightly injured and his wife is dead as the result of an automobile accident late last night.

Returning to their home at Selbyville from Newark, where the Governor was the speaker at the cornerstone laying of a new dormitory for the Woman's College, they encountered a storm, and suddenly a team loomed up ahead. The Governor threw on the brakes of his motor car, and it skidded, turning over twice.

The Governor was thrown clear and not badly hurt. He removed his wife from beneath the car, but she died in a few minutes.

GEN. BIDDLE RETURNS; NOW SECOND ON STAFF

Baker Appoints the Noted Army Engineer as Assistant to Gen. Bliss.

Among 300 cabin passengers who arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port from England on a British steamship were Major Gen. John Biddle, Captain O. P. Jackson, and Captain W. N. Burbidge of the United States Army, returning from France, and Lieut. Commander A. B. Cook of the United States Navy. The officers would make no comment on the war conditions in France or England except to say that the health of the American troops was very good.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary Baker issued a statement today confirming the report that Major Gen. John Biddle had been appointed Assistant Chief of the Army General Staff. It has been a matter of army gossip here that General Biddle is slated for promotion to be Chief of Staff when General Bliss steps out.

General Biddle was formerly President of the War College, and is one of the ablest engineers in the army. The General is a native of Michigan, and was born Feb. 2, 1859. He was appointed from that State to the Military Academy Sept. 1, 1877, and was graduated with the class of 1881. He returned to the Academy as Superintendent in 1916 and served approximately a year in that capacity. He was appointed a Brigadier General and assigned to the line a few months ago. During the Spanish-American war General Biddle served as Lieutenant Colonel, Chief of Engineers.

VAN DYKE ASSAILED IN DUTCH NEWSPAPER

Vaderland Ridicules His Story of German Mobilization in May, 1914.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 28.—The Vaderland, a pro-German organ, publishes an attack "from German sources" on Dr. Henry van Dyke's article in Scribner's Magazine in which the former American Minister recounts incidents occurring during his residence in Holland, and among others a trip to Luxemburg on Whitsuntide (May 31) of 1914, on which occasion he saw German troops being transported from Cologne to Trier.

The paper takes exception to Dr. van Dyke's statement that this was a sign that the Germans were preparing before August, 1914. It declares that the ex-Minister is apparently not well informed, because it was not unusual for trains filled with soldiers to travel between Cologne and Trier. The paper further explains that every one knows that soldiers, both in Germany and Holland, have special holidays for Whitsunday and that special trains are run for the soldiers. It declares that the trains were filled with holiday makers as ignorant of coming events as was Dr. van Dyke himself and that the ex-Minister shows his ignorance of military affairs, because if the troops had been under war transport there would have been more of them and they would have been accompanied by supply trains.

WANT PAY FOR DOOR KNOBS.

Berlin House Owners Protest Against Confiscation of Metal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 28.—The new German requisition of all metal fixtures and accessories in houses, such as door and window handles, has met with considerable opposition from the House Owners' Union, which has held a meeting of protest in the Berlin Philharmonic Hall. The fact was pointed out that in a single house these fixtures sometimes had a value of $400, and the meeting voted that owners must have assurance of compensation for their removal.

CAMP UPTON WRECK KILLS 1; INJURES 15

Impact of Train Collision Drives Car Into Crowd of Soldiers and Civilians.

MILITARY INQUIRY TODAY

Victim of Accident Was Member of Battery F—Women Among Those Who Were Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Yaphank, L. I., Oct. 28.—One soldier was killed, three others may die, and twelve soldiers and civilians are in the base hospital with injuries suffered when an empty Long Island Railroad excursion train from Brooklyn crashed into four freight cars on a siding at the Camp Upton station at noon today.

The train, which had discharged its passengers and was on a siding at the station, drew out to make way for another incoming train, and was backed on to another siding to await passengers for a return trip to the city. Whether there was a brakeman at the end of the train to warn the engineer, Frank Smith, when to stop, or whether the engineer failed to see the brakeman's signals was not determined after an investigation conducted by the military authorities. The rear of the train struck the freight cars at the end of the siding, forcing one box car over a temporary bumper and into a crowd of soldiers and civilians watching the incoming visitors. The victims were pinned under the rods and trucks of the freight car.

Soldiers rushed to the railroad storehouse and returned with hydraulic jacks, with which they lifted the body of the car from the trucks. The noise of the crash brought a crowd of about 2,000 soldiers and civilians, but military police at the station acted promptly, and pushed back the crowd which threatened to interfere seriously with the rescue work. An emergency call was sent to the base hospital and military ambulances arrived within five minutes. Within ten minutes the victims were dragged from the wreckage, the station was cleared of the crowd, and all seriously injured were being treated at the base hospital.

One soldier died before he could be pried out from under the wheels. His body was taken to the hospital, but it was several hours before he could be identified. First Sergeants from every company and battery were summoned to view the body, which was finally identified by a noncommissioned officer as Joseph Messina of Battery F, 306th Heavy Field Artillery.

The following are now in the base hospital:

The Injured.

BARASCH, WILLIAM, 29 years old, Company C, 306th Machine Gun Battalion; 24 East Fifth Street, Manhattan; lacerations both feet.

BERGMAN, ABRAHAM, 24, Company 17, 152d Brigade; 131 Avenue A, Manhattan; general contusions.

FREYTAG, RUDOLPH, 25, Company G, 302d ammunition train; 1,073 Tiffany Street, Bronx; lacerated left foot.

GABER, ABRAHAM, 26, Battery C, 306th Field Artillery; 3,207 Mermaid Avenue, Coney Island; dislocated shoulder.

GELLMAN, ESTHER, 18 years, 1,498 Vyse Avenue, Bronx; severe contusions right thigh and leg.

GROSSMAN, Miss IDA, 21, 167 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn, shock.

HAMMER, ERIC, 30, Company 26, 152d Depot Brigade; 1,215 Madison Avenue, Manhattan; crushed right leg and multiple fractures of left leg; will probably die.

KASTNER, JOSEPH E., 26, machine gun company, 308th Infantry; 432 East 154th Street, Manhattan; dislocated wrist.

LACAVA, VINCENT, 28, Company C, 302d Engineers; 764 East 187th Street, Bronx; compound fracture of right leg and puncture wound in left calf; probably will die.

McFARLANE, FRANK J., 25, Battery A, 306th Field Artillery; 117 Hancock Street, Brooklyn; left leg amputated and multiple fractures of right leg; probably will die.

MILLER, CHARLES W., 20, Battery A, 306th Field Artillery; 502 East 170th Street, Bronx; dislocation of right collarbone.

ROSENBLATT, MAX, 25, Company 25, 152d Depot Brigade; 12 East 112th Street, Manhattan; contusions and other injuries.

SAPIR, MORRIS, 29, Battery C, 304th Field Artillery; 171 Norfolk Street, Manhattan; slight contusions of right leg.

SCHILLDHAUS, MORRIS, 30, Company C, machine gun battalion; 202 Rivington Street; contusions of both ankles.

SCHOENBERG, MORRIS, 27, Company K, 307th Infantry; 123 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn; lacerations on left foot.

Shortly after the accident occurred Lieut. Col. E. E. Booth, Chief of Staff, and Captain J. S. S. Richardson, Divisional Intelligence Officer, arrived at the station and conducted a preliminary investigation.

The following official statement was given out tonight:

By direction of General Bell an investigation is being made by the military authorities into the circumstances of the distressing accident at Camp Upton terminal today. Until that investigation is complete no statement can be made concerning the cause of the accident or the responsibility for it. Lieutenant Henry S. Sterns, who was in command of the military police detail at the terminal when the accident occurred, reported that an empty passenger train backed into a chain of stalled freight cars which stood at the extremity of track No. 4, between which and the station waiting room is the passage of egress from the station to the roadway.

The impact forced the freight cars into sudden motion, and the engine smashed through the buffer block and clear across the passageway, which at the time was thronged with people, most of whom had just left a passenger train that arrived a few minutes before on Track No. 2. One soldier was killed, three were seriously injured, and nine others were hurt badly enough to require attention at the base hospital. Another soldier was slightly hurt, but did not require attention at the hospital. One woman was injured and another was taken to the hospital suffering from shock.

Lieutenant Sterns restored order among many of the women passengers who became alarmed, and cleared the station promptly of all other passengers. Ambulances carried the injured to the hospital as rapidly as they could be extricated from beneath the trucks of the car, which had to be overturned in order to get one of the men out. As far as can be ascertained the work of transporting the wounded to the hospital was executed with great promptitude and dispatch.

(Signed) J. S. S. RICHARDSON,
Captain Infantry O. R. C.,
Division Intelligence Officer.

A formal investigation of the accident will be conducted tomorrow by a board of officers, headed by Lieut. Col. M. W. Howze, Judge Advocate of the Seventy-seventh Division.

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Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

How a Western Army Officer has protected his Family

A YOUNG Westerner, now an army officer, recently made a trust agreement with us, by which we relieved both him and his wife of all responsibility and anxiety about business matters.

The management of his entire property has been put into our hands. We will collect income, re-invest the principal, see to income tax matters, and to all other details.

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The officer may end this trust at any time he wishes, or may change it to meet changing conditions. It is practically a will since it provides for disposing of all property except the home and a few personal belongings.

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the pursuit of the perfect

Paderewski, on one of his triumphant trips in America, was overheard practicing the piano in the seclusion of his hotel. Again and again he played one tricky bar from a Chopin nocturne. The listeners counted 728 repetitions! The greatest pianist was still a student!

Rudyard Kipling, master of English, refreshes his style by reading and re-reading the dictionary.

No man is ever too skilled in his vocation to leave off its study without loss.

Most of the readers of SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, are men who in the world's eye have earned the right not to study any more. They are successful; some are famous; others are "headliners" in their industries. But theirs is the fine spirit of Paderewski and Kipling. Their minds remain young, receptive. They *grow* "at the top."

Advertising in SYSTEM reaches men not afraid of the new

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Liberty Bonds have created a vast number of security-holders who are seeking safe deposit accomodations as secure as the investment they have made. Forty-seven years, without a penny's loss, is the record of

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Established 1870.

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Every employee of Hotels Statler has before him, in plain print, a clear explanation of the kind of service he must render to Statler guests. These "Service Codes" are simple and complete, and rigid adherence to their provisions is expected.

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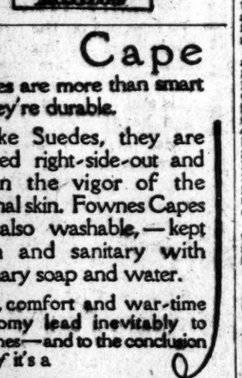
DETROIT 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths
ST. LOUIS 650 Rooms 650 Baths (Opens Nov. 10.)
NEW YORK Hotel Pennsylvania, the world's largest hotel, will be Statler-operated; 2,200 rooms, 2,200 baths. Now building, opposite Pennsylvania Station; opens July 15, 1918.



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Gloves are more than smart—they're durable.

Unlike Suedes, they are dressed right-side-out and retain the vigor of the original skin. Fownes Capes are also washable,—kept fresh and sanitary with ordinary soap and water.

Style, comfort and war-time economy lead inevitably to Fownes—and to the conclusion that *if* it's a

FOWNES
that's all you need to know about a GLOVE.

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No remedy can honestly promise to *heal every case* of skin ailment. But Resinol Ointment, aided by Resinol Soap, usually gives such ready relief from the irritation and burning, and so *generally* succeeds in clearing the skin trouble away, that it *is* the standard skin-treatment of thousands of physicians.

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HOME GUARD ARMY BARGAINS

25,000 Rifles	200 Machine Guns
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5,000,000 Cartridges	50 S/L Navy Cannons
200,000 Equipments	15 Revolving Cannons
40,000 Knapsacks	50,000 Explosive Shells
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We have supplied from our largest in the world stock of army section goods to U. S. Government and many States and cities all obsolete serviceable rifles and equipments, some of which were sold to us just prior to the U. S. Declaration of War.

Fifth Army Officers say: "Bannerman's stock a Godsend to us."

Six hours after receipt of order from State of Massachusetts 4,000 rifles and 5,000 equipments were on route. Gov't auction sale terms, cash with order. Examination and testing at our arsenals. Immediate deliveries. Illustrated 128p. encyclopedic catalog, mailed 50c.

Francis Bannerman, 501 Broadway, N. Y.

ACCUSE HILLQUIT AS DEMOCRACY'S FOE

Former Party Associates Assert That He Gives "Aid and Comfort" to Its Enemies.

ATTACK HIS RUSSIAN VIEWS

Declare Flatly That He "Has Betrayed the People of the Country of His Birth."

A statement was issued yesterday, signed by Frank Bohn, William English Walling, Charles Edward Russell, and a number of other former members of the Socialist Party, in which Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, is accused of having betrayed the people of Russia, his native land, and of giving "needless aid and comfort to the enemies of democracy the world over." Hillquit is attacked for his defense of German Socialists who were traitors to the cause of international democracy, and it is alleged that he has stood forth as the champion of German Kultur.

It is charged by these former members of the Socialist Party that Hillquit has delivered the Socialist Party over to the interest of those who would seek a peace that would benefit Germany and jeopardize the cause of democracy throughout the world.

The statement follows:

"While at the beginning of the war Socialists the world over stood aghast at the colossal treason by German Socialists to the cause of international democracy, Morris Hillquit in speeches and articles rallied the American Socialist Party to the defense of the position of the German Socialists, and made the organized Socialist movement in this country a party to the great betrayal. He stood forth as the champion of German Kultur, that was to be carried over the world at the point of the sword and spread German militaristic socialism in its footsteps. But when German militarism saw itself about to be beaten by the entrance of the United States into the war, Hillquit turned about face and attacked American nationalism and American democracy and served the new purpose of the Kaiser by declaring himself a pacifist and internationalist.

"We accuse Hillquit of giving needless aid and comfort to the enemies of democracy the world over. He must know that a peace today would save German militarism and achieve the destruction of the Russian revolution. He knows that German militarism saved would mean the establishment of militarism in all the great nations including the United States—and would sound the death knell of liberty and democracy everywhere.

"Hillquit has betrayed the people of the country of his birth. The people of Russia do not wish to exchange the Czar for the Kaiser. They are not in favor of a German peace. Yet Hillquit takes the position of the anarchist-Socialist, Lenine, and opposes the genuine socialism of Kerensky. All the best known Russian Socialists support Kerensky. Hillquit stands with Lenine, against Teheidze, Zeretelli, Skobeleff, Piechanoff, Breshkovsky, Vera Figner, Vera Sassulitch, Savinkoff, Ahksontioff, and Leo Deutsch.

"Hillquit, himself a refugee from oppression, by advocating a German peace, has not only proved ungrateful to the country of his asylum, but false to the aspirations of all the oppressed races of Europe. He endeavored to join in the 'made-in-Germany' Stockholm Conference for the purpose of bringing about a 'made-in-Germany' peace.

"He grossly misrepresented the attitude of the working people of Belgium. He and the Belgians refused to declare at length in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the Belgian Socialists demanded no financial indemnities as part payment for the massacres and destruction committed by the Kaiser's armies among their people, over a third of them loyal supporters of internationalism.

"Is it possible that Hillquit did not know that this statement of his was a falsehood? It was only by chance that such a high Socialist authority as Senator La Fontaine of Belgium was in this country at the time to brand it as entirely untrue.

"What does Hillquit propose to do about Belgium? He advocates the Stockholm conference on Oct. 18, 1917, the program of the Organizing Committee of this conference was published. It provided for an indemnity for Belgium in name only, a miserable counterfeit indemnity which must have been concocted by the German General Staff or the Kaiser's Foreign Office. It called for no repayment of the vast indemnities and requisitions and appropriations of goods and materials made by Germany as the military conqueror of Belgium.

"The Stockholm Conference is ardently supported by Hillquit and by all Socialists who are dupes of the German Socialists or victims of the pro-German propaganda."

The statement then reviews the Stockholm program in detail, and then continues:

"Having declared for the Russian formula of peace, which includes 'the right of all nationalities to self-determination,' Hillquit turns about and betrays this principle by supporting the Stockholm proposals for restoration of the territorial boundaries existing before the war, with the exception of 'friendly regulations of the boundaries'—that is such changes of boundary as would receive the free consent of the two Kaisers, the Czar of Bulgaria and the Sultan of Turkey.

"The Organizing Committee of the Stockholm Conference decided each and every one of the numerous questions at issue in favor of Germany. The Italian territories in Austria are not to be restored to Italy. Bohemia is to be given only such autonomy as may be freely consented to by the Kaiser of Austria. On the other hand, Finland and Ireland and Russian Poland are to have complete independence, thus crippling the economic and military power of England and paralyzing the new democratic republic of Russia by depriving it of its one sea outlet to the rest of the world.

"Parallel columns will demonstrate that the proposals of this so-called Stockholm Conference are not only 75 per cent. or 90 per cent. pro-German, but 100 per cent.:

INDEPENDENCE GRANTED.
Finland—At expense of Russia.
Ireland—At expense of England.
Russian Poland—At expense of Russia.

INDEPENDENCE REFUSED.
Poles of Galicia and Posen—At expense of Germany and Austria.
Alsace-Lorraine—At expense of Germany.
Italians—Of Austria.
Rumanians—Of Austria.
Bohemians—Of Austria.
South Slavs—Of Austria.
Armenians—Of Turkey.
Syrians—Of Turkey.
Arabs—Of Turkey.
Jews of Palestine—At expense of Turkey.

"Not one word in this 100 per cent. German-made program about the issue of the war—Kaiserism, autocracy. These false democrats do not put in a single sentence about democracy; their masters, the German Socialists, who had absolute veto in the meetings that framed the program, would not permit it.

"This effort to enable the Kaiser to cash in his conquests is the most brutally cynical militaristic peace plot since the Czar was overthrown and America entered the war.

"In view of Hillquit's attitude toward national and international issues involved in the world conflict, as above outlined, we feel that he is not entitled to speak in the name of American socialism or to enjoy the confidence of international Socialists."

Other names signed to the statement are Henry L. Slobodin, William Edlin, W. J. Ghent, Winfield R. Gaylor, A. M. Simons, Herman Simpson, R. A. Maynard, J. Stitt Wilson, Chester M. Wright, Frank E. Wolfe, Mila Tupper Maynard, Robert Rives La Monte, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, and Oliver E. Carruth.

William O. Thompson, for many years arbitrator for the garment workers in their industrial disputes, and also a friend of Morris Hillquit, gave out a statement through the Fusion Committee yesterday in which he said it was the duty of every American who loved his country to support Mayor Mitchel for re-election. Mr. Thompson is also a member of the Hoover Food Board. He said:

"Mr. Hillquit is for an immediate and general peace, which can only mean that the enemy nations must immediately get around the conference table and bargain for peace terms just as you do when you have a strike and meet the employers in conference. Mr. Hillquit knows, and every sane labor leader knows, and every man or woman who has been out on a strike knows that, at such a conference, any side which has an advantage will insist on that advantage being taken into consideration in the bargaining—there is no escape from this. The other side cannot ignore the advantage which its opponent has, and this advantage is bound to affect decidedly the terms of peace.

"Mr. Hillquit knows that Germany will come into the conference with the spoils she has taken as the ruthless and oppressive invader of other lands, and he knows that she will insist that these spoils be considered to her advantage in the making of peace.

"Mr. Hillquit is a pro-German, and always has been, and he knows it. He is anti-American, and his refusal to buy a Liberty bond, although he is a wealthy man, is but an evidence of the feeling in his heart which is against America, the land of his adoption, which has given him shelter and a fortune.

"But this is not his only sin. Not satisfied with his own apostasy, he seeks to lead others into the German camp to become traitors to America. This he is endeavoring to bring about by a sly and subtle play on 'peace,' as though he were its only agent.

"Let me say there is no man in America who is not in favor of 'peace,' but neither is there a red-blooded, clear-thinking, wideawake man in America who is in favor of a German peace, which is what a general and immediate peace must be.

"It is a solemn and serious thing in a great war to turn against one's country, and that is what indorsing Mr. Hillquit means, and it will be understood by the country at large."

SWANN REPLIES TO MAYOR.

Says Men "Protected" Are Not Members of Tammany Hall.

District Attorney Swann issued a statement last night replying to the charge made by Mayor Mitchel in a speech on Saturday night that certain criminals had been protected because of their membership in Tammany Hall. The District Attorney said:

"The chief witness in the cases was one Boyle, an employe of the city, who hired a 'sporting flat' with the city's money to establish a 'plant' to persuade city employes to commit crime so he could obtain credit for reporting crime. Strauss, a clerk in the License Bureau, was invited to the flat, plied with liquor, and a city policeman introduced to him as a 'pickpocket.' This policeman offered Strauss some money he said had been picked from pockets and Strauss accepted it. As a fact, the policeman was not a 'pickpocket,' and had picked no pockets, and the money was not 'stolen.' The question of law, therefore, rose, could Strauss be charged with criminally receiving stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen, when it was impossible for him to know what was not so? The Court of Appeals holds that unless the money was actually stolen no such charge can be made.

"The other charge, of accepting petty graft, if true, was a crime and is now pending on the court calendar and will be tried as soon as reached in order. The Court controls its own calendar and the District Attorney has no wish until the case is reached in its regular turn."

The District Attorney said an inspection of the enrollment showed that in 1916 Strauss did not register or enroll and did not vote, thus contradicting the Mayor's charge that he was a member of Tammany Hall. "William A. Smith, referred to by Mr. Mitchel," he added, "is a resident and a voter in Brooklyn and consequently could not be a member of Tammany Hall."

STAGE FOLK HISS HILLQUIT.

Big Broadway Meeting urges Election of Fusion Candidates.

The name of Morris Hillquit, Socitlist Mayoralty candidate, denounced as a "copperhead," and that of Dudley Field Malone, who has come out in support of Hillquit, were hissed last night at a meeting that packed the Criterion Theatre, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, where the principal Fusion candidates spoke under the auspices of the members of the stage and allied arts. Augustus Thomas, who was chairman of the meeting, declared that Hillquit, if elected, would clog the wheels of the war and would stop the money that is going to buy food for the soldiers.

Dudley Field Malone said that Mitchel would have nothing to do with the war, but he was with Mr. Hillquit because Hillquit was for peace; that Mitchel could not win the war, but Hillquit could stop it," said Mr. Thomas. "By Heaven, there is a lot in that. He can do a great deal toward stopping it. I speak with a good deal of feeling on the matter because I have got a boy over there in France, and I don't want any man to say that he will stop the money that is going to feed him and munition him and equip him."

William Courtleigh denounced Hillquit as the candidate whose "word is as good as his Liberty bond," and Dr. Frank Crane attacked the Socialist for coming out against the war.

The other speakers were Controller William A. Prendergast, William L. Ransom, candidate for District Attorney; Robert Adamson, candidate for Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, and James K. Hackett. A cold prevented Mayor Mitchel from attending.

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"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Our Custom Tailoring and Dressmaking Department having greatly increased its staff is in better position than ever before to Reproduce Parisian Models—and present Original Gidding Designs

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Bustanoby's
50th & Broadway—adjoining Winter Garden
A REAL FRENCH DINNER 6 TO 9 P.M. $1.25
AFTER THEATER SOUPER
Midst a "Distinctive Parisian Atmosphere"
The Famous BUSTANOBY a la Carte Cuisine.
THE MOST WONDERFUL CONCERT & DANCE MUSIC THE WORLD BY ERDODY'S FAMOUS ORCHESTRAS
FOR RESERVATIONS TEL. 857-2330 CIRCLE.

CALLS BENNETT A MERE INCIDENT

Republican Leader Says It's a Fight for Party in the Mayoralty Race.

WAR ON WHITMAN SEEN

Bennett's Candidacy Declared to be the Opening Skirmish of Bitter Contest in State Primaries.

The candidacy of William M. Bennett has been the enigma of a municipal campaign freught with many surprises. It has had the public and not a few politicians mystified. A question generally asked among the uninitiated is this: Why should Bennett, comparatively unknown and far from popular with either the leaders or the rank and file of the Republican Party, be a candidate for Mayor of the City of New York on the Republican ticket?

A Republican leader who is giving his support to Mr. Bennett and was asked this question by a reporter for THE TIMES, gave the following answer:

"Bennett is merely an incident. We are not fighting for Bennett. We are fighting for the integrity of the Republican Party."

Mr. Bennett may, as this Republican leader said, be merely an incident in the present Mayoralty fight, but his candidacy is not by any means an accident. It was not that Mr. Bennett, eager to save the city, impetuously leaped into the fray and ended by winning over Mayor Mitchel in the Republican primaries. Mr. Bennett was an unwilling candidate. There is good authority for this statement. He consented to take the place of Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey of Brooklyn, after the latter had declined to aid Tammany's purpose to make a Roman holiday out of Mayor Mitchel, only after pressing and protracted pleas from spokesmen for influential Republicans, more anxious than was Bennett to stage the present fight which has divided the Republicans in this city into two hostile camps, but who prefer to keep far enough in the background to be invisible not only to the voters, but, perchance, to the candidate himself.

That Mr. Bennett in his campaign for the Mayoralty is merely the stalking horse for a group of Republican politicians who have been preparing for a fight ever since Governor Whitman contrived to make himself the supreme power in the Republican State organization is a view generally held not only among Republicans aligned with the Mitchel forces, but among others who have no active interest in the Mayoralty fight. They declare that Mr. Bennett was induced to enter the contest, not with any prospect of winning, but for the sole purpose of defeating Mayor Mitchel, and thus cut off the supply of patronage from certain Republican leaders in the Whitman camp, who, the Bennett supporters believe, will not be able to maintain their present power without it.

That Supreme Court Justice Cropsey of Brooklyn, will emerge out of the present tangle as a conspicuously potential figure in the group forming to fight the third term ambitions of Governor Whitman, is the general prediction among Republican politicians. The Bennett fight is regarded as merely an opening skirmish to be followed by a bitter contest in the Republican primaries next Fall when a Governor and a State ticket are to be elected. There is little doubt that William Barnes, whose power and prestige have been in eclipse since Governor Whitman assumed the Republican leadership in this State, is in full sympathy with that part of the Bennett supporters' program, even though he may not be in favor of Mr. Bennett's candidacy as against that of Mayor Mitchel. While he occupied a position of power as head of the Republican State Committee, Mr. Barnes always had scornful comment for fusion movements in mayoralty campaigns.

The declaration on the part of Mr. Bennett's supporters that they are fighting for "the integrity of the Republican Party," according to all indications, has proved more alluring to Republicans than has the candidacy of Mr. Bennett. Many "regulars" naturally have come to his support as the victor in their party primaries. But others who have been chafing under the self-effacement required from the Republicans in Fusion movements, where the prestige of leading the fight has gone to a Democrat, and who believe that the Republicans, always organized and militant, should be nursed along and strengthened as the logical forces with which to fight Tammany, are taking the declaration of Mr. Bennett's supporters at its face value and his candidacy as a step in that direction.

Clark & Weinberg
634 Fifth Ave. — near 51st St.
Are showing smart models in
FINE FURS
Cloth Coats and Evening Wraps

HILLQUIT ASKS VOTES OF UPTON SOLDIERS

Printed Appeal Distributed by Thousands Among Men in Training Camp.

IGNORES PATRIOTIC ISSUE

Pleads That Socialist Victory in New York Will Stir Peoples of Europe to Seek Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Oct. 28.—Only a few hours after subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan had closed with Morris Hillquit adhering to his refusal to buy bonds on the ground that he would do nothing to advance the cause of America's war with Germany, agents of the Socialist candidate for Mayor began distributing by the thousand among the soldiers at Camp Upton an appeal for support of the Socialist ticket in New York City. The appeal declares that citizens "can strike no more telling blow awainst the Kaiser's Government than by sending out word that the second greatest city of the world has declared for socialism." In his letter Mr. Hillquit said:

"The majority of you are workingmen who by productive labor have been contributing to the support of your dear ones and to the wealth of the nation. You hope to return and find that your families have not suffered material privation through your absence. And the organizations of your class have not been weakened, their standards of life not lowered, their political and industrial liberties not infringed. You have a right to expect and demand that from this rich and powerful nation that has called you to the field.

"To realize that legitimate hope of yours, to defend the interests of the working class and the great masses of the people in this time of war, is the duty and the purpose of the Socialist Party, which I have the honor to represent. The Socialist Party as a great and growing national organization is bending all its efforts to this end. Every one of the Socialist candidates in the municipal and legislative election which is now about to be held is pledged to see that the whole power of the municipality and the State, and of the nation at large, so far as we can affect it, shall be used to protect the people against the suffering which now threatens them through exorbitant prices for the necessaries of life; to guarantee to the children food and clothing and schooling, not only as good as they have had in the past, but far better, as is their right; to uphold the organizations of labor against every attempt of unscrupulous and unpatriotic employers to overwork and underpay the men and women in shop and factory, and, by all means, to make this a better America for you to come back to.

"But this is more than a municipal and legislative election. Its effect will be felt all over the country, all over the world. The great wave of Socialist thought and feeling which is now sweeping over the City of New York is but a part of an awakening of the masses in all lands to a sense of their own power and their own worth. Every election in the last year, not only in numerous American cities, but also in Australia, in Argentina, in Porto Rico, in Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Ireland, wherever elections have been held, has brought new victories to the Socialist movement. And in the European countries where no elections have been held—most notably at this moment in Germany and Austria, where the Socialist organizations have turned against the misrulers who plunged their countries into war—the tide of socialism is rising fast.

"The citizens of New York can at this time strike no more telling blow against the Kaiser's Government, can in no way do more to rouse all the peoples of Europe to vigorous action in favor of a universal, durable, democratic peace, than by sending out the word that the second largest city of the world has declared for socialism and for the destruction of the root causes of war."

The Hillquit workers, when they reached camp this morning, ignored the formality of having their literature viséed by the military authorities. In consequence they were detained by Major H. A. Herrick of the military police, while specimens of their documents were sent to headquarters. After The Call and the letters had been examined there, word came to release the workers and allow them to dispose of their printed matter.

MEANS'S CASE UP TODAY.

Grand Jury to Hear Evidence on Death of Mrs. King.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 28.—Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling of New York, accompanied by detectives and expert witnesses, arrived here today and went into conference with Solicitor Hayden Clement to prepare the case which will be presented tomorrow to the Cabarrus County Grand Jury at Concord against Gaston B. Means for the alleged murder of Mrs. Maude A. King of New York City.

Thirty-six men have been called for the Grand Jury and the first eighteen will serve. The testimony will not be concluded until Tuesday evening. If an indictment is returned and the defendant is ready the trial may begin by Monday, Nov. 5.

B. Altman & Co.

Hats for Well-dressed Men

are specially featured in the Men's Wear Department on the First Floor, the latest and best productions of the leading manufacturers in Europe and America being here assembled for selection.

Among the many new styles now being shown is a soft felt hat with Saxon finish, in a smart model especially adapted for Winter wear. This may be obtained in green or mouse-color, and is in stock at $10.00.

Other specialties in regular stock are:

Men's Soft Hats . . at $4.00 to 12.00
Men's Derby Hats . . at 3.50 to 10.00

and

Men's Silk Hats, in correct styles and the best makes, at proportionately reasonable prices.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
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WING CHAIR as shown, made of Best Materials only, now specially offered at Moderate Price. Inspection Invited.

Also of interest are many choice pieces, such as—Gate leg Tables, Magazine Stands, Artistic Floor and Table Lamps for Boudoir, Living Room and Library.

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ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS AGO

CLEARANCE SALE OF FINE HAND-TUFTED RUGS

In these Rugs, entirely woven by hand, are employed the finest and most durable wools, dyed with colorings quite as permanent as the best in Eastern Rugs.

Sizes, 12 ft. x 11 ft. to 20 ft. x 15 ft.

The prices at which these Rugs are offered represent a most substantial reduction from their regular selling prices, and afford a rare opportunity to secure Rugs of unexcelled durability.

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

In Camp or in the Field

The Harriman National Bank offers its banking services to our soldiers and sailors at home or on foreign service in England, France, or elsewhere.

We will, upon customary identification, cash their pay checks.

We will receive Department payments for their account with the Harriman National Bank, collect coupons and dividend checks or other forms of obligation.

We will receive funds for their credit, and agreeably to instructions left with us, will pay them on personal call or remit to them by mail or cable, directly through our numerous correspondents in every large city of the United States; or to Europe by franc or sterling exchange.

We issue travelers' checks and letters of credit; foreign currency on hand.

We can arrange for the establishment of accounts with English and French banking institutions; or for the encashment of checks in dollars on the Harriman National Bank by any foreign institution in standing.

Families and friends of optional and enlisted men will find the services of the Harriman National Bank particularly valuable.

BANKING HOURS FROM 9 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

DON'T SAY UNDERWEAR, SAY MUNSINGWEAR

PERFECT FITTING **MUNSING WEAR** UNION SUITS

LET MUNSINGWEAR COVER YOU WITH SATISFACTION

THE fit lasts as long as the fabric. Munsingwear Union Suits retain their shape after many trips to the laundry.

Constant stretching and stooping does not affect the elasticity of the fabric. The shape is permanent.

Munsingwear workmanship and materials insure unusual durability. There is a Munsingwear style to please everyone, a size to fit anyone—man, woman or child,—tall, short, stout or thin.

ASKS WHY STAATS IS OUT FOR HYLAN

Mayor Demands What Judge Has Done That Berlin Should Approve His Election.

PRESSES RIDDERS TO REPLY

Declares Tammany Candidate Must Be Beaten to Keep City Government Safe for the Nation.

Continuing to demand an answer from Judge Hylan to his question as to what he had ever done to obtain the support of William R. Hearst, Mayor Mitchel, in a statement yesterday, said that "with the same meaning and the same significance" he would ask Judge Hylan and the Ridders what Judge Hylan had done to obtain the support of the Staats-Zeitung. The Mayor quoted from an editorial in the Staats-Zeitung on Oct. 23, in which it urged its readers to support Judge Hylan and said:

"It is not enough to say that the Staats-Zeitung is a Democratic newspaper. The pertinent and significant fact at this time and with our nation at war, is that the Staats-Zeitung had on its Directorate Adolph Pavenstedt, the adviser of von Bernstorff, and the go-between for Bernstorff and Bolo Pacha, in the plan by which Bolo Pacha tried to debauch and corrupt the press of France.

"The Staats-Zeitung asks its readers to vote for Hylan. What has Hylan done for Pavenstedt or his friends, that the Staats-Zeitung should now come to his support?

"In determining what weight should be given to the Staats-Zeitung's appeal for Hylan, it is only necessary to recall the facts made public through the Attorney General's investigation of Pavenstedt's bank account.

Takes Up $20,000 Check.

"The public knows that the Attorney General discovered among Pavenstedt's checks one for $20,000 made out to the order of the Staats-Zeitung, and signed by Pavenstedt.

"It knows that when questioned as to this check, Pavenstedt declared that $15,000 of this amount was contributed through him to the Staats-Zeitung by Dr. Dernburg.

"The public knows that Dr. Dernburg contributed no money to newspapers that were not in hearty sympathy with the German cause. It knows that Dr. Dernburg came here ostensibly as a representative of the Red Cross, and achieved world-wide contempt by defending the sinking of the Lusitania. It knows that after leaving America, at the request of the United States Government, Dr. Dernburg went to Copenhagen to take charge of the German press bureau there.

"It may be safely assumed that Dr. Dernburg did not give $15,000 to the Staats-Zeitung without assurances that the paper's policy would be satisfactory to Germany.

"I now ask Judge Hylan, the Ridders and Pavenstedt, what Judge Hylan has ever done that his election will be received with approbation in Berlin?

"When cross-examined in regard to his check, Pavenstedt declared that Dr. Dernburg's contribution was made for fear that the Staats-Zeitung would fall into hands less friendly to Germany. Pavenstedt's exact testimony was that he 'expected that if it were bankrupt, the business would be lost to the Ridders, who have always followed a very good course for the German interests here.'

"In another part of his testimony, Mr. Pavenstedt stated: 'Somebody said we have got to do something, otherwise the paper will slip away from the Ridders, who have been friendly to German interests and German ideas and all that.'

"It is hardly likely that any idea of party loyalty would cause the Staats-Zeitung to urge its readers to support Judge Hylan unless it believed that his election would be friendly to 'German interests and German ideas and all that.'

"I now ask the Ridders and Judge Hylan to make public what Judge Hylan has ever done to prove his willingness to co-operate with them in the German cause?

Asks Reasons for Support.

"When the editorial which urged the readers of the Staats-Zeitung to support Judge Hylan was written, what assurances did the Ridders give Mr. Pavenstedt or what assurance did Mr. Pavenstedt give the Ridders that Judge Hylan was the sort of man that the Staats-Zeitung should support?

"In 1914 Dr. Dernburg contributed $15,000 to the Staatz-Zeitung. In 1917 Mr. Murphy's representatives on the Board of Elections contributed a like amount to the paper in which Dr. Dernburg was thus interested.

"Mr. Hearst's papers shared in the allotment of the Murphy election advertising. The American and The Journal received the same amount that was given to the Staats-Zeitung.

"This is not the only point of similarity, however, between the Ridder papers and Mr. Hearst's papers. Mr. Pavenstedt, through whom the Dernburg money was transmitted to the Staats-Zeitung, was Bolo Pacha's assistant in the United States. Mr. Hearst was entertained by Bolo Pacha.

"The Ridder paper and the Hearst papers have still a third point of agreement and that is that John F. Hylan should be elected Mayor of New York City.

"Again, and yet again, I ask what has Judge Hylan ever done to earn the support of the paper which Mr. Pavenstedt declared had always followed 'a very good course for the German interests here'?

"What has Judge Hylan done to earn the substantial gratitude of Mr. Hearst? Bolo Pacha and Pavenstedt; William Randolph Hearst and William Bayard Hale, Hearst's Berlin correspondent; Jeremiah O'Leary, and the German Foreign Office—why are all these aligned behind the candidacy of John F. Hylan?

"Judge Hylan is feverishly protesting from every platform that there is no national issue in this campaign. Bolo Pacha and Mr. Pavenstedt know there is. Mr. Hearst and Mr. Hale know there is. Jeremiah O'Leary and the German Foreign Office know there is. And before they vote for their next Mayor, the loyal Americans of this city will realize that, deserving defeat upon every other issue, John F. Hylan must also be defeated for the sake of keeping this city's government safe for the nation."

UNTERMYER TO THE MAYOR.

Denies Pro-German Leanings or Direct Interest in the Warheit.

Samuel Untermyer gave out a statement yesterday in reply to the charge made by Mayor Mitchel that Mr. Untermyer practically controls the Warheit, that it has been disloyal in its utterances, and that he has been pro-German in his sympathies.

Mr. Untermyer said he had never seen a copy of the Warheit and knew nothing of its past or present policies except what he had learned in last last two weeks by inquiry, and that he had never directly or indirectly owned a dollar of interest in the paper in any form, although he had loaned $35,000 to Judge Levy to purchase a minority interest in the paper. From all he could learn, Mr. Untermyer said, the disloyalty of the Warheit consisted in its supporting Judge Hylan and opposing Mr. Hillquit and Mayor Mitchel. He said:

"Mayor Mitchel is well aware of my loyalty to the Administration and its war policies, and that it is because of his treachery to President Wilson in 1916 and of his land deals and the extravagance and inefficiency and worse of his administration that I am opposing him. It is his injection of the fake patriotic issue that has stimulated the Hillquit propaganda that has now become a real peril to the reputation of our city, and which I am doing and shall continue to do everything in my power to prevent.

"While Mayor Mitchel is so busy charging Judge Hylan with being a coward and of having a 'yellow streak' because Judge Hylan will not engage with him in a mud-slinging contest from the same platform, why does he not answer the challenge that he print the list of his campaign contributors before election, alongside the Democratic list?"

PAVING NOT MARKS'S FAULT.

Merchants' Association Absolves Borough President.

The Merchants' Association in a letter to a member who complained of the conditions of street paving in Manhattan exonerates Borough President Marcus M. Marks from responsibility and explains the situation as due to the necessity for extreme economy in running the city. The letter says:

"We have repeatedly taken up the matter with the Borough President's office and have found that he is doing all that is practicable to do with the money granted to him. The best that can be hoped is that temporary but reasonably good restoration of the pavements will be made in subway streets as fast as the progress of the work permits, and that as to the other streets they will be put in passable condition as rapidly as funds are available for that purpose.

"Our committee has hitherto carefully considered the desirability of moving vigorously for a general repaving of all streets in need of it, but in view of the financial stringency under which the city is now resting and the urgent need for economy in every possible respect, it has not been thought wise or fair to agitate the matter for the present."

Thinks Missing Boy Enlisted.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 28.—Worried over the prolonged absence of his fifteen-year-old son Henry, Harry J. Becker of South Orange has asked the police to issue a general alarm. The boy left his home on Oct. 15 without giving an inkling that he was going away. It is believed that he may have enlisted in some branch of the Federal service, as he had expressed a desire to serve with the marines.

McADOO FAVORS SUFFRAGE.

Hopes Constitutional Amendment Will Win in New York Election.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary McAdoo today followed President Wilson in declaring support of woman suffrage in the New York election. He said:

"The time has come when suffrage should be given to the women of America. It should be given promptly; it should be given ungrudgingly; it should be given gladly. The women of the United States have in every way, especially since this war has broken out, shown themselves qualified for the right of suffrage.

"When America emerges from this war, as she will, with enhanced prestige and responsibilities to the whole world, women and men alike must, upon a perfect equality so far as their civil status is concerned, work out the momentous problems of the future as equal partners.

"It is my earnest hope tha the great State of New York will take the lead among the States of the East in doing justice to its women. The constitutional amendment to be voted upon Nov. 6 should be adopted. If New York sets such an example to the country of just and progressive action it will not be long before women realize the benefits of full citizenship in every State of the Union."

Shackleton Here for Britain.

Accompanied by several British officers, Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, arrived at an Atlantic port yesterday on a steamship from a British port on a mission for his Government. He had nothing to say for publication.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Anti-Disloyalty Mass Meeting

Carnegie Hall,
Friday, Nov. 2nd, 8:15 P. M.

Speakers:
Hon. David Jayne Hill
Hon. Samuel Gompers
Hon. James M. Beck

Subjects:

Loyal Labor
The Disloyal Press
The Disloyal Politicians

General Admission Free
Reserved seats $1.00. On sale at
Putnam's Bookstore, 2 West 45th Street.
The meeting is organized by
The American Defense Society.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TWO PER CENT.

may not be much return for investments, but it is a great deal to draw on money in actual use. We pay 2% on $500 balances subject to check.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
44 Court Street, Brooklyn

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Strangers' Welfare Fellowship
51 East 42d Street.
FREE SERVICE
of
Advice, information, introductions, sympathy and guidance for all who ask it.
Call or write to
DR. JAMES B. WASSON,
Director and Chaplain.

After Unusual Preparation We Shall Offer Today

Women's Coats For Street Wear at $29.50

These are phenomenal values, and we cannot hope to duplicate them. The models are cut along semi-military lines, and are tailored in Kerseys, Wool Velour, and Fancy Mixtures, trimmed with Natural or Skunk Raccoon, Skunk-Opossum, Coney, Muskrat, or self material.

We shall also offer today

Coats of Waterproof Tweeds in several very attractive models. Yoke and sleeves lined with Satin. Obtainable in Grey, Green, or Tan. **$16.50**

Coats for Street Wear in Smart Mixtures and Overplaids. Splendidly tailored and finished. Half lined with Satin..... **$25.00**

Coats of Wool Velour or Kersey, in several very attractive models, displaying large collars of Coney. Half or fully lined, and interlined.. **$25.00**

Coats of Salt's Arcadian Lamb with large collars of Coney or Skunk-Opossum. Also, Modish Coats of Salt's Esquimette Plush with self collar. Beautifully lined throughout with Satin. Sizes 34 to 46..... **$29.50**

Fashionable Wool Velour Coats in very attractive models, tailored with unusual skill and care. Half or fully lined and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 48..... **$19.50**

Coats of Salt's Sealette Plush in an exclusive and very charming model, showing large collar of Skunk-Opossum. Lined throughout with Skinner's Satin. Exceptional values. **$39.50**

Arcadian Lamb Coats in two exquisite models. One with large collar of Skunk-Opossum, and the other with collar, cuffs, and border of Coney. Lined throughout with Skinner's Satin..... **$39.50**

Fashionable Wool Velour Coats and coats of Lustrous Broadcloth and Wool Velour, luxuriously trimmed with Skunk-Opossum, Skunk-Raccoon, Natural Raccoon, Nutria, Coney, or Muskrat..... **$39.50**

Women's Rubberized Raincoats at $5

In smart belted model with convertible collar. Fashioned of Cantonette or Mercerized Poplin. Obtainable in Tan, Black, or Navy Blue. Sizes 34 to 46.

250 Women's Winter Dresses

in an important sale today

Reduced to $18.50

These frocks have been taken from our regular stock of $25 and $29.50 dresses, and reduced because the sizes are incomplete. The models are all new, but the lots are small. Represented are

Well Tailored Tricotine Dresses made of materials that alone are worth at least $18.50 retail.

Embroidered or Draped Serge Dresses in models and sizes for women of every type. Very smart and at their regular price were values of no little importance.

Afternoon Dresses of Fine Satin or Charmeuse, beautifully embroidered. Also very charming frocks of Satin combined with Georgette Crepe.

¶ Your size in one of the many models, but not in every style. *Fourth Floor.*

Baltimore & Ohio
Compartment Cars
AND
Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Trains Between
New York
AND
Washington
BOTH DIRECTIONS
Lv. New York, W. 23d St., 11:50 P. M.
Lv. New York, Liberty St., 1:00 A. M.
Arr. Washington ..... 7:40 A. M.
Cars ready for occupancy at Jersey City at 10 P. M. Make reservations at 1276 B'way. Tel. Madison Sq. 3626
172 B'way. Tel. Cortlandt 6570-6571
4 Court St., Brooklyn. Tel. Main 6807
RETURN
Lv. Washington, Union Sta., 12:25 A. M.
Reservations 15th St. and New York Ave. Telephone Main 7800.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

These Winter Suits for Misses at $20

are much better in both style and material than this price usually affords.

Youthful and graceful in line, tailored with care throughout in Burella, Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, and Heather or Oxford Velour. Pleated, belted and straight-line effects are included, featuring new pockets and novel ideas in collars. Sizes 14 to 18 years,

Smart Winter Coats for Misses at $20

Trench models with that snappy military swing. Street coats for business and general wear, and dressy models, tailored in Heather Jersey, Wool Velour, Cheviot and Mannish Mixtures. Obtainable in Brown, Green, Beetroot, Navy Blue, and Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Pictured is a Charming Misses' Frock at $29.50

A new straight-line frock of fine Serge, with cartridge pleated tunic and tailored buttons down back. White Satin collar adds very much to the daintiness of this stunning model.

We shall also offer today at this price ten other charming frocks in Navy Blue or Black Serge, or of Lustrous Satin, in side-draped, tunic and surplice effects. In Satin the colors comprise:

Silver Grey, Beetroot, Taupe, Japan Blue, Java, Navy Blue, Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years..

Do Your Bit Today "Over Here" for our Boys "Over There" by attending the

Army and Navy Bazaar At Grand Central Palace

R. & G. Corsets Are Now $1 to $3

After Nov. 1st they will be $1.25 to $4, unprecedented increases in the cost of raw materials making this change in prices absolutely necessary. Make your selection today at the old price.

The Naturally Wavy Switch

is now almost essential to a proper head-dress. We offer today 21-inch wavy switches that may be arranged in many attractive ways, special at..... **$5**

New Winter Skirts for Women

We have assembled a wonderful collection of smart skirts for Winter Wear, fashioned in Velveteen, Velour Checks, Fancy Plaids, Serge, Wool Poplin, Tweeds, Broadcloth, Corduroy, Taffeta, Silk Poplin, and Novelty Silks. The models exhibit a wealth of originality in pockets and belts, the new bustle skirt being as individual and becoming as any we have seen this season.

Prices $5 to $15

Women's Velvet and Cloth Suits

In a remarkable offering Monday and Tuesday

Special at $27.50 and $37.50

There are twenty-five distinct models at each price, some exclusive with Saks & Company, while others are skilful reproductions of much higher-priced models.

The Coats are in short ripple, medium and three-quarter lengths—with close-fitting sleeves and many new and very pleasing originalities in collars, cuffs and pockets. Many handsomely trimmed with furs. The materials:

Lustrous Broadcloth, Suede Cloth, Plain and Twill Velour, Silvertone, Duvet de Laine, Oxfords, Burella, Jersey and Velvet

Each suit beautifully lined with Silk and warmly interlined.

We are now showing a splendid collection of

Tailored and Fur-Trimmed Suits in Extra Sizes

Developed in Cloth and Velvet, in youthful models that have been tailored specially for those requiring sizes 40½ to 52½, at $29.50 to $85. *Fourth Floor.*

Waists that are both Individual and Original

in their styling may always be found at Saks.

Selected from a bevy of stunning models to be presented Monday and Tuesday

At $5—A New Georgette Crepe Waist embellished with Filet Lace Insertion and hemstitching, finished with dainty Pearl Buttons. To be had in Flesh Color or White.

At $3—Modish Blouses of Silk Shadow Lace, the lower part of blouse being developed in contrasting color Chiffon. Pretty collar is of Chiffon and Lace artistically combined.

At $2—A Stunning Tailored Blouse in sheer Batiste, with fluted filling on Pique collar. This is a value such as the low price of $2 would never indicate.

Tailored Shirts in striped Challie and Albatross are very new. A splendid assortment will be found in our Blouse Dept. at $5.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Autumn Shades Reflected in New Autumn Neckwear

Not only the various tones of brown that nature shows, but blue, green, purple, and other desirable colorings in

Smart Cravats of Imported Silks, at $1.89

Stripes, basket weaves, scrolls, Persian patterns and figured effects in Italian, Swiss and French Silks. These scarfs are hand tailored and would cost much more elsewhere
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Clocked Lisle Hose at 47c

Medium weight, full fashioned, elastic tops, reinforced toes, soles and heels. Colors include white or champagne with black clocks, dark or light gray, champagne, navy, tan, white or suede with self clocks. All sizes.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Service Watches

To be worn on the wrist, nickel and Sterling silver cases. Some are made with unbreakable crystals and luminous figures and hands.

Swiss make, 7 and 15 jewel movements, $11.89 to $27.50

American make, 7 and 15 jewels, $7.94 to $25.75
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

Motor Robes

Warm, rich Plush Robes, in color combinations that will match or form a pleasing contrast with the appointments of an elegantly upholstered limousine.

High pile plush, of good quality. Plain black on one side, green, brown, blue or maroon on the reverse side.

54x72 inches, $12.74
54x84 inches, $14.74
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Men's Winter Overcoats at $27.50

that meet the requirements of the well dressed man. Chesterfield model, silk lined throughout—a good example of conservative style and tailoring. Of dark oxford vicuna. Elsewhere they would cost you more
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Shop On a Blue Transfer

That's the efficient way—the time saving way. Ask any sales person for a blue transfer. Then go from section to section. After your last purchase call at the superintendent's desk, Main Floor pay for all your purchases at one time and receive them all in one package. Try it the next time you shop here.

TAXES ARE CUT FOR FAVOR, HYLAN SAYS

$29,349,800 in Reduced Valuations for Mayor's Backers, Judge Charges.

"ABSURD," SAYS MR. PURDY

President of Tax Board Asserts Such a "Partian Investigation" Is Unfair and Inaccurate.

In a statement made public last night Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate for Mayor, announced that he had had an examination made of the assessment rolls and found "fifteen of the leading special interests and millionaire individuals who are the financial backers of Mayor Mitchel's campaign for re-election" had been granted reductions aggregating $29,349,800 in the assessed valuation of a part of their holdings so far investigated.

"The saving of $800,000 in taxes to these men revealed here," said Judge Hylan in his statement, "means an added burden in that amount placed upon the rent payer and home owner. Only a complete investigation of the assessment rolls will show the total amount of this outrageous favoritism to needy millionaires."

Here is the list of those to whom, according to Judge Hylan, favoritism has been shown in fixing the valuation of their property for tax purposes:

	Reduction.
New York Central Railroad	$4,058,500
Consolidated Gas Co., (only part of holdings investigated)	4,830,500
Brooklyn Edison Co.	1,000,000
United Electric Light & Power Co.	810,000
Banks, trust companies, and insurance companies' properties	12,460,000
Third Avenue Railroad and Manhattan Elevated Railroad	502,000
New York Telephone Co.	986,000
Part of Vincent Astor's holdings	3,016,000
Part of Senator Ogden L. Mills's holdings	256,000
Six of the many hundred parcels owned by Henry Morgenthau	104,800
Six of the properties of the Vanderbilt Estate	482,500
John D. Rockefeller, (residence)	600,000
John D. Rockefeller, Jr., (residence)	25,000
Ralph Pulitzer, (residence)	5,000
George W. Perkins, (residence)	15,500
Total	$29,349,800

Judge Hylan says that among the reductions made in favor of the New York Central are these: Grand Central Station, $1,180,000; Hotel Biltmore, $775,000, and sixteen New York Central properties with decreases ranging from $270,000 to $20,000, all situated about Grand Central Station.

The Third Avenue Railroad, according to the statement, has had the valuation on its property at Bayard Street and the Bowery reduced from $700,000 to $450,000; at East Corlear Street, from $165,000 to $65,000, and at Avenue B and Fourteenth Street, from $577,000 to $400,000.

Tax Savings of $254,000.

Among the banks' and insurance and trust companies' reductions, according to the Tammany candidate, these have been granted: Metropolitan Life Insurance on its building, $4,500,000; Manhattan Life, from $4,750,000 to $3,800,000; Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, from $3,400,000 to $2,850,000; American Surety Company, from $3,200,000 to $2,425,000; Germania Life Insurance Company, from $2,100,000 to $1,500,000; German-American Insurance Company, from $1,625,000 to $1,050,000; New York Life Insurance Company, from $5,000,000 to $4,100,000, and the Home Life Insurance Company, from $1,450,000 to $950,000. The tax savings involved, according to Judge Hylan's statement, are $254,000 for properties in this class which have been investigated.

The United Electric Company, a subsidiary of the New York Edison Company, according to the statement, has been saved $18,000 in taxes. The Brooklyn Edison Company was granted a $1,000,000 reduction. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit has been given a reduction of $1,000,000, cutting its tax bill more than one-half. Reductions aggregating $986,000 in valuation, according to Judge Hylan, were granted to the New York Telephone Company, involving a saving in taxes of $20,000.

Vincent Astor heads the list of individuals who, Judge Hylan declares, have been unduly favored in the fixing of tax values during the Mitchel administration. In the aggregate, Judge Hylan says, 180 pieces of property belonging to Mr Astor are involved in decreases which total $3,016,000, representing a saving in taxes of $60,000. On 131 of the properties the reductions run from 10 to 25 per cent. The assessment on the Waldorf-Astoria, according to Judge Hylan, was reduced by $1,010,000. The reductions range from that amount to $500.

"Mr. Astor contributed $2,500 to Mr. Mitchel's 1913 campaign," the statement declares. "He contributed other amounts to various organizations which worked in that year for Mr. Mitchel's election."

Ex-Senator Ogden L. Mills comes next on the list. Regarding him the statement contains the following:

"Senator Mills has found his support of Mayor Mitchel profitable to his own pocket, as well as to the New York Central, of which his father is a Director. Mr. Mills was the spokesman for the Mayor in the State Senate and the active agent of the railroad. Senator Mills contributed $1,000 to the Mitchel 1913 campaign fund and is a member of the Mitchel Fusion Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty. Mr. Mills is the chief beneficiary of the estate of Darius Mills. The three great properties of this estate are the profit-making philanthropies known as the Mills Hotels Nos. 1, 2, and 3. These hotels are located in Bleecker Street, Rivington Street, and Seventh Avenue. In common with other hotels they are enjoying unparalleled prosperity, and have increased their rates 33 1-3 per cent. In 1913 these hotels were assessed at $2,685,000; this year they are assessed at $2,105,000. A decrease of $250,000 leaves $5,000 in taxes in Ogden L. Mills's pocket each year. In addition, the Mills property, 183 and 185 Sullivan Street, has been decreased from $63,000 to $58,000."

Lawson Purdy, President of the Tax Board, said last night that until he had an opportunity to examine the charges made by Judge Hylan and had access to the books of the department he was not prepared to make a detailed answer. When some of the statements made by the Tammany candidate were outlined to him he pronounced them absurd and the method by which Judge Hylan had reached his conclusions one manifestly unfair and inaccurate.

PASTORS FAVOR THE MAYOR.

Urge Mitchel's Re-Election and Point to Danger of Tammany.

Mayor Mitchel's re-election was urged yesterday from the pulpits of many churches throughout the city. The danger that confronts the city of having Tammany back into power was the principal theme of the preachers, although the necessity of supporting the Mayor on patriotic grounds was also insisted upon. The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, urged his congregation to aid the Government in every possible way to bring the war with Germany to "a victorious ending." Dr. Manning urged his hearers to support Mayor Mitchel on patriotic grounds.

"Do you realize," he asked, "that here in this city a man who offers himself as a candidate for Mayor, with an immense following behind him, has dared to say that he will not buy the nation's Liberty bonds? Do you realize that the man who offers himself to continue in office as your Mayor is in danger of defeat because all the elements of disloyalty and sedition are giving their support to two of the other candidates? It is our business to see that our Mayor shall be re-elected if only for his undoubted Americanism and his unshrinking stand on the issues of this war."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise in an address in the morning before the Free Synagogue spoke of the duty of the citizen on Election Day. He said in part:

"To choose Judge Hylan as against Mayor Mitchel in the local or municipal field would be as unthinkable as to [illegible] Mitchel in the national field [illegible]

problems. The defeat of Mitchel and the election of Judge Hylan would be a disgrace to our city. The defeat of Mitchel and the election of Hillquit would be a nationwide calamity. In order to vote for New York as against Tammany Hall, the citizen must vote for Mitchel. In order to vote for New York rather than Berlin, the citizen must vote for Mitchel rather than Hillquit.

The Rev. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of Grace M. E. Church, told his congregation that if the people of the city get really aroused to the danger of putting Tammany back into power it will be as impossible as voting money to the German cause.

"Why the present Mayor should be re-elected," was the title of the sermon delivered by the Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., in the West End Presbyterian Church. The fact that we are at war alone should determine one's attitude at the polls, he said.

"New York was on a war basis before any other city in the land," he continued. "To swap horses in the middle of the stream would be worse than rocking the boat.' It is folly to place an untried man at the helm in the midst of a veritable Euroclydon. Gentlemen, they are throwing sand in your eyes. The issue is the war, not the Gary system, or Seaside Park or Riverside Drive. This city is abundantly able to grapple with all these questions in future hours of calm deliberation. If there is any danger of a party running off with the people's property or pilfering the people's till the suspect is somebody now wearing a mask and not the Mayor of uncovered face."

Opposes Invitation to Hillquit.

Lois E. Barr, a school teacher, has issued an appeal to school teachers in this city asking them to repudiate the conduct of President Linville and Secretary Mayman of the teachers' organization in inviting Morris Hillquit to speak at the Washington Irving High School on Saturday night, and in failing to challenge him for denouncing America's participation in the war. Miss Barr has asked the teachers' organization to take action disapproving Hillquit and his sponsors.

FUSIONISTS SEE VICTORY FOR MAYOR

Continued from Page 1.

It is impossible to estimate his total vote but it will be large. He is now at the top of his vote, however, and a recession has already begun and will continue during the next week. This recession is almost entirely due to his attacks upon the National Administration and its war policy, and to his defiant refusal to buy a Liberty bond and support American boys who are in the trenches.

"Charles Edward Russell, William Walling, J. G. Phelps Stokes and other Socialists have given their fellow Socialists a shock in pointing out that Hillquit's hampering the Government will prolong the war, will render victory for democracy still more difficult, and instead of hastening peace, will postpone it. For this reason Mr. Hillquit will receive less votes on Nov. 6 than he would receive today.

The tide for Mitchel, which began last week and is rising hourly, has been due to an abhorrence of placing Murphy-Hearst-Hylan in control of the city, and is even more to be accounted for by Hillquit's frank copperheadism and by the submerged copperheadism of one wing of Hylan's support. The heavy registration of 700,000 shows that there will be a very large silent unorganized vote, and this vote will largely go to Mitchel.

"Will the loyal purchaser of a single Liberty bond vote for Hillquit? Will the loyal purchaser of a single Liberty bond vote for Hylan until he openly scorns and repudiates subsurface Teutonic support which he is quietly receiving?

"Mitchel will win. If the election were two weeks away he would win with a landslide. With election only one week away he may win with a landslide or he may win in a hot finish, all depending upon the extent to which the voters become informed of the real currents and cross-currents in this most extraordinary campaign."

Littleton's Election Prediction.

Martin W. Littleton, President of the City Democracy, organized by independents to combat the rule of Charles F. Murphy in Tammany Hall, predicted yesterday that more than 75,000 independent Democrats in the city would vote for the re-election of Mayor Mitchel.

"Democrats should not vote to reelect the Mayor," said Mr. Littleton, "if they prefer the Murphy kind of government, if they prefer to have the Police Department run along its former lines if they prefer to have the Street Cleaning Department doing everything except cleaning the streets, if they prefer to have the Fire Department putting out men instead of fires, and if they prefer to have Tammany Hall in control of New York. Several new members of the Board of Education are to be appointed after Jan. 1. It is up to the voters of this city to determine whether or not they want Boss Murphy to name these educators.

"Judge Hylan is utterly unfit for public office. If he had any decency he would resign from the bench, inasmuch as he is a candidate for Mayor."

Plans for the torchlight parade Thursday night in connection with the Fusion mass meeting in Madison Square Garden are being completed. Thousands of men of prominence who are supporting Mayor Mitchel will march either in the ranks or at the head of a division. Judge Alton B. Parker is to be the Marshal of the lawyers' division, (which will include hundreds of the most representative members of the legal profession. The parade is to be a departure from the old-time political parades, as each unit is making arrangements for its part in the demonstration. Torches will be carried, and there will be an abundance of red fire.

Mayor Mitchel will lead the Eighth Avenue column, which will march down from Fifty-ninth Street and across Twenty-third Street to Madison Avenue, where all the columns will converge. Colonel Roosevelt and Oscar S. Straus will march at the head of the Second Avenue column, while Mr. Morgenthau and Controller Prendergast will lead the Fifth Avenue column. Fire Commissioner Adamson will march in the van of the column that will proceed north from City Hall.

ALDERMEN INDORSED BY CITIZENS UNION

Candidates Selected by Committee as Deserving of Election to Board.

THEIR VIEWS INVESTIGATED

"Trustworthy Men Are Essential at This Particular Time," Urged in Committee's Report.

The Citizens Union has made public its indorsements of candidates for members of the Board of Aldermen in all the boroughs. Candidates are indorsed in fourteen of the twenty-seven districts in Manhattan, four in the eight districts of the Bronx, eight in Brooklyn, three in Queens and two in Richmond. The indorsements are based upon the recommendations of the Union's City-wide Committee on Local Candidates. This committee made a canvass of the qualifications of the candidates throughout the city. Each candidate was invited to give a brief statement of his views on important subjects which will come before the 1918-19 board. The indorsements are as follows:

Manhattan.

EDWARD A. WILSON, (Rep.,) Fifth District—A young business man who seems well qualified to represent his district.

WILLIAM WEISS, (Rep.,) Sixth District—An attorney of ability. With his active interest in civic affairs he should make an exceptional Alderman.

ADAM P. GINCH, (Rep.,) Seventh District—A business man of good repute and the preferable candidate in his district.

WILLIAM BERKOWITZ, (Rep.,) Eighth District—Possesses sound views on city legislation and is the best qualified candidate in this district.

WILLIAM F. QUINN, (Rep.,) Eleventh District—By reason of his record and experience during the last four years in the board, is the best qualified candidate in his district.

ARTHUR HERRMAN, (Rep.,) Fourteenth District—Has knowledge of municipalities both here and abroad, he should prove a valuable member of the board.

CLIFFORD S. BOSTWICK, (Rep.,) Seventeenth District—An attorney of ability. He has always been active in movements for civic betterment in New York City. He should prove valuable in the Board of Aldermen.

ISAAC GUTMAN, (Rep.,) Twentieth District—A comparison of his record with that of his opponent during the present session of the board, proves him clearly the preferable candidate.

JAMES A. HATCH, (Rep.,) Twenty-first District—A candidate with rare qualifications for the office. His ability and record during his few months of service entitle him to election.

FREDERICK TRAU, (Rep.,) Twenty-second District—His record in the board for the last four years makes him the best qualified candidate.

BRUCE M. FALCONER, (Rep.,) Twenty-third District—A lawyer of ability, who has been in close touch with proceedings of the board for the last five years. He is now serving as Alderman, having been recently elected by the board to fill a vacancy, and should render services of value in this office.

WILLIAM H. CHOROSH, (Rep.,) Twenty-fifth District—One of the ablest members of the 1914-1915 board. A candidate who is unquestionably qualified for the position.

FRANK MULLEN, (Dem.,) Twenty-sixth District—An Alderman of independence, with a sense of duty to his constituents. He should be re-elected.

FRANK McCABE, (Rep.,) Twenty-seventh District—A newspaper man of marked ability and high standing in his community. He should represent the district well.

Bronx.

JOHN LAWRENCE DUNN, (Rep.,) Twenty-eighth District—By reason of his work in the Bureau of Fire Prevention Mr. Dunn possesses unusual qualifications for the office. He is clearly the preferable candidate in his district.

CHARLES A. BUCKLEY, (Dem.,) Thirty-third District—A young man whose business experience should aid him in his work in the board.

CLARENCE Y. PALITZ, (Dem.,) Thirty-fourth District—A new member of promise. He has exhibited independence during the last two years and should render services of greater value during the coming session.

FREDERICK H. WILMOT, (Rep.,) Thirty-fifth District—Because of the good record made when serving as Alderman in the past he is the preferable candidate in this district.

Brooklyn.

MICHAEL J. HOGAN, (Rep.,) Thirty-sixth District—On his four years' record, which has generally been in the public interest, he is entitled to re-election.

JOHN WIRTH, (Rep.,) Fortieth District—During the last two years he has been active and attentive to his public duties. His work has generally been in the public interest.

AUGUST FERRAND, (Rep.,) Forty-fifth District—His record during the last four years in the board entitles him to re-election.

WILLIAM W. COLNE, (Rep.,) Forty-sixth District—He is an experienced member of the board, with a sound comprehension of his duties. His excellent record proves his fitness for the office.

FREDERICK H. STEVENSON, (Rep.,) Forty-seventh District—During his six years of service in the board Alderman Stevenson has rendered services of value and has made an excellent record generally. He should be re-elected.

WILLIAM P. McGARRY, (Dem.,) Fiftieth District—His record in the board has steadily improved during his six years of service. In the present board he has been conscientious and attentive and has shown independence.

ARNON L. SQUIERS, (Rep.,) Fifty-third District—One of the board's most valuable members, Alderman Squiers has manifested a high conception of an Alderman's duties. His qualifications are unquestioned.

WILLIAM H. PENDRY, (Rep.,) Fifty-fifth District—As a former member of the board, Alderman Pendry was hard working and conscientious. On his record alone, which is clearly superior to that of his opponent, he should be elected.

Queens.

JAMES PROWSE, (Rep.,) Sixtieth District—He is a business man of ability and integrity, and clearly the preferable candidate in this district.

CHARLES A. POST, (Rep.,) Sixty-third District—By reason of his record as Alderman for the last six years he is undoubtedly the best qualified candidate in this district.

GEORGE G. GOETZ, (Rep.,) Sixty-fourth District—He is a young man of promise, who has made a very good record during the present session of the board.

Richmond.

WILLIAM WARREN BRYAN, (Rep.,) Sixty-fifth District—An attorney of ability and training. Mr. Bryan appears the preferable candidate in his district.

JOHN J. O'ROURKE, (Dem.,) Sixty-sixth District—He has made steady progress since his first election to the board, and in the present session exhibited marked independence. He has been active and attentive, especially in local board duties.

In submitting its recommendations the committee said: "The work of the present board has been rather negative and its field as a legislative body is limited. Nevertheless, a board under the control of unscupulous politicians can work untold evil, as has been demonstrated in the past. The election of trustworthy men as Aldermen is essential at this particular time."

BRAZIL BARES A PLOT FOR GERMAN INVASION

Argentina Stirred by Report of Conspiracy Exposed Through von Luxburg's Messages.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 28.—A sensation has been occasioned here by the publication of dispatches from Rio Janeiro asserting that the Brazilian Foreign Minister has made it known that translation of dispatches sent by Count von Luxburg through the medium of the Swedish Legation while the Count was German Minister to Argentina has revealed a project for a German invasion of Southern Brazil.

The newspapers here demand that the Government publish the Luxburg dispatches, or else authorize their publication by a foreign Government.

The dispatches were sent to Washington for translation, and the "foreign Government" referred to evidently is the United States.

The Argentinian Government is being criticised for its silence.

It was reported unofficially last February that bands of armed Germans, presumably sailors interned in Argentina, had crossed the Brazilian border. Carreira de Freitas, a Brazilian ex-Deputy, at that time denounced operations carried on in Southern Brazil, where there is a large German element, in connection with the Hamburg Colonization Company. It was reported that this company purposed to colonize a part of Southern Brazil, admitting only Germans. In April it was reported that Germans in Southern Brazilian States were concentrating, and that a German insurrection was being planned.

ESTABLISHED 1847
PARIS - 13 Rue de la Paix
LONDON - 175 New Bond St.

Messrs. CARTIER

take pleasure in announcing that they are now located in their new establishment

653 Fifth Ave. at 52nd St

AMERICA'S FIRST SHOT HAILED BY OUR ALLIES

London and Paris Papers Rejoice Over Our Troops' Movement to the Trenches.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—News that the American troops had fired their first shot of the war on the western front took the place of honor in the Sunday papers with the first American official statement from Paris. The announcement was received with great enthusiasm by the American Congressmen who are here. They said it would carry profound satisfaction to the people of America.

Telling of the event, the correspondent of The Weekly Dispatch says:

"The Allies are extremely fortunate in having American troops take a place in the line at a comparatively quiet time of the year. During the winter they will have ample opportunity of mastering the intricacies of trench warfare which never can be taught satisfactorily behind the lines. Within four or five months they should become seasoned troops and the Allies confidently look to a great display when they 'go over the top.'"

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The first American communication announcing the presence of American troops in the trenches on the battle front, to which Foreign Minister Barthou made reference Thursday night, is printed prominently in all the morning newspapers today. The newspapers in editorial articles express joy over the announcement.

PERSHING'S MEN WELL FED.

J. C. Hemment Says They Are "in Pink of Condition."

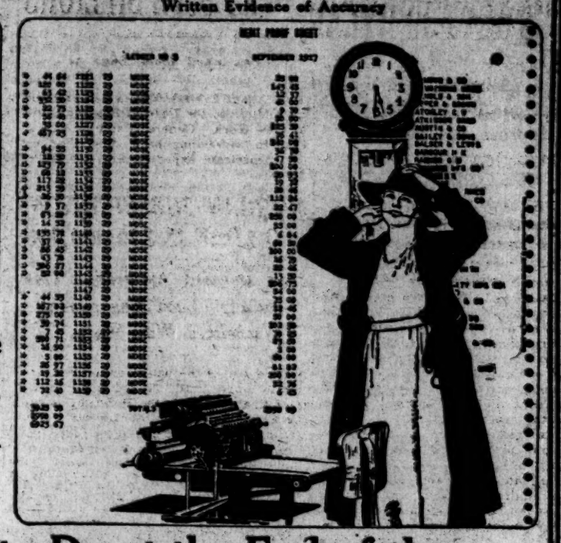
John C. Hemment, official photographer to the American Red Cross, returned yesterday from France, where he had been taking pictures for six months.

"I saw numbers of our soldiers being trained in trench work and bomb-throwing by British and Canadian non-commissioned officers who had been through the war," he said, "and it was a sight worth seeing.

"The American soldiers are in the pink of condition in every way, and are getting the best of food, which is all sent over from the United States. They get plenty of fruit, vegetables, meats, white bread, which is made from the best American flour, and Spanish onions better than any ever seen in America. The men are contented with their quarters and the excitement of the training in the methods of modern warfare."

Mr. Hemment said that the American, British, and French officials and army heads he had talked with expected the war to end in the Spring of 1918 with a giant drive of the combined allied armies, which would roll the Germans back into their own country.

Written Evidence of Accuracy



Do You Have End-of-the-Month-Night Work—*or*—

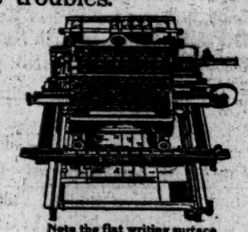
Nothing-to-Do-at-the-End-of-the-Month-but-Mail-the-Bill?

With Elliott-Fisher The Bookkeeping Machine every account is balanced—the statement and ledgers posted up to date—and mechanical proof of work obtained, all in one simple, easy operation.

Many thousand American concerns have adopted Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machines and eliminated end-of-the-month trial balance troubles.

The Auditor of the Selby Shoe Company, of Portsmouth, Ohio, Mr. H. M. Baker, writes, "One of the greatest advantages to us has been the saving of time in taking off trial balances, thus avoiding the holding up of current work at the end of the trial balance period."

Speaking for the Kendall Refining Company, of Bradford, Pa., Mr. P. C. Hubbard, says, "Our books are always in balance and the trial balance takes only three or four hours, whereas formerly the best we could do was ten days."



Note the flat writing surface on which forms are held in the natural flat writing position. This makes the proof sheet possible.

Let us tell you about some of the results obtained by other concerns using Elliott-Fisher Machines and how they get those results. There's an Elliott-Fisher Branch Office near you. Write us direct or 'phone our branch for further particulars. There's no obligation in either case.

Elliott-Fisher Company, 217 Broadway

Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machine

with the Proof Sheet and the Flat Writing Surface

THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Soldiers at the fighting front, in the camps throughout the United States, and the sailors on destroyers in the danger zone look for news from home. The New York Times can be sent on these terms: Daily and Sunday, 1 year, $10; 6 months, $5.50; 1 month, $1; daily without Sunday, 1 year, $8; 6 months, $4.25; 1 month, 75 cents; Sunday only, 1 year, $3; 6 months, $1.75; 1 month, 30 cents. Give name of man, company, and regiment, or the name of ship; the War Department provides address. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.

FOUNDED 1856

WHAT'S behind the clothes you buy—a promise, or a reputation? Clothing materials are subject to closest analysis these days because of the decided shortage of wool. We always have enjoyed a reputation for safeguarding our patrons' interests in both quality and value—our standard remains unchanged. Everything men, young men and boys wear for Autumn and Winter.

United States Army Uniforms
Officers' regulation outfits

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

Don't put on the roof until you investigate

It is poor economy to save money by substituting something inferior, but wouldn't you like to save on cost if you could get something better? You *can* get a better roof for less money if you put on

Certain-teed
Roofing

Before its merits were recognized, roll roofing was regarded as a more or less temporary roof—but now CERTAIN-TEED has demonstrated that it is not only a most durable roof, but also *the* most efficient roof.

It is economical to buy, inexpensive to lay and costs practically nothing to maintain. It is light weight, clean, sanitary, fire-retardant and weather-tight.

It is used now as the preferable type of roof for office buildings, factories, hotels, stores, warehouses, garages, farm buildings etc., where durability is demanded. CERTAIN-TEED is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness (1, 2 or 3 ply).

There are many roll roofings on the market, but only one CERTAIN-TEED. It pays to get the best. It costs no more to lay a CERTAIN-TEED roof than it does to lay a poor roof, but there is a vast difference in the wear. You can't tell the quality of a roofing by looks or feel. Your only safety is the label. Be sure that it is CERTAIN-TEED—then you are *certain* of quality and *guaranteed* satisfaction.

CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Seattle, Indianapolis, Atlanta, Memphis, Richmond, Grand Rapids, Nashville, Salt Lake City, Des Moines, Houston, Duluth, London, Sydney, Havana.

Certain-teed
Slate-Surfaced Asphalt Shingles

are supplanting wood and slate shingles for residences. They cost less, are just as good looking, wear better, wont fall off, buckle or split. They are fire-retardant, and do not have to be painted or stained.

Certain-teed
Paints and Varnishes

are the best quality paint materials, ground and mixed with mechanical accuracy. Made for all uses and in all colors. With paint, as with roofing, "*Certain-teed*" is a guarantee of quality and satisfaction.

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GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29th, AT 8 O'CLOCK

Brooklyn Academy of Music

Under the Auspices of

The Republican Club of New York—The Fusion Committee and Prominent Brooklyn Republicans

TO ADVOCATE THE ELECTION OF

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, Comptroller Wm. A. Prendergast, Borough President Lewis H. Pounds, Robert Adamson for President of Board of Aldermen, Merton E. Lewis, candidate for Attorney General, and the County Ticket.

Good Speakers—Splendid Music—Real Facts—No Political Camouflage

SPEAKERS

John Purroy Mitchel
Wm. A. Prendergast
Robert Adamson
James R. Sheffield
Wm. M. Calder
Lewis H. Pounds
Eugene M. Travis

COME EARLY—GET A GOOD SEAT—LISTEN TO LOGIC.

Inspiring Military Band Concert Promptly Commences at Seven-Thirty

Henry W. Goddard, Chairman Republican Club Campaign Committee
Jacob C. Klinck, Chairman Brooklyn Fusion Committee

SWIFT'S SON-IN-LAW HELD AS PRO-GERMAN

Count Minotto Liable to Become a Public Charge, Government Warrant Alleges.

DEPORTATION MAY FOLLOW

Man Who Married Packer's Daughter Was Born in Berlin and Once Worked for Deutsche Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Count James Minotto, son-in-law of Louis F. Swift, the Chicago packer, is under $50,000 bonds following his arrest by Federal authorities upon telegraphic orders from Washington. Count Minotto is accused of pro-German activities, it is understood. A great deal of secrecy has been thrown around the proceeding.

Minotto was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Louis F. Post, Acting Secretary of Labor. He may be deported as an undesirable alien if the charges against him are substantiated. It is supposed his connection with George von Seebeck and Fritz Kuhn, attendants at his wedding, who were interned two weeks ago at Ellis Island as "dangerous alien enemies," figures in the case.

The Department of Justice and the Bureau of Immigration both figured in the investigation leading up to the arrest. Mr. Post, A. Bruce Bielaski, Chief of Investigation of the Department of Justice, and John Lord O'Brien, Special Assistant Attorney General in charge of alien cases, all admitted in Washington today having had a hand in the case.

The warrant alleges that Minotto is in this country in violation of the immigration law passed in February, 1917. It is understood, however, that the investigations of Mr. Bielaski and Mr. O'Brien disclosed pro-German activities. One of the allegations in the warrant is that Count Minotto is likely to become "a public charge." This phrase is used sometimes as meaning that the accused person is likely to be put into prison.

Rumors that Minotto was accused of attempts to block the Liberty Loan were declared to be without confirmation. Evidence in the case will be taken by deposition in New York tomorrow. Government officials here said the New York as well as the Chicago branch of the Department of Investigation had spent much time on the case.

Dr. Percy L. Prentis, agent in charge of the local Bureau of Immigration, who served the warrant, said:

"The Count was working at the Swift plant in the Stock Yards. After I communicated with Mr. Swift over the telephone I was assured that Count Minotto would appear in person at my office to accept service. He did, and the bond was fixed at $50,000. Mr. Swift went surety for the full amount."

The Count was represented at the hearing by Henry Veeder, attorney for Swift & Co.

Count Minotto married Ida May Swift less than two years ago. He is said to be the son of Count Demetrius Minotto of Venice. Another story is that he is of German or Austrian parentage. His best man at his wedding was George von Seebeck of New York, formerly connected with the Deutsch Bank of Berlin. One of the ushers was Fritz Kuhn. Both, now interned, are alleged to have attempted to place a German spy in a position to obtain American naval secrets.

Count Minotto for a time was Central and South American representative of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Soon after coming to this country von Seebeck and Kuhn found employment with that bank. Count and Countess Minotto resided for a time at Roslyn, Long Island. There on Feb. 8 last, a son was born to Countess Minotto. Recently the Count moved to Chicago, and with his family has been living with the Swifts in Lake Forest.

Minotto issued a statement tonight in which he said: "I am sure that the investigation of the Department of Labor will fully exonerate me from having any but the most loyal feeling toward the United States and prove any rumors to the contrary to be without foundation.

"I am an Italian citizen and am registered as such in Venice. The Minottos are an old Venetian family, and the name appears in the official records of Italian nobility. I was born in Berlin, but have been raised as an Italian and always considered Italy my home until after living in this country for some time. Last July I made and filed my declaration of intention to become an American citizen.

"During school I was employed by the Deutsches Bank at Berlin, subsequently going to the London branch of that bank. When the war broke out between Germany and England the London branch of the Deutsches Bank was discontinued, and I came to the United States to seek employment, which I obtained with the Guaranty Trust Company in New York City.

"Whatever relations I have had with German officials have been solely in the due course of business for my bank, and I have had no other motives in such relations than to promote the business interests of my employers.

"Prompted by my feeling of loyalty and believing that my knowledge of six foreign languages would be of more value to the country than my services in the ranks as a private, I wrote to the Secretary of War July 20, 1917, offering my services in any capacity and stating that I was an Italian subject.

"There being no place there where I could be of service, I then made the same offer to the Navy Department, giving the same information as to my citizenship and birthplace, and gave my references. This was done on the advice of American friends both in New York and Chicago whose loyalty is beyond question. At no time did I represent myself as an American citizen or claim that I was other than a citizen of Italy."

MILWAUKEE JUBILANT.

City Claims $10,000,000 Oversubscription to Liberty Loan.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 28.—Milwaukee is rejoicing today in the belief that it has dispelled any shadow of disloyalty by its support of the Liberty Loan. All the banks were open until midnight Saturday with a steady stream of buyers, and it is estimated that Milwaukee's quota of $25,000,000 has been oversubscribed by $10,000,000. The women's committee alone raised $3,000,000, and $1,000,000 was its quota.

Boy Scouts of Milwaukee raised $250,000. The latest figures obtainable show that $32,584,850 was the official statement late on Saturday night, but it is known that a large sum approximately $1,000,000 lies in the banks untabulated. The children of the German-English academy here subscribed $12,000 to the loan.

BOSTON OVER $500,000,000.

Reports from All New England Show Maximums Were Passed.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—"It is 3 to 1 that New England has passed its maximum allotment of $500,000,000," said one of the leaders of the Liberty Loan campaign in this district tonight.

No figures were obtainable today, and it was stated that the final totals probably would not be know before Wednesday, so great was the torrent of subscriptions that poured into every bank throughout the district on the closing day. Many banks which kept open until midnight last night to handle applications reported having all the business they could handle.

Unofficial figures from districts in all parts of New England showed subscriptions well over the maximum allotments. Boston banks, it is said, have more than $30,000,000 in hand to recredit to other communities. This is outside of Boston's own total, which early yesterday was 20 per cent. over its maximum of $112,715,000.

$3,000,000 from Philippines.

MANILA, Oct. 28.—The final total subscriptions to the Liberty Loan in the Philippine Islands were $3,000,000.

LOAN ESTIMATED AT FIVE BILLIONS

Continued from Page 1.

000. About $50,000,000 has been alloted by soldiers to the Federal Reserve Bank at New York. General Pershing cables that $5,784,600 has been subscribed by the American expeditionary forces in France.

MORGAN SUBSCRIPTION TO LOAN IS $50,000,000

Firm Doubled Application Late Saturday—Local Banks Overwhelmed With Work.

Inasmuch as the banks and trust companies have until Thursday to make their final reports to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York of Liberty Loan subscriptions booked by them, there has been some delay in the transmission of applications filed Saturday, especially in view of the fact that all the banks were so swamped with subscriptions that their clerks did not get time to tabulate the day's receipts. Many of the banks kept open until midnight Saturday. Clerks in the bond issue division of the Reserve Bank worked yesterday over the reports received in the Sunday mail, and the increase in official reports amounted to about $25,000,000, making the latest bank total $1,835,705,850. The figure published in yesterday's TIMES represented the total reached at 11 o'clock Saturday night.

The unofficial estimate of subscriptions filed in the New York Federal Reserve district still remains at $1,650,000,000, although some bankers believe the final returns will show a still larger total. Today's mail is not likely to bring in a very large volume of reports from the various banks, because the vast number of subscriptions accumulated on Saturday will not be tabulated until today.

Trading in the new 4 per cent. Liberty bonds will begin on the New York Stock Exchange this morning, but transactions will be restricted to cash dealings in the actual bonds. Trading in contracts on a "when issued" basis will not be begun until the Liberty Loan Committee requests the Stock Exchange officials to authorize it. The Treasury Department has already issued approximately $100,000,000 of the bonds in denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000 in the same having been sold "over the counter" in this and other cities. The sales in this district have amounted to $53,000,000.

According to figures given out yesterday at the Liberty Loan headquarters, the applications received for the small denomination bonds now available numbered 3,602. This number of requisitions came from banks all over the district, which in turn distributed the bonds to cigar and department stores where the securities have been sold for cash. The committee also announced that during the four weeks' campaign the Federal Reserve Bank had received individual subscriptions amounting to $34,820,850. This figure represents subscriptions of 894 persons and concerns which dealt directly with the Reserve Bank, instead of applying to their own banks.

Cash Kept on Deposit.

Under a ruling made by the Secretary of the Treasury the 1,275 banks and trust companies in the New York district which received subscriptions to the loan will not have to turn over any cash to the Federal Reserve Bank, which is acting as fiscal agent for the Government. On or before Thursday, Nov. 1, the banks are required to file their complete reports of applications handled and to advise the Reserve Bank of the money received in part or full payment of the bonds. Instead of forwarding a check or currency the institutions will effect the transfer by book entries, crediting the Liberty Loan payments to the account of the Government as a deposit. The banks are required to furnish collateral as security for these Government deposits and they are obliged to pay the Government 2 per cent. interest. They need not maintain legal reserves against these deposits, however. The formalities in connection with the lodgment and approval of collateral have all been completed.

It was learned yesterday that late Saturday the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. turned in an application for $25,000,000, making its total subscription $50,000,000. Following are some of the subscriptions reported yesterday:

Chatham and Phenix National Bank (Total, $15,000,000.)	$5,000,000
Corn Exchange Bank (Total, $33,239,400.)	4,590,950
Fifth Avenue Bank	4,304,900
Mayor's Liberty Loan Committee	2,206,300
National Park Bank (Total, $23,801,500.)	2,203,400
Empire Trust Company (Total, $3,765,700.)	1,930,150
Philippine National Bank (Total, $2,650,350.)	1,900,000
Metropolitan Trust Company (Total, $6,590,500.)	1,830,450
Bank of New York (Total, $10,887,000.)	1,590,000
Broadway Trust Company (Total, $8,034,250.)	1,134,650
Merchants National Bank (Total, $3,120,000.)	805,000
Gotham National Bank (Total, $1,173,150.)	760,000
People's Bank	600,000
T. A. Gillespie & Co.	500,000
Metropolitan Bank (Total, $12,887,950.)	422,800
International Bank (Total, $1,316,500.)	308,450
Morris Plan Company, (additional)	200,000
American Smelters Securities Co.	200,000
Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co. (Total, $2,333,900.)	140,100
The Erie Company	100,000
National Surety Company	72,500
D. M. Goodrich	50,000
J. Aron & Co., Inc.	50,000
M. C. Keith	50,000
B. H. Kahn & Co.	40,000
Seuter Robbins Metal Company	40,000
Gem Safety Razor Company	40,000
Chicashau Milling Company	35,000
De Graw, Aymar & Co., (additional)	35,000
Greenhut Company—Employes	32,000
R. Winthrop	30,000
Turner Construct. Co., (additional)	27,850
Dr. Herbert J. Pratt	26,350
Charles F. de Ganahl	25,000
Helen May Whitney	25,000
A. C. Israel	25,000
Alger-Sullivan Lumber Company	25,000
Eleanor Close	25,000
Adelaide Close	25,000
A. Kimball	25,000
J. M. Gilchrist, (London)	24,000
Estate Barton Sewell	23,000
A. J. Jeffries, (London)	22,000
Abraham & Co.	20,000
J. D. Gillian	20,000
Jacob Sternberg	18,000
George H. Huhn & Son	13,300
Gude, Winmill & Co., (additional)	13,250
A. F. Kalbach	11,300
Nestles Food Company, (additional)	10,550
Edith S. Vanderbilt, (additional)	10,000
Pan-American Supply Company	10,000
James Holmes Bay	10,000
J. Peterson	10,000
A. H. Benjamin	10,000
Samuel Ordway	10,000
Dutilh-Smith & McMillan & Co.	10,000
Second Russian Ins. Co.	10,000
South American Development Co.	10,000
J. McGregor Grant	10,000

Cuba Raised $1,633,550.

The Island of Cuba raised $1,633,550 for the second Liberty Loan. The final revised returns include the following subscriptions:

Banco Nacional de Cuba, $1,057,650 from 504 subscribers; Gelats & Co., $276,100 from 59 subscribers; the Trust Company of Cuba, $83,050 from 155 subscribers; the Royal Bank of Canada, $73,400 from 107 subscribers; the National City Bank, $59,900 from 131 subscribers; Mendoza & Co., $56,100 from 63 subscribers; Banco Espanol de la Isla de Cuba, $15,800 from 44 subscribers; the Bank of Nova Scotia, $11,500 from 18 subscribers.

The following cities and towns in the New York District have oversubscribed their allotments two or more times:

	Allotment.	Subscription.
Fairport, N. Y.	$30,000	$100,000
Beacon, N. Y.	180,500	460,000
Watervliet, N. Y.	79,500	166,150
Islip, L. I.	84,500	200,000
Lawrence, N. Y.	175,000	1,206,000
Smithtown Branch, N. Y.	91,500	270,000
Bernardsville, N. J.	196,500	550,000
Englewood, N. J.	916,500	2,092,250
Glen Ridge, N. J.	162,000	725,000
Montclair, N. J.	1,987,500	3,800,450
Pompton Lakes, N. J.	75,000	400,000
Darien, Conn.	123,000	300,000
Larchmont, N. Y.	153,000	412,150
Port Chester, N. Y.	884,000	2,208,800
Suffern, N. Y.	190,500	381,450

The Southport (Conn.) Trust Company, in a telegram to THE TIMES yesterday, called attention to the fact that the subscriptions credited to Southport, Conn., by the Liberty Loan Committee properly belonged to the town of Fairfield, whose residents had furnished the subscriptions. Allen B. Forbes, Chairman of the Distribution Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee, issued the following statement regarding the results of the campaign:

"The results of the Second Liberty Loan campaign speak for themselves. The figures at first seemed far beyond what the American public was ready to accept. The rush to buy the bonds in the last few days of the campaign was sufficient notice to Germany that the American public was awakened thoroughly to the fact that there is a war, that we are in it, and that we are in it to the bitter finish.

"Never before has any attempt been made to raise so great an amount of money in the United States; and never was the money more willingly given. The fact that most of it came in the closing week of the campaign was simply evidence that many persons were holding back waiting to see whether they would not have to subscribe even larger amounts to convince the Imperial Government of Germany that the phrase 'Billions for Defense' was literally correct. A tremendous task has been accomplished in the characteristic American way. Every person who bought a bond can rest tonight with the satisfaction that comes from duty well done."

After the banks shut down late Saturday night the Federal Reserve Bank accepted subscriptions over the telephone. Thousands were received, and all of the hundred and thirty-four extensions were kept busy all evening. The subscribers gave their names and addresses, and designated the bank through which they expected to make payment. The memorandum made was promptly forwarded to the banks, and today these "telephone subscribers" will call at their banks and turn over their money. The last subscription was received from Henry Semke of 232 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, who wanted a $50 bond. As he rang off, the chimes of Trinity struck the hour of twelve.

Cornell Subscribes $370,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Cornell University's Liberty Loan subscriptions amounted to $370,000, professors alone having pledged $234,550. The director of the dining rooms at Cornell is going to France to establish cafeterias for French women workers in munitions plants in the big cities.

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

Amount of Loan	Guaranteed Rate of Interest to Investor	Stories	Material	Type	Rental	Value of Security
$2,500	5%	3 & Base't	Brick	Dwelling	$540	$5,000
3,000	5%	3 & Base't	Br. & Stone	Dwelling	800	6,000
13,000	5%	3 & Base't	Brownstone	Dwelling	Occupied by Owner	23,000
15,000	5%	4 & Base't	Brick	St. & Apts.	4,288	26,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.

Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 & up, paying 5%

Free from Personal Taxation.

Write for booklet "The Ideal Investment," and November Investment List.

New York Title and Mortgage Company

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $3,000,000

135 Broadway, New York. 203 Montague St., Brooklyn

'Phone 6880 Cortland 'Phone 7100 Main

War Revenue Tax Law Booklet Free on Request.

REPUTATION

It is shrewd business to hire a building contractor with a big reputation, for he can't take proper care of his reputation unless he takes proper care of you!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

Building Construction

A Card of Thanks

On Behalf of the Liberty Loan Committee

Lord & Taylor

desire to thank the following patriotic men and women who assisted in the sale of the Second Liberty Loan Bonds

Mme. Marie Rappold
Giuseppe De Luca
both of the Metropolitan Opera Co.
Mischa Elman
Thomas Chalmers
All the above by courtesy of the Metropolitan Concert Bureau

Gertrude Atherton
Rex Beach
Howard Chanler Christy
Joseph Lincoln
Grantland Rice
Charles Hanson Towne

Pauline Frederick
Courtesy Paramount Motion Picture Corporation
Alexandra Carlisle
Courtesy Gaiety Theatre
Clara Joel
Courtesy Eltinge Theatre

Douglas Fairbanks and His Son
Courtesy Artcraft Moving Picture Corporation
Leo Carillo
Courtesy Oliver Morosco

Hy Mayer
Goldberg of the Evening Mail
Briggs of the Tribune

Sergeant Major Bramhall
"Princess Pat's" Canadian Light Infantry
Sergeant Major Mackenzie
4th Canadian Mounted Rifles
(Both by courtesy of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission)

Edward H. McCrahon
American Volunteer in the French Ambulance Service

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

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DE PINNA

Velvets, English Navy Serge, Poiret Twills, Imported Wool Plaids and closely knitted wool Jersey cloths are fabrics particularly adapted to producing in tailored dresses for young ladies of from 14 to 18 years that trim silhouetted figure so much in evidence this season.

De Pinna tailored dresses of this type represent a very careful selection from models produced by the best designers abroad.

In order that De Pinna reproductions may be in every way faithful to the originals, we have made liberal importations of the choicest fabrics produced in England and France.

We also show a number of exclusive models done in genuine Scotch Tweeds and Irish Homespuns.

Misses' Town and Country Coats—in rough Tweeds, Homespuns, Velours and Llama Cloth. $28 to $95.

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats—in Velours, Bolivia Cloth and Tweeds. $45 to $75.

Misses' Trench Coats—of regulation Army cloth. $55.

Misses' Tailored Dresses—in Poiret Twills, closely woven wool Jersey Cloth, English Navy Serge and Imported Wool Plaids. $28 to $75.

New De Pinna models in Fur Trimmed Suits. $58 to $82.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

Richness of Materials, Luxury and Elegance of Modeling Are Characteristics of

Saks Dress Suits and Tuxedos

¶ If you would test the Saks Tailoring Organization's ability to meet *your* individual requirements in clothes, try on one of our dress suits or tuxedos. Tailoring alone can make garments for evening wear individual. In Saks' evening clothes the unusual skill of the Saks Tailoring Organization is fully evident.

¶ We have so carefully studied the production of Saks clothes for evening wear that we believe them to be our best contribution to clothes. At the opera, the "stag," the theatre, they hold their own with the costliest of merchant tailored productions.

Their graceful lines, their inimitable styling, is a work of art

for only an artist could put into them those distinctive touches which make Saks dress clothes superior to any alternative at even a higher price.

Dress Coat and Trousers.....$27 to $60
Tuxedo Coat and Trousers.....$25 to $45

Dress Vests, $3.50 to $12

¶ Black or White, in mercerized and silk materials, featuring the newest and most individual ideas in vests for evening wear. The selection at each price is thoroughly in keeping with our policy of making our assortments as varied as they are individual.

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

2.50

Women's gloves of beautiful quality, that fit to perfection and grow old gracefully.

FRENCH KID with self and contrasting embroidery. African brown, tan, oak, gray, navy, alabaster, gunmetal, ivy and white.

MOCHA Sleek, serviceable, smart. Khaki color, brown and gray.

CAPE The hardy, handsome kinds that wash and wear well. Oyster white, ivory buff, tan and oak.

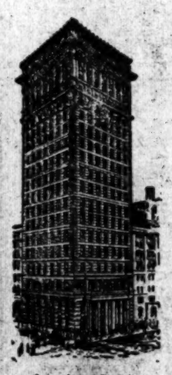
Only 8 Saturdays before Christmas

Centemeri Gloves

400 FIFTH AVE.
(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

SPECIAL AT OUR BARGAIN COUNTER
Black and white kid with self and contrasting embroidery. Seconds, but "Centemeri seconds". The grain of leather does not measure up to our high standard. Otherwise they are perfect 1.35

Service of Value to Government Bidders



American Surety Building.

Private Wire Service to Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago Offices.

40 Branch Offices in the Larger Cities. Over 15,500 Agencies Elsewhere.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
Washington, D. C.
United States Rubber Company,
1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
You were to-day awarded Navy Schedule eleven seventy four class one eighty three.
Federal Bond Bureau,
AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY
of New York.

This is an example of the highly efficient follow-up and reporting work which is being carried on by this Company's Federal Bond Bureau. Such service will be invaluable to you in connection with your Government bids.

American Surety Co.
of New York
(Founded 1884)

FEDERAL BOND BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.

This Bureau is an organization of trained men, under the management of Mr. S. Hazen Bond, formerly Law and Bond Officer of the Treasury Department. For many years Mr. Bond supervised the greater part of the Government's bonding business.

The Bureau's services include notice to contractors and manufacturers of calls for bids; furnishing of bidders' blanks and specifications; attendance at bid openings; preparation and filing of bids under instructions by wire where powers-of-attorney have been given; advice by wire of awards.

The services are obtainable, by bidders who are eligible for the Company's suretyship, through the Home Office or any of the Branch Offices.

Home Office: 100 Broadway Telephone Rector 9525

Brooklyn Branch: 189 Montague St. Telephone Main 1450

Men are fighting this War
But the Women can win it!

By practising economy in the kitchen and preventing waste at the table

AMERICA has got to feed her Allies this winter and it is up to the American Housewife to solve the problem of doing it.

The United States Food Administration appeals to all women to conserve the national food supply, and thereby increase the available supply for our Allies abroad.

A special Home Card has been prepared itemizing those foods which should be used sparingly and the substitutes which should be used instead.

Meanwhile you are urged to exercise the strictest economy in the kitchen and to preach and practise at the table the patriotism of the clean plate.

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE—37th and 38th STREETS

the California Limited "as usual"

-the only Exclusively First-class train to Southern California via any line
In California there are more than 4000 miles of paved motor roads—and every day an out-of-doors day
-go this winter
Fred Harvey serves all meals on the Santa Fe and you can visit the Grand Canyon on your way
Four daily California trains via the Santa Fe, including the California Limited; also the Santa Fe de-Luxe weekly in winter
New booklets tell in detail

Geo. C. Dillard, Gen. East. Pass. Agt., A. T. & S. F. Ry., 377 and 1232 Broadway, New York City. Phone, Franklin 3310 and 3801.

Names of New Yorkers Who Have Failed to Respond to the Draft Call

1490 OF DRAFT AGE IGNORE SUMMONS

Men Classed as Deserters Are of First 70 Per Cent. of Quota—Reward of $50 for Each.

Roger B. Wood, director of the draft in New York City, acting under instructions from Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, made public last night the names of 1,490 New York City men of draft age who have been called to the colors and have failed to respond. All of these men have been missing from two to seven weeks, the average period being about four weeks. A reward of $50, the aggregate, is offered for each man, which will be paid by the United States Government. The total amounts to about $75,000.

These men," said Mr. Wood, "are, to say the least, technical deserters, and when apprehended will have to satisfy the military authorities that they have a good excuse for not responding when called to the colors. When arrested they should be delivered into the custody of the nearest military authorities. It is the duty of every good citizen to furnish information as to the whereabouts of any of these men. All municipal, State, and Federal peace officers are directed to arrest them on sight. The men named on the list are of the first 70 per cent. of New York City's quota, the last units of which were mobilized two weeks ago.

The list as made public by Mr. Wood follows:

A

Board No., Name, and Address.
118—Abby, Edward J., 211 E. 18th St.
68—Abramovitch, Isaac, 501 Bushwick Av.
137—Abinicki, Martin, 435 E. 75th St.
156—Abrams, Max, 1,548 Park Av.
46—Abed, John, 58 West St.
36—Acursio, Grassa, 96 Elizabeth St.
79—Aciames, Jacob, 27 School St.
66—Acromowitz, Nathan, 1,561 42d St.
32—Adler, Thomas, 29 Floyd St.
3—Adams, John, 318 E. 142d St.
165—Adame, Vito, 337 E. 114th St.
95—Ahearn, John, 85 Pike St.
122—Altsman, Isidore, 239 E. 40th St.
2—Alty, Alfred, 199 State St., N. Y. C.
28—Allinson, Hyman, 109 S. 8th St.
116—Albarise, Joa., 261 W. 116th St.
168—Alexandre, A. D., 500 E. 121st St.
117—Amdursky, Herman, 217 Avenue B.
45—Anderson, Anders, 422 Bergen St.
41—Anderson, Jos., 270 56th St., Brooklyn.
25—Anderson, Charles, 504 Washington St., Carroll.
30—Angerteri, Arthur, 727 Bedford Av.
147—Antonius, Cortes, 138 E. 48th St.
9—Angeloni, Vito, 353 E. 150th St.
154—Anderson, N. J., 137 E. 21st St.
163—Anton, William, 112 E. 59th St.
4—Annierro, J., 635 Morris Av.
3—Applebaum, Julius, 423 E. 149th St.
57—Arena, Napolus, John, 463 W. 30th St.
15—Aridacano, Gaetano, 528 E. 18th St.
146—Arcesty, Jos. A., 44 Delancey St.
149—Argelion, Costas E., Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.
161—Arenio, Vincent, 134 E. 110th St.
160—Arena, Giovanni, 327 E. 107th St.
128—Ashley, Jno., 19 W. 103d St.
—Ashnat, Jacob, 8,284 Vernon Av.
105—Athamassiades, Jas., 212 W. 27th St.
172—Athanson, Nicholas, 305 E. 40th St.
23—Atallah, Paul H., 35 State St.
—Auerbach, Nathan, 92 Attorney St.
101—Ayuls, Manuel, 558 W. 12th St.
87—Axelson, Edmund, 542 45th St.
161—Axrie, Jack, 539 Grand St.

B

168—Bair, Alfred, 111 W. 111th St.
21—Bartian, Daniel B., 162 E. 184th St.
14—Bam, Michele, 3,963 3d Av.
—Barth, Charles, 233 Hull Av., Maspeth.
129—Basinel, Victor L., 431 E. 26th St.
129—Baker, Bert, 226 W. 56th St.
60—Bandelli, Giovanni, 1,985 63d St.
—Baigandardi, Jos., 95 Roosevelt St.
38—Baker, Bert, 98 4th Av., B'klyn, care Miller.
137—Bartell, Fred, 832 2d Av.
116—Barth, Arthur, care of Cornell SS. Co., 51st St. and N. R.
17—Barbato, E., 150 Panama Av., Pitts'b'gh.
173—Barlow, Harry, 809 Crescent St., L. I. C.
145—Ballon, Thomas, 202 W. 149th St.
138—Barcolo, Manual, 208 E. 81st St.
—Bauer, John, 245 S. 9th St.
162—Baupos, Constantine, 231 W. 23d St.
161—Barlato, Carlo, 304 E. 111th St.
56—Barry, Michael, 200 Franklin St., B'klyn.
45—Bavellan, Joimar, 316 4-d St.
46—Barruba, Jos., 505 4th Av.
—Bachman, Meyer, 441 Alabama Av.
47—Barera, Pasquale, Brighton Inn., Brighton Beach.
11—Bardoni, Joseph, 818 Jackson Av.
175—Baron, Samuel, 6,675 Amboy Road, Richmond Valley.
86—Balovine, Sam, 299 Riverdale Av.
158—Baron, Samuel, 6,675 Amboy Road, Richmond Valley.
126—Bischoff, James, 151 W. 90th St.
160—Berkowitz, Thomas, 327 E. 124th St.
184—Bergman, Abraham, 61 Beaver St.
125—Berckley, Daniel, 539 E. 81st St.
128—Beitschr, Joseph, 112 E. 53d St.
75—Berman, Joseph, 254 Henry St.
49—Berback, Benny, 190 S. 9th St., B'klyn.
91—Benson, Edward, 25 South St.
—Bender, Isidor, 1,808 8th Av.
119—Benn, Mike, 339 E. 23d St.
115—Berry, Sam, 126 St. Marks Place.
185—Bellinge, H. Y., 19 N. 14th St., Flushing.
181—Bernstein, Abraham, 954 Hoe Av., Bronx
181—Beigstrom, Axel, 459 Pacific St.
167—Bernstein, Martin, 113 E. 126th St.
170—Bethanzues, 170 W. 121st St.
91—Bender, Isidore, 72 Madison Av.
49—Bender, M., 1,808 8th Av.

Board No., Name, and Address.
171—Canning, Edward, 2,099 8th Av.
96—Cassel, Joseph, 219 Christie St.
90—Carey, J., 22 Charlton or 22 Clarkson St.
28—Carro, Juan, Coastwise Co., Erie Basin.
160—Casey, John J., 1,697 Lexington Av.
163—Carroll, Joseph P., 166 E. 66th St.
49—Carroll, Robert H., 457 9th St.
186—Caballaro, Francesco, 208 W. 114th St.
174—Carroll, Leonard G., 31 Third St.
158—Carlson, E., 15 W. 37th St.
146—Carrip, Michael, 17 N. Prince St.
71—Casey, W., 72 Linden St.
67—Caigno, Caravello, 153 Bay 50th St., C. I.
123—Catalhopulos, John, 312 E. 66th St.
125—Casalnia, Nick, 180 W. 33d St.
125—Casademont, Camillo, 167 W. 81st St.
109—Celestino, Alexandro, 123 Allen St.
83—Center, Nathan, 428 Christopher Av.
181—Chalet, Louis, 1,926 2d Av.
101—Checktoff, Jake, 97 Henry St.
8—Chersky, Kopell H., 550 Union Av.
174—Chirziski, Stephen, 5,044 Bradley Av.
33—Christenson, Emil A., 506 President St.
96—Chestman, Sam, 171 Broome St.
54—Chesnick, Louis, 82 Berry St.
125—Changuet, Gregory, 116 W. 80th St.
160—Chernin, Charles, 319 Maujer St.
152—Charlos, Mario, 2,008 2d Av.
30—Chiskey, Valent, 553 Park Av., Brooklyn.
130—Clark, Peter, 169 W. 98th.
117—Clasidates, Brulis, 533 E. 12th St.
—Clayton, Walter, 180 Park Row.
55—Clark, Jas. M., 117 Kingsland Av.
123—Clarke, Bernard, 200 E. 36th St.
161—Connors, Jos., 155 E. 110th St.
58—Condon, Harry, 88 Greenwich St.
184—Connini, Ernest, 237 E. 127th St.
121—Cosenzo, Tony, 844 11th Av.
25—Connell, Joseph, 211 Jay St.
47—Candi, Hugh J., 61 Hudson Place.
93—Cohon, Harry, 252 Madison St.
97—Cohen, Joseph, 56 Gouverneur St.
100—Costello, Jos., 483 West St.
25—Cannavale, Dominick, 29 Raymond St.
152—Collins, Thomas, 175 E. 102d St.
107—Conforte, Anthony, 19 Catherine St.
28—Condola, P. Paras, alias Thos. Paranola, Providence, R. I.
26—Coopersmith, Joseph, 315 Jay St.
150—Cooke, Patrick G., 37 W. 50th St.
106—Corcoran, Neil, 217 W. 22d St.
106—Convers, Andrew, 222 W. 28th St.
26—Cochiois, Mich, 217 Tillary St.
108—Comerchero, David, 172 Chrystie St.
119—Consoli, John, 336 1st Av.
120—Coopor, Peter, 450 W. 57th St.
115—Cotolano, Salvatore, 510 E. 13th St.
107—Cohen, Sam, 92 Norfolk St.
68—Condner, Joe, 287 Bushwick Av., Bklyn.
146—Cohen, Benjamin, 620 W. 149th St.
92—Cohen, Abe, 107 Madison St.
157—Connolly, Thomas, 560 Ninth Av.
44—Colaizzo, Dominick, 38 N. Portland Av.
44—Comerford, Daniel, 43 Park Place.
13—Cohen, Nathan, 1,505 Charlotte St.
124—Cannon, Montague, 254 W. 112th St.
136—Costa, Antonio, 255 W. 111th St.
136—Cohen, Morris, 521 W. 122d St.
67—Cory, Yontad, 2 Kistor Court, C. I.
57—Cherry, Napolus, 27 Mister Pl., L. I.
168—Craig, Joseph A., 84 Lenox Av.
137—Cronin, Daniel, 486 E. 76th St.
119—Crisafield, Fred, 297 Avenue A.
—Cedestein, Nathan, 154 E. 4th St.
42—Cuvato, Emanuel, 734 38th St.
138—Eichenberg, Alex., 500 E. 78th St.
152—Elca, August, 215 E. 103d St.
106—Ele, Oscar, 212 East 126th St.
50—Eliot, George, 1,891 Bathgate Av.
98—Ellerin, Morris, 232 Canal St.
21—Elias Fox, 3,407 Thiebout Av.
168—Elterman, Geo., 27 W. 111th St.
168—Emanuel, Nanakaka, 27 W. 111th St.
121—Emma, Charles, 146 W. End Av.
10—Endrej, John, 328 E. 157th St.
165—Engel, Max, 245 Lenox Av.
59—Enselin, Isaac, 1,042 De Kalb Av.
44—Erickson, Syen, 412 Clermont Av.
135—Ericson, Charles, 526 E. 159th St.
175—Eulgem, Ernest, ——
91—Evans, Anthony H., 29 South St.
91—Evans, Arthur H., 29 South St.
128—Everett, J., Blackwells Isl., City Home.
63—Evans, Chris, 102 Washington St.
166—Evoe, Martin, 431 W. 19th St.

F

118—Fagan, James M., 604 E. 16th St.
152—Farato, Joseph, 172 E. 105th St.
98—Fazeka, Ernest, 125 24 Av.
152—Farello, Nicolo, 105th St. & 5th Av.
24—Fattoress, Louis, 194 Navy St.
58—Farinchelli, John, 627 Union St.
35—Farley, Benj. F., 245 Ellery St.
136—Fiala, Frank, 2,200 Broadway.
53—Faico, Joseph, 120 5th St.
90—Farraro, Jos., 29 Starr St.
175—Ferguson, Clifford, 1,056 Forrester Av.
127—Fenelon, John, 501 E. 5th St.
35—Ferris, Alonso, 1,107 De Kalb Av.
157—Fernini, Joe, 16 E. 116th St.
153—Fettemprime, Genero, 190 Waverly Pl.
—Fernandez, Jose, 265 E. 120th St.
130—Fitzgerald, Jas., 100 W. 99th.
161—Firolete, Marco, ——
90—Fischer, John, 429 Claremont Parkway.
146—Fisher, Sam, 1,561 42d St.
93—Fine, Herman, 148 Henry St.
157—Fingerhut, Harry, 54 E. 108th St., care Schonberg.
157—Fiorello, Morris, 62 E. 116th St.
113—Finkelstein, Herman, 92 3d Av.
73—Fink, Morris, 92 Union Av.
153—Fintanca, Nicholas, 210 or 244 E. 44th St.
104—Fontanelli, Jacob, 66 1st Pl., Bklyn.
108—Florea, Louis J., 350 West 28th St.
108—Flam, Marcus, 55 Orchard St.
135—Flynn, Patrick, 27 Manhattan St.
134—Fornuti, Isidore, 204 E. 82d St.
94—Fox, Wonzie, 31 Mott St.
106—Ferre, Victor M., 212 W. 27th St.
105—Foster, Walter, 215 W. 34th or 337 W. 36th.
181—Foley, Philip, Edgemere Hotel, L. I.
104—Folsom, Nathan, 416 E. 10th St.
149—Foy, E., 310 E. 85th St., Ft. Gordon, Ga.
102—Fredman, Joseph, 22 E. 70th St.
103—Freid, Isay, 136 5th St.
98—Fried, Sam'l, 115 Ridge St.
84—Friedman, Irving, 146 Stedliker Av.
97—Frumkin, Gadore, 74 Bartlett St.
151—Freidman, Joseph, 173 E. 101st St.
29—Frankel, Michael, ——
127—Fenwick, William, 246 E. 48th St.
151—Frohlich, Jos., 1,979 2d Av.
42—Erickson, John, 4,215 5th Av.
80—Frost, James, 124 Louisiana Av.
—Fuchs, Max, 1,808 8th Av.
—Fuchs, Max, 1,808 8th Av.
—Fuchs, Max, 1,808 8th

QUIT CONVENTION FOR SMALL NATIONS

Accusing League of Favoring Germany, Representatives Withdraw Names.

MEETINGS OPEN TODAY

Commissioner of Immigration Howe Will Preside, However, and Denies Any Wish to Censor Speeches.

Charging that the purpose behind the convention of the League for Small and Subject Nationalities at the Hotel McAlpin beginning this afternoon was to do all possible injury to the Allies in a careful and discreet way, and to make out the best possible case for Germany, several men originally listed as speakers have withdrawn their names. Among those who, after an investigation, have refused to appear at the meeting of the league, are Dr. Clement Rueff, Professor Daniel Jordan, and the Rev. T. Wucher, all of wnom were to speak on Alsace-Lorraine; Dr. S. S. George, editor of The Arabic Magazine; Dr. M. M. Housepian, an Armenian; N. A. Mokarzel of Mount Lebanon; Charles Fergier, Vice President of the Bohemian National Alliance; M. M. Petrak, a Croat; V. R. Savitch, representing Serbia; Miran Sevasly, President of the Armenian National Union, and Dr. D. Callimahos of The Greek National Herald.

Most of those who have withdrawn have issued a statement asserting that the persons behind the league had named them, and a few others who are heart and soul with the Allies in order to offset the taint of pro-Germanism, and to make it appear that the question of Alsace-Lorraine is in the same class with the problems relating to Ireland and India. One of the nationalities to be discussed at the congress as one of the "small, subject, and oppressed nationalities" is Scotland. The official program of the league sets forth that the Chief of Clan Fhearghuis of Stra-Chur is to set forth the claims of Scotland to have a hearing before the peace council at the end of the war on the subject of her future political condition. When Miss Marion A. Smith, Secretary of the league, was asked last night if it was not going back pretty far to reopen the question of the Scottish political status she said:

"This does not mean that we are going to urge the independence of Scotland or India or any of the other countries, but simply that we are ready to hear representatives of those races on their grievances or their hopes for the future."

Scotland is no isolated case, however, as the league has gone far back to ancient history to ensure the cause of Assyria. Miss Smith said she did not know exactly what territory was comprised today by that title, but thought that it was the same as in the time of Sennacherib.

Miss Smith denied vehemently that there was any foundation for the charge that the purpose of the convention was to benefit Germany.

"Our expenses," she said, "are being met almost entirely from the dues of $1 a month of our members. In addition to this, we have received one or two checks, but they have been small in amount. Our expenses are not heavy. There is absolutely no German influence behind the league. Dr. Frederic C. Howe, the Commissioner of Immigration, will be in the chair tomorrow afternoon.

"I think most of the trouble is to be traced to a typographical error. Dr. Clement Rueff, representing Alsace-Lorraine, was to speak on 'Justice for Alsace-Lorraine.' Through a printer's error, this came out, 'Independence for Alsace-Lorraine.' Dr. Rueff withdrew his name and refused to accept any apology. As for the others who have withdrawn, one has telephoned to me that he was compelled to do so, and others have taken very little interest in the convention. It is true that our earlier literature named many speakers who are not going to appear, but we have filled their places with men of eminence. Some of those who have promised to speak are Dr. Samuel P. Dutton, Moorfield Storey, Hamilton Holt, Lincoln Steffens, and John Barrett."

The statement issued by eight of the resigning speakers asserts that the managers of the league sought in advance on various pretexts to censor utterances, so that nothing harsh should be said about German conduct. The statement is, in part, as follows:

"The League of Small and Subject Nationalities was apparently originally initiated by honest but naïve and easily deluded persons. But it is now evident that, partly through the simplicity of the original organizers and partly through the activity of the element in the organization that has never disguised or hidden its pro-Germanism, the movement as a whole has taken on a more than suspicious charter.

"Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington is the sole speaker for Ireland. Does she represent the Irish people or only the pro-German wing of the Sinn Fein? Mme. Malmberg is to speak for Finland, and she represents the extreme pacifist view. The sole speaker for Greece is Adamantios Polyzoidis, a partisan of King Constantine.

"In the case of other nationalities the delegates cannot claim to speak either for the nationality as a whole or for a majority faction. Specific and concrete condemnation of atrocities in Armenia, Serbia, Belgium, Syria, Poland, and other sections have been discountenanced, and this has enlisted the bitter protest of the representatives of these nationalities in the preliminary meetings. Why were none of the pro-Ally small nations of South America represented? Spain and Holland also have strong pro-Ally groups, but they have no delegates."

Commissioner of Immigration Howe said yesterday that he was going to preside at the sessions today and that he regarded the imputations against the league as absurd.

"The league does not contemplate urging political freedom," he added, "or anything of the kind for all of the nations regarding which speeches are to be made. This attack is to be expected, as a large group of nationalities cannot well be brought together without friction. As for the charges that an attempt has been made to muzzle speakers, I have not heard of it before. Senator La Fontaine is to speak for Belgium, which has the strongest case of all. I do not believe that he would allow any one to try to censor his utterances. The league is founded on the words of President Wilson in behalf of small nationalities, and I cannot see any well-founded objection to the program for the convention."

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3129, J. Whelan's Garage.
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BOONE AVE.
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1262, Ross Garage & Taxi Co.
1365, McKinley Sq. Garage Co., Inc.
BROADWAY.
1010, Michael T. Watts.
2232, B'way Garage, Inc.
2444, Kesbec Sales Company.
2906, Cimiotti Garage Company.
4342, Greater New York Garage.
4816, Dyckman Auto & Repair Co.
4850, The Arthur Garage, Inc.
5015, Brickner's Auto Supply Company, Inc.
BROADWAY AND 65TH ST.
Lincoln Sq. Garage.
BROADWAY AND 70TH ST.
Winton Company.
BROADWAY AND 82D ST.
Savoy Gas Station.
BROADWAY AND 135TH ST.
135th Street Garage Corporation.
BROADWAY AND 215TH ST.
Buffo's Gas Station.
BAILEY AVE.
2131, Whelan's Garage.
BERGEN AVE.
607, Bronx County Auto Company.
BROOK AVE.
1094, Wm. & Thos. Witters Garage.
BROOME ST.
23, Broome Street Garage.
BROWN PLACE.
144, Dietsch-Edwards Company.
CASTLE HILL AVE.
1166, Estling's Garage, B.
CATHARINE ST.
38, Cadarina Street Garage.
COURTLANDT AVE.
859, Courtlandt Garage.
CROTONA AVE.
1067, Crotona Garage.
CROTONA PARKWAY.
1983, Fairmont Garage Corp.
DAILY AVE.
2070, Individual Garage, Inc.
DIVISION ST.
135, H. Wilkins.
DOWNING ST.
45, Jas. Tassi Sons Garage.
DYCKMAN ST.
344, Inwood Garage.
EAST 2D ST.
79, Asens Garage.
EAST 7TH ST.
Cor. Lewis St., 7th Street Garage.
EAST 97TH ST.
216, New Royal Garage.
224, Stuyvesant Auto Trading Company.
and 9th St. Garage.
266, S. F. Collins.
EAST 11TH ST.
732, Dry Dock Garage.
810, Doehtermann Van Company.
EAST 13TH ST.
19, Cleric and Bambi.
EAST 17TH ST.
1513, N. Y. Contracting & Trucking Co.
EAST 23D ST.
141, Hoffman Taxicab Company.
EAST 31ST ST.
139, Blue Sprocket Garage.
411, Express Garage.
EAST 37TH ST.
235, 37th Street Garage, McCook & Co.
EAST 39TH ST.
150, Lexington Auto Garage.
EAST 40TH ST.
27, Murray Hill Garage.
33, McDermott Garage.
EAST 41ST ST.
Commonwealth Garage.
142, Boylston Garage.
Republic Garage.
EAST 47TH ST.
Biltmore Garage, Inc., 205 to 213.
EAST 54TH ST.
126, Monmouth Garage.
318, Mercedes Garage.
226, Monmouth Garage.
415, Knickerbocker Garage.
EAST 55TH ST.
418, C. W. Cavenagh.
EAST 57TH ST.
156, 57th Street Garage, J. J. O'Hara.
EAST 59TH ST.
416, Olegor's Garage, C. A. Olegor.
EAST 62D ST.
418, Central Garage.
EAST 64TH ST.
209, Ritz Garage.
235, Terrace Garage, Inc.
EAST 65TH ST.
226, Halcyon Garage, Inc.
242, Tuxedo Park Garage.
EAST 66TH ST.
118, 66th St. Garage.
EAST 70TH ST.
184, Cor. 3d Ave., Pinehurst Garage.
EAST 72D ST.
E. River Auto Club of America.
EAST 73D ST.
182, Brooks Garage.
EAST 75TH ST.
112, Urban Garage.
EAST 76TH ST.
423, Lind & Co., Gus.
41, J. McEwen.
EAST 77TH ST.
159, Ardsley Garage.
EAST 81ST ST.
408, Avon Garage.
EAST 84TH ST.
115, Belmont Garage.
137, 84th St. Garage Corp.
237, Yorkville Garage.
EAST 86TH ST.
208, Yorkville Central Garage.
EAST 88TH ST.
58, Watson Club Garage, Inc.
EAST 89TH ST.
57, Niagara Garage.
EAST 90TH ST.
431, Artman's Garage.
EAST 98TH ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Parkview Garage.
EAST 99TH ST.
51, Healy's Taxi Company.
EAST 101ST ST.
433-437, Spotless Garage.
EAST 102D ST.
406, Wicke's Garage, A. C.
EAST 104TH ST.
435, Eagle Garage.
437, Market Auto Garage.
EAST 108TH ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Michael T. Watts.
EAST 108TH ST.
55, Lyons' Garage, M.
402, Saratoga Garage Co.
EAST 112TH ST.
159, M. Buda & Son's, Garage.
EAST 113TH ST.
213, Star Garage.
EAST 120TH ST.
154, Strathmann Auto Company.
165, Corinthian Garage.
EAST 122D ST.
410, The Excelsior Garage.
EAST 125TH ST.
215-223, 125th St. Garage, Inc.
327, Phenix Garage.
EAST 126TH ST.
125-135, New York & Saratoga Garage.
EAST 127TH ST.
207, Hayes Garage, Inc.
EAST 133D ST.
447, Byrnes Garage.
EAST 137TH ST.
252, 137th St. Garage Corp.
EAST 149TH ST.
437, Hub Gasoline Station.
EAST 152D ST.
Cor. Bergen Ave., Bronx Centre Garage.
EAST 158TH ST.
770, Woodstock Garage.
EAST 163D ST.
490, Melrose Garage.
EAST 172D ST.
536, Supreme Garage.

EAST 176TH ST.
412, Hewson's Garage.
941, Correll Garage.
EAST 177TH ST.
1529, F. Keenen's Gasoline Station.
EAST 200TH ST.
Cor. Park Ave., Bedford Park Garage.
EAST 215TH ST.
Cor. White Plains Ave., Ruff's Garage.
EASTCHESTER ROAD
And Boston Road, Joseph McCrain.
EAST TREMONT AVE.
2645, Bentley's Garage.
ELEVENTH AVE.
440, New York Herald Garage.
FIFTH AVE.
Circle Gasoline Station at 110th St.
FIRST AVE.
1108, Flynn Garage.
1292, Janovic, Emil.
1834, First Avenue Auto Garage, Inc.
FORDHAM ROAD.
561, Fordham Garage, Inc.
595, Bronx Chalmers.
FOX ST.
1107, Simpson Garage.
GERARD AVE.
Reo Motor Car Co., Gerard Ave. & 150th St.
GRAND CONCOURSE.
2194, Maxim Garage.
2408, Holland's Gasoline Station.
2431, Concourse Garage.
Cor. 176th St., Moller's Gas Sta., Wm. Bergen Garage, Cor. Echo Pl.
E. J. Revtlie, Cor. 181st St.
HAMILTON AVE.
17, Kesbec Sales Company, No.
HUDSON ST.
651, Sullivan & Dempsey.
IRVING PLACE.
59, Gramercy Park Garage.
JEROME AVE.
1934, Jerome Ave. Garage.
Cor., 167th St., Jerome Ave. Gas Sta.
LAFAYETTE ST.
363, Michael T. Watts.
14, Victor Ragiero.
LEWIS ST.
60, Lewis Street Garage.
MORRIS AVE.
1096, Lyons' Garage.
1005, Levins Garage Corp.
Cor. 143d St., Munich and Medell.
MORRIS PARK AVE.
Cor. Mulliner Ave., Morris Park Garage
PARK AVE.
481, Sanford Auto Company.
485, Wyl est & Co.
553, Orpheum & Co.
587, Park Ave. Garage.
1691, Gus Rotholx.
4506, Aetna Garage Co., Inc.
PEARL ST.
355, J. T. Kelly.
PELHAM PARKWAY.
Cor. Williamsbridge road. Gasoline Stations, Inc.
PLIMPTON AVE.
Cor. 172nd St., Conway's Garage.
PROSPECT AVE.
966, Paramount Garage Co., Inc.
SAINT GEORGE CRESCENT.
Cor. Van Cortlandt Ave., Lord's Gasoline Station.
ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
221, Hurlberg Garage.
235, Eurekas Automobile Station.
641, E. D. Collins.
647, St. Nicho as Garage.
1006, Goff's Garage, F.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD,
1161, Aaron Garage.
2073, Boulevard Auto Company.
THIRD AVE.
66, Brem's Garage.
4199, Reliance Garage,
Cor. 133d St., California Oil Works.
THOMPSON ST.
242, De Pola Garage.
TIEBOUT AVE.
2244, Overlook Garage.
TOMPKINS ST.
43, Heidenhauser Bros.
TRINITY AVE.
917, Trinity Garage.
UNIVERSITY AVE.
2614, Kingsbridge Garage.
University Ave. Garage, University Ave and 176th St.
WEST 125TH ST.
66, Miller's Auto Express Co.
WASHINGTON AVE.
962, Yockel Bros. Corp.
WASHINGTON SQ. SOUTH.
73, Washington Square Garage.
WATER ST.
662, Cirkers, Sol.
WATTS ST.
155, Casino Garage.
WALKER AVE.
1780, Kolbe, A.
WEBSTER AVE.
1139, Fleetwood Garage.
1360, Kindermann & Sons Garage.
1818, Reliable Garage.
1826, Duggan's Webster Ave. Garage.
2689, Tyrrell & Co., Inc., Geo. H.
3134, McGee Garage, W. C.
WEST END AVE.
70, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
83, Kelly Springfield Motor Truck.
91, West End Garage.
102, United Garage.
112, Palette Garage.
WEST 3D ST.
106, Third Street Garage.
112, West 3rd St. Garage.
WEST 11TH ST.
Donovan Trucking Co.
WEST 16TH ST.
420, Fifteenth St. Garage.
422, Piercy Contracting Company.
WEST 18TH ST.
157, Greenwich Garage.
120, P. Hein.
245, Empire Garage.
339, Fred Trinca Garage.
WEST 19TH ST.
428, Rich. Fitzpatrick.
WEST 20TH ST.
145, A. T. Garage, Inc.
WEST 27TH ST.
242, J. Strout Garage.
WEST 28TH ST.
249, Martinique Garage.
WEST 31ST ST.
154, Penn Garage.
WEST 35TH ST.
513, National Garage.
WEST 36TH ST.
205, Garland Service Co.
356, 35th St. Garage.
N. Y. Automobile Garage.
WEST 37TH ST.
512, Peter White Garage.
WEST 39TH ST.
148, Opera House Garage.
WEST 40TH ST.
252, International Garage.
WEST 41ST ST.
220, Hudson Garage.
226, Packard Transp. & Repair Co.
WEST 42D ST.
345, 42d Street Garage.
621, N. Y. Auto Packard Renting Co.
WEST 44TH ST.
307, Astor Garage.
WEST 45TH ST.
406, Interboro News.
502, 45th St. Garage.
WEST 47TH ST.
228, Carlend Co.
WEST 48TH ST.
215, Forty-eighth Street Garage.
WEST 48TH ST.
147, Forty-ninth Street Garage.
225, Bowman Auto Company.
301, Equitable Auto Company.
327, Sally Wiesbader, Inc.
WEST 50TH ST.
218, Mason Bros., Inc.
285, People's Garage.
348, Caron Garage.
WE T 51ST ST.
139, O'Toole's Garage.
218, J. A. Ryan.
222-224, Postal Garage.
WEST 52D ST.
112, Joscirn Garage.
115-117, Franklin J. Phillips.
146, M. W. Smith Co.
451, McNulty Bros.
630, Buick Motor Co., Thos. A. Cowan.
WEST 60TH ST.
20, Lewis, S. H.
25, Locomobile Co. of America.
40, St. Paul Garage.

WEST 54TH ST.
114, Proud Taylor Elec. Co.
124, The Corvan Garage.
147, Webb's Garage.
155, S. S. Garage, Inc.
238, Norman Garage.
247, Auto Club of America.
Cor. B'way, Reb Motor Car Company.
WEST 55TH ST.
129, Aero Garage.
411, Hotel Rental Service.
417, Stearns Co., F. B., of N. Y.
419, Mitchell Motor Car Company.
WEST 56TH ST.
107, Park Garage.
114, Great Northern Garage.
122, Lotos Garage.
132, Gem Garage.
153, Newport Transfer Co., M. Buckley.
155, Flint Garage, L. H. Cornish.
160, Day and Night Garage.
Cor. 8th Ave., Columbus Circle Gas & Oil Co.
WEST 57TH ST.
515, Clinton Garage.
518, Eagle Garage.
631, White Company.
Cor. B'way, Colt-Stratton Company.
WEST FORDHAM ROAD.
148, R. A. Myer's Gas Station.
WEST 62D ST.
8, Detroit Cadillac Motor Company.
142, Marmon, N. Y. Company.
WEST 64TH ST.
203, Grand Garage, Inc., L. J. Kelly.
205, Colonial Garage.
Cor. West End Ave., International Motor Company
302, Acme Garage.
WEST 65TH ST.
39, Kesbec Sales Co.
202, Riverside Garage.
214, Long Acre Motor Company.
218, Pyramid Garage.
306, New York Auto Garage.
WEST 66TH ST.
225, Alder's Garage & Repair Co.
WEST 67TH ST.
52, West 67th St. Garage.
WEST 68TH ST.
142, Joseph A. Ryan.
241, Thorney Auto Service.
WEST 69TH ST.
244, B. & B. Garage.
246, Hetzer Bros.
263, Continental Garage.
WEST 70TH ST.
320, W. B. Thom.
340, Edson Garage, M. Edson.
WEST 72D ST.
207, 73th St. Garage.
WEST 76TH ST.
Cor. B'way, Aron Garage.
Cor. Superior Motors Garage.
WEST 77TH ST.
200, D. F. D. Garage.
WEST 80TH ST.
214, Aphors Garage, Depalina & Wilson.
WEST 83D ST.
150, Bretton Hall Garage.
220 to 230, Savoy Service Station.
WEST 87TH ST.
211, Concord Garage.
252, Belnord Garage.
271, Riverview Garage.
WEST 89TH ST.
119, St. Urban Garage.
123, The Bailey Stable & Garage Corp.
171, Champion Garage.
210, West End Auto Palace.
WEST 90TH ST.
2, Kingston Garage.
WEST 96TH ST.
215, Royal Garage.
WEST 98TH ST.
146, Eureka Garage Corp.
WEST 101ST ST.
160, Bonair Garage and Supply Co.
WEST 102D ST.
204, Miller's Garage, J.
WEST 105TH ST.
112, Consolidated Garage & Taxi Co.
WEST 107TH ST.
102, Royal Garage, Branch B.
241, Rilie Garage.
WEST 108TH ST.
234, Manchester Garage Co.
WEST 109TH ST.
253, Rona Vista Garage Co.
WEST 110TH ST.
145, Cathedral Park Garage, Inc.
WEST 118TH ST.
65, Alhambra Garage Co.
WEST 124TH ST.
208, Normal Automobile Station.
WEST 125TH ST.
523, Martin Taxi Service Co.
WEST 127TH ST.
552, Olympic Garage.
WEST 129TH ST.
303, Security Garage.
WEST 133D ST.
163, Kingwood Garage.
WEST 135D ST.
Cor. St. Nicholas Ave., Daly Bros. Gasoline Station.
WEST 135TH ST.
205, Ideal Garage Co.
WEST 141ST ST.
307, Strand Auto Co.
WEST 142D ST.
22, West 144th St. Garage, Inc.
30, Dolphin Garage.
WEST 152D ST.
50-52, J. J. Mahon.
WEST 154TH ST.
434, Fort Washington Garage.
WEST 161ST ST.
512, The Ansonia Garage.
519, Kay Bee Garage, Inc.
WEST 168TH ST.
551, Washington Heights Garage.
WEST 170TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, Kesbac Sales Co., No. 3
Cor. Haven Ave., Haven Ave. Garage.
WEST 181ST ST., BRONX.
14, Mount Hope Service Station.
WEST 200TH ST.
442, Black's Inwood Garage.
WEST 234TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, McPartland's Gasoline Station P.
WHITE PLAINS AVE.
3445, Gen. W. Benjamin.
WHITE PLAINS ROAD.
2221, Gasoline Station.
3445, Benjamin, Gen. W.
WILLIAMSBRIDGE ROAD.
1483, Thompson's Garage.
NEAR PELHAM PARKWAY.
R. Manson & Son.

BROOKLYN
ABERDEEN ST.
F. Siegman, cor. Bushwick Ave.
ALBANY AVENUE.
Albany Garage.
ATLANTIC AVENUE.
Ajax Garage 1569.
E. H. Dunn, 2762.
Hart & Vendell, Atlantic Ave. & Linwood St.
Van Sicien Garage, 2814.
C. J. Williams, 2783.
W. S. Bridjette, 350.
Dingnid Bros., 975.
Mohawk Garage, 1348.
Moll's Garage, 430.
United States Garage, 1620-1630.
Warwick Auto Supply Co., Atlantic Ave. & Warwick St.
L. J. Pfeuffer, 3018.
AVE. O.
Irving Garage, 1007.
BAY RIDGE AVE.
Island Garage, 243.
Midnight Bros., 240.
BEDFORD AVE.
Bedford Ave. Auto Taxi Co., 639.
Bedford Auto Garage, 912.
J. C. Kirkham, 1363.
Parkside Gaso Station, 2006.
Powell Garage, 2083.
Martin's Garage, 2460.
Slocum Motor Service, Inc., 1545.
Martin's Garage, 2460.
BERGEN ST.
Elmwood Garage, 603.
BERRIMAN ST.
Coddington Garage, Berriman St. and Dumont Ave., Brooklyn.
BOERUM PLACE.
Boerum Place Garage, 27.
BUSHWICK AVE.
Alvyn Garage, 262. David Parkin.

SIEGEL ST.
186-192, Bushwick Terminal Garage
BUTLER ST.
Buick Motor Co., 324.
CARROLL ST.
Star Garage, 119.
CHAUNCEY ST.
Marquis Garage, cor. Patchen Ave.
CHURCH AVE.
Church & Bedford Ave., J. J. Bellinger.
Premier Garage, 1616.
CLARK ST.
St. George Garage, 53.
CLARKSON ST.
C. E. Dennis Garage, 313.
CLERMONT AVE.
M. S. Marlborough Sons, 470.
Clermont Ave. Garage, 483.
COLLEGE PLACE.
Zerega Garage, 22.
Brooklyn Heights Motor Cabs, 10.
Little Garage, 12.
COMMERCIAL ST.
E. G. Stache's Sons, 70.
CONEY ISLAND AVE.
Howard G. Rolston, cor. Foster Ave.
Kensington Garage, 712.
Cortelyou Garage, 736.
Nonpareil Garage, 794.
Prospect Park South Garage, 483.
Oakcrest, 1201.
COOK ST.
Cook Garage, Inc., 168.
COOPER ST.
Cooper Garage, 288.
Cypress Garage and Repair Co., 1714.
CORNELIA ST.
Cornelia Garage & Repair Corp., 2319.
CRANBERRY ST.
Pioneer Garage, 23.
CRESCENT ST.
Foot of C. J. Wellman,
Adolphi Garage, 200.
CROPSEY AVE.
Bath Beach Garage & Machine Co., 1907.
United Auto Repair & Vulcanizing Co., 2533.
CUMBERLAND ST.
Hill Garage, 370.
DE KALB AVE.
De Kalb Garage, 796.
Star Garage & Machine Shop, 886-890.
DORMANS ST.
Ormond Garage, W. L. Russel, Prop.
DRIGGS AVE.
Eastern District Garage, Inc., cor. South 5th St.
DUFFIELD ST.
Duffield Garage, 160.
Extension Garage, 60.
EASTERN PARKWAY.
I. Goodmar, 1700.
The Silverman Garage, cor. Sterling Pl.
Tarnow, 1971.
Waltmon Garage, Eastern Parkway & Sterling Place.
EAST NEW YORK AVE.
E. E. Stewart, 1730.
EAST 21ST ST. & FOSTER AVE.
Chas. Frobers.
EAST 21ST STREET.
E. Feuberg, East 21st and Foster Ave.
EAST 28TH ST.
Glenwood Garage, W. O. Baur, 635.
EAST 29TH ST.
Clarendon Garage, 253.
Goodwin's Garage, cor. Tilden Ave.
EAST 92D ST.
and Flatlands Ave., Canarsie, Geo. Krier.
ECKFORD ST.
Eckford Garage, 75.
EUCLID AVE.
Euclid Garage, 257.
18TH AVE.
Garage Colony, Inc., 8226.
Kenmore Garage, 4440.
11TH ST.
Thomas Pisbiaddo, 478.
52D ST.
John F. Diokin, 1061.
54TH ST.
Bee & See Garage, 268.
Sunset Garage, 314.
55TH ST.
Bay Ridge Garage, 359.
59TH ST.
Blythebourne Garage, 1329.
FLATBUSH AVE.
Supreme Gas Station, Flatbush Ave. Extension, cor. Lafayette St.
Bklyn Riding & Dri. Club, cor. Plaza St.
Supreme Gas Station, Flatbush Ave. Extension and Prince St.
Extension Garage, 81 Flatbush Ave. Extension.
Victor Selling Co., 103 Flatbush Ave. Extension, cor. Tillary St.
Michael T. Watts, Flatbush Ave. Extension.
Supreme Gasoline Station, Flatbush Ave. Ext. and Chapel St.
H. F. Stephen's, Flatbush Ave. and Stephen's Court.
FOREST AVE.
F. J. Beise, 47.
Plate Bros., 67.
FORT HAMILTON AVE.
S. A. Hill, 6250.
James Quigley, 6520.
FOSTER AVE.
Liptrott & Allen, 902.
14TH AVE.
14th Ave. Garage, cor. 39th St.
FOURTH AVE.
Fischer & Fischer, Fourth Ave. & 39th St.
Ernest Bosson, 581.
Salvatore Lombardi, 653.
Supreme Gas Station, Fourth Ave. and Douglas St.
Crescent Garage, 6317.
C. Ferrigno, 280.
FOURTH ST.
Cross Garage, 331.
44TH ST.
West End Garage & Auto Co., 1342.
FROST ST.
Reliable Garage, 108.
FULTON ST.
Geo. Pool & Son, 72.
Fulton Park Garage, opposite Lewis Av.
GATES AVENUE.
Ribram Garage, 661.
Kaufman's Garage, 614.
GREENE AVENUE.
Royal Garage & Machine Co., 1005.
HAMILTON AVENUE.
Frank Sesea, 128.
Morris Bros., 485.
HANCOCK STREET.
Pupkl Auto. Co., 488.
Sarasota Garage, 940.
HARMON ST.
Irving Garage, 379.
HENRY ST.
Henry Garage, 546.
HERKIMER PL.
S. & S. Motors Co., 7.
HERKIMER STREET
A. J. Guilford, 236.
Herkimer Garage, 240.
Eureka Garage, 542.
American Auto Service, 681.
HIGHLAND BOULEVARD.
F. Siegman, Cor. Bushwick Ave.
HOPE ST.
Nassau Garage, 120.
HOWARD AVENUE.
Howard Garage, Cor. Eastern Pkway.
HUMBOLDT STREET.
Lasky Motor Car Co., Inc., 58.
HURON STREET.
Oakland Garage, 183.
IRVING AVENUE.
Irving Ave. Garage, 25.
JEFFERSON AVENUE.
P. M. Marko, 102.
JAMAICA AVE.
East New York Taxi Co., Inc., 77.
Forest Park Garage, 1077.
JUNIUS ST.
Junius Garage, 238-242.
KINGS HIGHWAY.
Geo. Doyle, 33.
Fred. Hemmel Garage, Cor. Snyder Av.
KNICKERBOCKER AVE.
Campbell's Garage, Cor. Moffat St.
Knickerbocker Garage, 118.
KOSCIUSKO ST.
Mitchell Garage, 29.
LAFAYETTE AVENUE.
Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co. c.
Knowlton Garage, 488.
R. & M. Garage, 431.
LEXINGTON AVE.
L. A. Disbrow, 189.
Lexington Garage, 411.
Quincy Garage, 334.
LIBERTY AVE.
L. Millenman, 1108.

LOTT STREET.
Berwyer Garage, 140.
E. M. Pitzer, Lott Ave. & Watkins St.
MADISON STREET.
Sylvan Garage, 623.
MANHATTAN AVE.
Manhattan Ave. Garage, 582.
MARCY AVE.
I. Blumenthal, 633.
MAUJER STREET.
Master Garage, 264.
McDONOUGH STREET.
McDonough Garage, 406.
MEEKER AVE.
Speltz's Gasoline Sta'n, cor. Van Dam St
METROPOLITAN AVE.
Richard Schnibbe, 109.
Newman's Metropolitan Garage, 1439.
MONROE STREET.
C. B. Crossman Garage, 107.
MORGAN AVE.
Morgan Ave. Garage, Cor. Meserole St.
MYRTLE AVE.
Cor. New Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood. Auto Garage.
NEW UTRECHT AVE.
H. M. Dickover & Son, 5905.
NOSTRAND AVE.
Hawthorne Garage, 1137.
NORTH 6TH ST.
Metenda Garage, 127.
NORTH 9TH ST.
Roebling Auto Supply Co., 235.
OCEAN AVE.
Ocean Ave. Garage, 2042.
OCEAN PARKWAY.
Shelbourne Garage, foot of Ocean Pkwy.
Circle Garage, 4.
Morris Levy, Ocean Parkway & Neptune Ave.
Sheepshead Bay Garage, 2158.
Cor. Prospect Ave., J. R. Welch.
PACIFIC ST.
Portland Garage, 670.
W. C. Quinn, 161.
PARK AVE.
Park Ave. Garage, 804.
Tompkins Garage, 756.
Park Ave. Garage, Park & Clinton Aves
PARK PLACE.
Bianel Garage, 500.
PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
East New York Garage, 65.
POWELL ST.
Cor. Sutter Ave., Sapir's Garage.
PROSPECT PLACE.
Healy, Prospect Garage, 731.
PUTNAM AVE.
United Motor Co., 100.
Kohlmeyer's Garage, 1726.
Brooklyn Auto Delivery Co., 101.
PRESIDENT ST.
Joseph D'Esterre, 1229.
RALPH AVE.
Ralph Garage, 199.
RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Ridgewood Ave. Garage, 296.
REID AVE.
Putnam Garage, 200.
ROEBLING ST.
Quick Service Garage, cor. Division Ave.
ROGERS AVE.
Empire Garage, 1312.
Flatbush Auto Service Co., 1345.
SCHOLES ST.
Graham Garage, 162.
17TH ST.
Frank De Vito, 158.
SKILLMAN ST.
Everready Garage & Service Co., 81.
ST. JOHN'S PL. & RALPH AV.
Miller Garage.
ST. MARK'S AVE.
Armstrong Garage Co., Inc., 201.
Court Garage, 233.
Pratt, Hendricks Co., 239.
Portner & Strickland, 532.
60TH ST.
Sunset Garage, Inc., 1535.
STAGG ST.
Stagg Garage, 130.
STATE ST.
Daniel F. E. Leary, 203.
75TH ST.
Shore Road Garage, 316.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY ROAD.
Bayside Garage, 1787.
SIXTH AVE.
Sixth Ave. Garage, 5616.
60TH ST.
Louis Balestine, 1302.
68TH ST.
Louis Stackleroth, 465.
16TH ST.
Unique Garage, 543.
SNYDER AVE.
Brooklyn Motor Car Co., 44.
J. J. Snyder & Sons, 55.
Snyder Ave. Garage, 34.
STERLING PLACE.
Voll's Garage, 109.
Crocker Garage, 600.
Eagle Garage, Eastern Parkway & Sterling Place.
STONE AVE.
Lux Garage, 34, near B'way.
STUYVESANT AVE.
Stuyvesant Heights Garage, 98.
TILDEN AVE.
Flatbush Auto Co., 2222.
137TH AVE.
John F. Diskin, 4420.
20TH ST.
Hollander Garden Garage, 20th St. and Railroad Ave.
Hosch Bros. Co., 231.
24TH AVE.
T. H. Joyce, 8827.
24TH ST.
American Garage & Machine Wks., 237.
UNDERHILL AVE.
Sutter Garage Service Co., 108.
UNION ST.
Hurwitz Garage, Cor. Sutter Ave.
McIntosh Bros., 811.
Park Plaza Garage, 920.
Union Garage, 784.
Academy Garage, 839.
VANDERBILT AVE.
Washington Garage, 19.
Vanderbilt Garage, 267.
VERNON AVE.
M. Reichelson's Garage, 220.
Hohwelsaur & Son, 378.
Keystone Garage, 301.
WASHINGTON AVE.
Consumers Park Gasoline Station, Montgomery St.
WATKINS ST.
Fischer Auto Co., 184.
Watkins St. Garage, 352.
WAVERLY AV.
J. J. Hillis, 22.
Waverly Garage, 324.
St. James Garage, 349.
WEIRFIELD ST.
Fred Brugel's Garage, 398.
WEST 8TH ST.
F. A. Kelsey, 2862.
WEST 37TH ST.
Seaside Garage, W. 37th St. & Mermaid Ave.
WILLOUGHBY GARAGE
Willoughby & Knickerbocker Aves.

LONG ISLAND
ASTORIA.
Astoria Garage, Willow & Franklin Sts.
Charles Amann, 79 Fulton Av.
Brust Bros. Garage, 388 8th Ave.
Falconer Garage Co., 183 Jamaica Ave.
Private Auto Rental Service Co., 22 Grand Ave.
Sachse & Marks, 177 Vandeventer Ave.
Uhl & Mast, 235 Lockwood St.
Michael T. Watts, Queensboro Bridge Plaza.
BAYSIDE.
Auto Repair & Machine Works.
Otto's Gasoline Station.
COLLEGE POINT.
Geo. Duer.
Horn & McCracken.
Kramer's Express Co., College Point, L. I.
CONEY ISLAND.
West End Garage, Cook's Lane and Railroad Ave.
CORONA.
Palace Garage, 10-12 Jackson Ave.
Chadwick Garage, Jackson Ave. nr. 41st St.
Corona Motor Car Co.
Haines Gas. Station, J. W. Haines, Prop., Jackson Ave.
Tornell Garage, 90 East Jackson Ave.
ELMHURST.
Elmhurst Bridge Garage, Kingsland Ave.
W. A. Pullis Garage, Jackson Ave & 23d St.

FLUSHING
Flushing Auto Garage, 110 Broadway.
John Geides.
Meld's Garage.
Queensboro Garage, 60 Broadway.
Dunn's Gaso. Station, B'way & 23d St.
Upper Flushing Garage, 49 Murray Pl.
New Broadway Flushing Garage, Bamford Ave. & Broadway.
FOREST HILLS
Continental Garage, Continental Ave.
Forest Hills Garage, Queens Blvd.
Fred Frey, Metropolitan & Cooper Aves.
GLENDALE.
A. Geier, 2004 Myrtle Ave.
Wm. Rupp, Cooper Ave.
F. Schoensalgel, & Co., Cooper Ave.
Myrtle Garage, Cooper & Myrtle Aves.
HOLLIS.
Hollis Gaso. Station, Fulton St., Russell Yeaple, Prop.
HOWARD BEACH.
Anderson & Sierk.
H. Paulson.
JAMAICA.
Baker Bros. Garage Co., Inc.,

PRESTIGE OF BROWN'S ELEVEN HUGELY ENHANCED BY DOWNFALL OF COLGATE

UPSET OF COLGATE, BOOST FOR BROWN

Providence Men, With Revamped Eleven, Have Finely Balanced Scoring Machine.

PITTSBURGH FALLS SHORT

Panthers Were Expected to Run Up a Larger Score Against Weak Penn Team.

Colgate's unexpected collapse before Brown's fighting eleven furnished the greatest surprise of Saturday's football schedule, and the defeat of the Hamilton team is all the more astonishing because in several departments it was just as strong as last year, while Brown's team was almost entirely remade. Brown's persistency in continually plugging at the Colgate line, especially at right guard and left tackle, and the splendid spirit of the team as a whole, were important factors in the victory. Brown was satisfied to make short gains through the line, and make them often. Colgate actually gained more ground by rushing, because several of the gains by Gillo and Hubbell covered anywhere from six to twenty yards.

Colgate gained 224 yards by rushing to 130 by Brown but the ground gained by the Colgate back field was offset by the great punting of Gordon of Brown. His long spiral drives sailed far and were difficult to handle. The Brown ends, Sinclair, a former Stuyvesant High School player, and Williams, were down under Gordon's kicks with remarkable speed, and McBride, the Colgate quarter, had few chances to run the punts. In view of the great power of the Colgate back field, Brown's victory is all the more creditable. This back field was just as effective as it was last year, but the Colgate line was not nearly as formidable as a year ago.

Brown's Strength Underestimated.

Colgate hoped to overcome the weakness in the line by the great strength of the back field, while Brown's team was better balanced throughout, the linemen playing in perfect harmony with the back field. Colgate, because of its great showing last season against Brown, held the Providence collegians too cheaply and underestimated the strength of the team which Robinson has built up this year.

Colgate loses by this defeat its chance to be ranked with the leading teams of the East. Brown's schedule for the rest of the season should give the Providence men little trouble, except for a hard battle ahead with Syracuse.

Pittsburgh retained its safe lead for the season's honors by defeating Pennsylvania, although the Panthers did not come through with the strength that was expected of them. The Pitt eleven was guilty of poor judgment in the last few minutes of play in launching the dangerous forward pass in their own territory, in such a way as to prove a boomerang. There can be no question about the great strength of the Pitt full back, McLaren, who already ranks as one of the season's best.

As a scoring machine, however, Pitt did not come up to expectations, as the Pennsylvania team this season is not up to the standard of other years, because of wartime conditions, while Pitt retains many of last year's stars. It is difficult to understand how any of the remaining eleven on Pitt's schedule can humble the Panthers, although they still have Penn State and Washington and Jefferson to play.

Hopes of Fordham Blasted.

The high hopes which Fordham has been entertaining this season disappeared in the Rutgers rout. Fordham was easily outplayed by a faster and a stronger team. The Maroon is not as strong as the early season victories indicated and has a hard week's work ahead in preparation for Georgetown on Election Day.

Columbia was doomed to disappointment against Williams, although Metcalf's charges made a good showing against a strong team considering the fact that Columbia has lost such a star quarter back and drop kicker as Howard Miller.

The Army eleven, which was generally supposed to be of unusual strength, got a scare in the Villa Nova game, and the West Point line was shown to be much weaker than the earlier games indicated. The Navy eleven ran wild against Haverford and rolled up one of the biggest scores of the season with 89 points. While many Army and Navy men still have hopes that the Washington officials will eventually approve of an Army and Navy game for the Red Cross, there has been no indication from either branch of the service that the decision not to play the game will be rescinded.

Dartmouth Taking It Easy.

There was a falling off in Dartmouth's form against New Hampshire after the great game which the Green played the week before against West Virginia. Dartmouth tried out the second string players, but before the game was over they had to call back the regulars to hold off their opponents. Dartmouth is evidently holding her strength for the Penn State game next week, which will be the first meeting between these elevens.

Syracuse showed marked improvement against Tufts, and is now pointed toward the games with Colgate and Brown.

Saturday's game between the Princeton freshmen and Exeter, which was won by the Tigers Cubs 12 to 0, gives a line of comparison on the Yale freshmen who defeated the same team a week previous, 20 to 0. The Yale freshmen played a 7 to 7 tie with the Pennsylvania youngsters, while the Harvard freshmen had an easy time defeating Worcester Academy, 53 to 7.

That the freshman games at Harvard, Yale, and Princeton this season will have greater prominence than ever before, is shown by the fact that the Harvard-Yale freshman game will be played at the Harvard Stadium on Saturday, Nov. 17, while on the same day the Harvard informal Varsity game with Cupid Black's Newport Naval Reserves has been relegated to the freshman gridiron on the same day. Application blanks have been sent out by the Harvard Athletic Association for the freshman game, just as applications were formerly sent out for the big Varsity contests.

In the West, Ohio State had an easy time running up a big score of 67 to 0 on Denison, while Chicago had a hard job beating Northwestern 7 to 0. Notre Dame, which plays West Point on Saturday, defeated South Dakota by a score of 40 to 0.

INDIANS ARE BRACING UP.

Good Showing in Johns Hopkins Games Pleases Coach Harris.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 28.—The Carlisle Indians returned home after their victory over Johns Hopkins in fairly good physical condition except in the cases of Le Roy and Herman, who are both suffering from sprained shoulders. The Indians fumbled frequently in the game, but did not show any of the symptoms of stage fright noticeable in the Navy game.

Carlisle showed the effects of her last week's training by playing a strong defensive game. Flinchem's fine work at tackling and on the line throughout is cement for him the commendation of Coach Harris, who believes that his present arrangement of the Indian line and backfield will obtain for some time, at least until after the Army game. The Montana Giants earned their spurs in yesterday's battle, and give promise of making good.

Tomorrow's work will consist largely of limbering up exercises, and the development of signals.

FORDHAM TO BUILD ANEW.

Maroon Eleven Not Discouraged at Defeat by Rutgers.

The Fordham eleven will be pointed this week for the biggest game on its schedule—the annuel clash with Georgetown on Election Day. The Southerners have seven of the 1916 regulars on the team, including the mighty Gilroy. A big brace will have to be taken by the Maroon before it can hope to hold the Blue and Gray.

The Bronxmen were pretty well battered after the Rutgers game, although the contest was cleanly played. Fordham can have no excuses to offer for the rout. The Maroon was outclassed. The game only brought into glaring view the weakness of the forwards, the lack of interference and inability to handle the ball cleanly.

A redeeming feature of the game was the unexpectedly strong work of the substitute linemen, Golden, Abbott, Mullan and McDonough, who were all in the front for the greater part of the second half when Fordham made its best stand against Rutgers.

Crovat, on account of lack of practice, did not carry the ball once from scrimmage, although he showed some speed in running a punt back thirty yards. Several new plays will be built around the former Hamilton Institute star for the remaining games.

As Coach McCaffery has a whole week to reorganize his forces and build up a new offensive, Fordham should show a decided improvement against Georgetown.

RUTGERS MEETS W. VA. NEXT

Mountaineers to Develop New Line for Game With Scarlet.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Oct. 28.—For the third time in a month West Virginia's mountaineer football team will invade the East next Saturday, the team being scheduled to meet Rutgers at New Brunswick. West Virginia played Rutgers last year for the first time in history, and at the end of the battle the score stood 0 to 0. Rutgers this year has a team much stronger than last year, which means that the Mountaineers are in for another grueling struggle. West Virginia's battles with Pitt, Navy, Carlisle, and Dartmouth have pretty much worn out the eleven.

It is probable that in the Rutgers clash some new men will be seen on the line. The backfield, composed of Rodgers, Lentz, King, and Harris, is a certainty, but the forwards have not played as well as was expected, and in the Rutgers game Dorsey, Calvert, Erwin, Singleton, McGinnis, and Weimer are as likely to start at the guard and tackle positions as are Harrick, Ice, Merideth or McCue. West Virginia's line will have to show improved form in the Rutgers game or there will be a sad story to tell after the contest is over.

FOOTBALL TESTS IN WEST.

Michigan Surprises by Decisive Defeat of Nebraska.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—With the close of the Big Ten football race less than a month away, coaches of the four leading elevens—Ohio State, Illinois, Minnesota, and Chicago—tomorrow will begin to drive their charges through five days of training in preparation for crucial games next Saturday.

With a single exception, favorites came through yesterday's games on the winning end and held their opponents scoreless. Perhaps the biggest upset was the 20 to 0 defeat of Nebraska at the hands of Michigan. The cornhuskers had been heralded as one of the strongest teams developed at the Nebraska institution in years, but after the first period the Nebraska defense crumpled.

The victory stamps Michigan as one of the most powerful teams in the West, although it is not considered in Big Ten affairs this season, as it has only one Conference game—Northwestern—on its schedule.

Chicago established itself in the Conference race by defeating Northwestern, its traditional rival, 7 to 0, in the bitterest game played on Stagg Field in years. The 27 to 0 triumph scored over Purdue indicates that Illinois and Chicago, which clash next Saturday, are practically of equal strength. Chicago rolled up the identical score over Purdue a week ago.

Wisconsin had no trouble in taking Iowa into Camp, 20 to 0. The Badgers outweighed their foe and made four successive marches down the field. The powerful Ohio State eleven made a track meet out of the game against Denison, and rolled up a 67 to 0 score. Chick Harley, the All-American halfback, who was forced to retire after being kicked in the side, undoubtedly will be able to start against Indiana Saturday.

MAKES PLEA FOR TENNIS.

Myrick Says Clubs Must Keep Alive Sport.

Acting in the interests of the future welfare of tennis in this country, Julian S. Myrick, Acting President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, has addressed a letter to all the clubs of the association, urging upon them the necessity of keeping alive and intensifying the club spirit, so that the game of tennis may be preserved for years to come. The large property interests, he says, must be conserved, and the membership kept up to its usual standard, both as to numbers and personnel.

The letter reads as follows:

"Officers of the members of this association should realize that obligations placed upon them by their clubs to carry on the game of tennis will be more important during 1918 than ever before. Officers of the national association want to co-operate in every way possible to strengthen tennis for next year.

"To this end we want to impress upon the various clubs that they must not overlook the fact that in every club there is a large property interest which must be conserved and built up. The first and most important thing for the officers of the clubs to realize is that they must keep their membership up to the usual standard as to numbers and personnel. They should impress upon the members that to resign from a club in times like these is false economy, as it will take their club many years to recover from the damage that will thus be done the property.

"One of the best ways to stimulate interest is to encourage all the boys and girls in your community to join as junior members, and also encourage the older people to keep up active exercise. Your children of today will be your men of tomorrow, and it is quite apparent that by a scheme of this kind within a few years you will make your club even more substantial and vigorous.

"I therefore ask the clubs to give open tournaments for all the boys and girls in their communities this Fall if practicable, and, if not, to make such plans through the Winter that when the season opens in the Spring they can at once start a junior tournament.

"The national association always appreciates any suggestions that the clubs may make for the improvement of the organization, and we must depend upon you now, as never before, to lend your mind to constructive work."

Warbasse Heads at St. Albans.

Forty golfers played over the links of the St. Albans Golf Club yesterday and Saturday in the qualifying round for the club championship. H. N. Warbasse led the qualifying sixteen with an 87. Arthur Murray and R. L. Parsons tied for second honors with 88 strokes, and an 89 gave J. R. Wheaton fourth position.

Malone Leader at Golf.

The semi-final match for the championship of the Oakland Golf Club, which was to have been played yesterday between George T. Brokaw and W. V. Swords, was postponed. The winner is to meet Dr. W. Stuart Brown in the final. In the second sixteen L. B. Malone defeated Dr. Stearns, 3 and 2, in the deciding match.

TITTERTON CROSSES LINE IN THE VAN

Pastime A. C. Runner Heads Big Field of Novices in Metropolitan A. A. U. Event.

Running in easy style over a route to which he was unaccustomed, and covering ground rapidly in his steady, plodding stride, Frank Titterton of the Pastime A. C. yesterday breasted the tape a winner of the novice cross-country run held at Van Cortlandt Park under the auspices of the metropolitan association of the A. A. U. Titterton covered the course of about three and one-half miles in 21:38, and easily distanced the forty-eight hill and dale athletes which started. At the finish Titterton was leading his nearest rival, C. Jordan, an unattached athlete, by more than fifty yards. Jordan's time was 21:58. He was followed over the line by H. Stoddard, Mohawk A. C., three seconds in the rear.

While the full complement of entries did not toe the mark, it was, nevertheless, a success, since it was the first time an event of this nature had been promoted by the local association. The chase was held over the A. A. U.'s national championship course, and the finish was on an impromptu track, circled off by small American flags, on the site of the Van Cortlandt Park Stadium. Incidentally, this one-lap journey on what will soon be the stadium, proved the hardest test of the race, for the ground has not been fully laid out yet, and there was nothing but big, sharp cinders over an unlevel stretch, for the field to traverse.

The athlete who felt this condition most was J. Shea, Brooklyn A. A., who finished near the tail end of the field. He lost the shoe which covered his right foot near the close of the race, and each step he took over the unfavorable cinders caused an expression of pain.

The point trophy went to Mohawk A. C. representatives, with the low total of twenty tallies. This club's athletes finished in second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth places in the point tabulation. Harriers of the Pastime A. C. and Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. were in a tie for second with seventy-two points each, Brooklyn A. A. was fourth with seventy-seven, and fifth place went to the Pennant A. C. with eighty-four. These were the only local clubs which entered full teams.

At the start Clifford E. Brundage, unattached, led, closely followed by J. Plietha and L. Nyman of the Mohawk A. C. Titterton was held fast in the jam as the athletes started on their journey. Going up the first hill on the golf course C. Jordan, unattached, went to the van, followed by H. Stoddard and Plietha, but as the field was coming down the other side of the Hill Titterton sprinted past Jordan, and from then until the finish line maintained his advantage.

The Pastime star made the devious course unerringly, and from the time he went to the head of the field, set a fast pace. He judged his endurance well, and finished the journey fairly fresh, with a sprint which carried him a convincing margin away from Jordan in second position.

The order of finish follows:

1—F. Titterton, Pastime A. C.....21:38
2—C. Jordan, unattached.....21:58
3—H. Stoddard, Mohawk A. C.....22:01
4—C. M. Fuqua, U. S. Navy.....22:16
5—L. Nyman, Mohawk A. C.....22:29
6—W. Allen, Mohawk A. C.....22:38
7—E. Drummond, unattached.....22:51
8—J. Burns, Mohawk A. C.....22:54
9—R. Smeriglio, Mohawk A. C.....22:58
10—M. Fatz, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.....23:09
11—J. Plietha, Mohawk A. C.....23:04
12—J. P. Cohen, Brooklyn A. A.....23:10
13—L. Falkenstein, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.....23:22
14—A. Ecklund, Brooklyn A. A.....23:26
15—H. Soss, Mohawk A. C.....23:27

W. Mosher, Pennant A. C., 23:29; C. Schlichting, Brooklyn A. A., 23:30; J. Severson, Jersey Harriers' A. A., 23:33; M. Barish, Pastime A. C., 23:36; G. Staid, Glencoe A. C., 23:40; G. Hiltunen, Finnish-American A. C., 23:45; Pat. M. J. Tea, Glenelee A. C., 23:47; B. Bernstein, Hungarian-American A. C., 23:49; P. J. McGann, Pastime A. C., 23:52; K. Zasofsky, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 23:57; M. Norenburg, Mohawk A. C., 24:03; B. Moore, unattached, 24:05; J. Holz, Pennant A. C., 24:09; J. Kurtz, Pennant A. C., 24:16; W. J. Martin, Pennant A. C., 24:18; D. Gottesman, Pastime A. C., 24:28; A. Johnson, Swedish-American A. C., 24:29; B. Schoenfeld, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 24:41; G. Schoenfeld, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 24:49; M. Weiss, Mohawk A. C., 24:57; E. J. Clark, Jersey Harriers' A. A., 25:12; F. Caso, Pennant A. C., 25:17; B. Willing, Brooklyn A. A., 25:20; J. E. Walsh, Swedish-American A. C., 25:28; D. Scheffenck, Bronx Church House, 25:36; L. Watz, Hungarian-American A. C., 26:00; J. Shea, Brooklyn A. A., 26:11; L. Brown, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 26:19; J. McSorley, Glencoe A. C., 26:33; C. E. Brundage, unattached, 27:00; L. Horwich, Pastime A. C., 27:48; J. Zweekly, Hungarian-American A. C., 27:55; M. J. Sweeney, Glencoe A. C., 28:08.

TEAM SCORE.

Mohawk A. C.	2	3	4	5	6—20
Pastime A. C.	1	13	14	19	25—72
92d St. Y. M. H. A.	7	9	15	20	21—72
Brooklyn A. A.	8	10	12	22	24—76
Pennant A. C.	11	16	17	18	22—84

METZER BEST OF HARRIERS.

Takes Third Fast-Time Prize in Harlem A. L. Road Run.

L. Metzer, a Morningside A. C. harrier, yesterday won his third fast-time prize of the season when he finished fifth in the Harlem Athletic League's weekly road race of about five miles, held over the St. Joseph's Y. M. A. course. Metzer, starting from scratch, covered the course in 27:25. About forty harriers started.

Harry Spies, Morningside A. C., who started with a handicap of three minutes, won the race in the actual time of 29:07. H. Brown of the Harbrook A. C., who started fifteen seconds later, was second in 30:14, and third place went to M. Cirigone, Harbrook A. C. Morningside A. C. representatives with the low total of twenty-four points won the team prize. The first fifteen to finish were:

H. Spies, Morningside A. C., (3:00,) 29:07; H. Brown, Harbrook A. C., (3:15,) 30:14; M. Cirigone, Harbrook A. C., (3:30,) 30:31; W. Gunning, Morningside A. C., (2:30,) 29:41; L. Metzer, Morningside A. C., (scratch,) 27:25; B. Goldberg, Morningside A. C., (4:30,) 32:00; J. Daley, Macomb's A. C., (2:00,) 29:34; J. Wright, Harbrook A. C., (4:00,) 32:07; J. Sherman, Morningside A. C., (2:45,) 32:04; I. Kruse, Morningside A. C., (3:45,) 33:43; F. Centrall, Morningside A. C., (3:00,) 33:00; J. Davidson, Harbrook A. C., (4:30,) 35:15; P. Kallvas, Morningside A. C., (4:00,) 34:59; J. Cirigone, Harbrook A. C., (4:15,) 35:12; A. Wright, Harbrook A. C., (4:00,) 36:04.

Point Score—Morningside A. C., 1, 4, 5, 6, 8—24. Harbrook A. C., 2, 3, 7, 9, 10—31.

HANDICAP SAVES WALKER.

Anthony Just Finishes Ahead of Scratch Man in Race.

Twenty-eight pedestrians competed yesterday in the four-mile walk of the Pastime A. C. over the club's Elks Course in the Bronx. P. Anthony, who started with a handicap allowance of four minutes, finished first in 37:05. Al Voellmeke, the club's champion walker, who started from scratch, furnished a sterling performance, finishing second, but the handicap and ability of Anthony were too much for Voellmeke to overcome. The first ten to finish were:

P. Anthony, (4:00,) 37:05; Al Voellmeke, (scratch,) 33:28; A. Arnold, (6:00,) 40:45; O. Thegal, (7:00,) 42:20; B. Mann, (5:00,) 42:30; B. Gottesman, (4:30,) 40:40; B. Allen, (6:00,) 42:15; W. T. Allen, (4:00,) 38:25; W. Fertig, (4:00,) 38:50; P. Abbibi, (6:00,) 42:30.

New Track for Walkers.

Fred W. Niles of the Morningside A. C. yesterday announced that his club had shifted the scene of the national ten-mile run and seven-mile walking championships from C. C. N. Y. stadium to Macomb's Dam Park. The events will be held next Saturday, and the shift in scene was made because of the unfavorable condition of the C. C. N. Y. track.

SOCCER TEAMS PLAY TIE.

New Yorks and Clan Macdonalds Fail to Score in Game.

Extra time was required for the cup tie match between the New York Football Club and the Clan Macdonalds of Brooklyn at Lenox Oval yesterday in the opening round of the cup competition of the American Football Association. Nevertheless, neither side was able to score in the hour and forty-five minutes devoted to the game. The Clan Macdonalds had the better of the first half, in which they forced half a dozen corners, but in the second half the conditions were reversed. Wilson, the international goal keeper, was invaluable to the clansmen. McCann also did yeoman service.

The lineup:

New York, (0.)	Position.	Macdonalds, (0.)
Ferre	G.	Wilson
Robertson	R. B.	J. Ross
Welch	L. B.	O'Toole
Meyerdeirks	R. H.	Harrower
Adamson	C. H.	McCann
Hager	L. H.	Ager
O'Halleran	O. R.	Craig
Munziker	I. R.	Porter
Koelsch	C.	Hanson
Fuxsy	H. L.	Harvey
Petrie	O. L.	Dickinson

Referee—A. Birchall. Linesmen—J. Burrows, (New York,) and W. Gallagher, (Clan Macdonalds.) Time of halves—45 minutes.

CLAN MacDUFF GETS A TIE.

Plays Drawn Match with Bridgeport in A. F. A. Soccer Contest.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 28.—Several thousand soccer enthusiasts witnessed a battle royal between the Clan MacDuff eleven of New York and the Bridgeport City Football Club in the first round of the annual cup tie competition of the American Football Association, played here this afternoon. A drawn match resulted, with 2 goals for each side, and a replay will be necessary. Bridgeport City was leading at half time by 2 goals to 1, Fielder and Riche having tallied for the home team and Salmond for the New Yorkers. A second goal by Salmond, after ends had been changed, enabled Clan MacDuff to tie the game.

Sweeney, with five goals, was the chief scorer for Babcock & Wilcox, who defeated the West New York Blues by 7 goals to 0 in the A. F. A. Cup series at Bayonne yesterday.

Two American Football Association Cup games were contested at Clark's Field in Newark yesterday, the West Hudsons defeating the Alley Boys by 8 goals to 1 in the morning, and the Scottish Americans winning from the Kinley F. C. by 4 goals to 2 in the afternoon.

Victory by 5 goals to 2 rewarded the efforts of the Longfellows in the Metropolitan League soccer match against the Prospect Field Club at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds in Brooklyn yesterday.

Winning their second soccer game in two days, the I. R. T. Strollers yesterday placed 2 points to their credit in the championship series of the New York State League by defeating the eleven of the Fulton A. C. by 2 goals to 1 at Hedley Field.

The new soccer team representing the Morse Dry Dock Football Club distinguished itself by defeating the Visitation eleven by 2 goals to 1, after a scoreless first period, in the Metropolitan League match at Visitation Oval in South Brooklyn.

The La Sultana soccer team traveled to Flushing yesterday for the Metropolitan League game with the Queens eleven, which they defeated easily by 5 goals to 1.

The White Rose soccer eleven worsted the Yonkers Rovers by 8 goals to 3 in the Metropolitan League game at Astoria yesterday.

BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The following are the results of the principal English and Scottish soccer games decided Saturday:

English Leagues.

LANCASHIRE SECTION.

Burnley	2	Bolton Wanderers	1
Burnley	4	Blackburn Rovers	2
Liverpool	4	Blackpool	1
Manchester United	3	Port Vale	3
Oldham Athletic	2	Rochdale	1
Southport Central	1	Preston North End	0
Stockport County	0	Everton	0
Stoke	4	Manchester City	3

MIDLAND SECTION.

Barnsley	2	Huddersfield Town	1
Bradford	1	Notts County	0
Hull City	5	Bradford City	1
Leeds City	2	Grimsby Town	2
Leicester Fosse	2	Rotherham County	0
Notts Forest	0	Lincoln City	1
Sheffield United	3	Birmingham	1

LONDON COMBINATION.

Queens Pk. Rangers	2	Arsenal	0
Clapton Orient	1	Brentford	3
Millwall	0	Chelsea	0
Fulham	1	West Ham United	1
Tottenham Hotspur	1	Crystal Palace	0

Scottish League.

Ayr United	2	Hibernians	2
Celtic	3	Queens Park	0
Dumbarton	1	Kilmarnock	4
Hearts	1	Airdrieonians	0
Rangers	2	Clyde	0
Motherwell	2	Falkirk	1
Partick Thistle	5	Hamilton Ac.	0
St. Mirren	0	Rangers	0
Third Lanark	0	Clydebank	1

MAY PROHIBIT RACE MEET.

Chicago Authorities Object to Revival of Hand Books.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The fifteen-day race meeting scheduled to open at a half-mile track in Austin, a suburb, tomorrow, will be forbidden if Mayor Thompson acts on the recommendation of police and city legal authorities. The police said tonight that the meeting would encourage gambling and revive handbooks. Louis F. Peters, Secretary of the United Jockey Club, which applied for the license, said the meeting was to be a "betless" affair. Two hundred horses are quartered at the track.

Pick Referee for Bout.

Announcement was made last night by the officials of the Harlem S. C. that Kid McPartland had been selected to officiate as referee at the ten-round bout to be staged at that club next Friday night between Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, and Frankie Callahan, the sturdy Brooklyn lightweight. Representatives of both boxers held a conference yesterday and agreed upon McPartland.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Yorkville S. C.—Young Otto vs. Young Billy Papke; Willie Morris vs. K. O. Wallace. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn.—Walter Mohr vs. Wee Wee Barton. Ten rounds.

Military A. C., Brooklyn.—Battling Lahn vs. Young Limbo; Bushey Graham vs. Artie O'Leary. Both ten-round bouts.

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MITTIE BEDWORTH PACES TO RECORD

J. A. Murphy's Horse Clips a Quarter of a Second from Old Speedway Mark.

A new record for the half-mile Harlem Speedway was hung up yesterday by J. A. Murphy's chestnut mare, Mittie Bedworth, which covered the distance in the announced time of 0:58¾, in winning the 1:03 pacing event against J. H. Lawrence's Lizzie March, at the sixth matinée of the Fall meeting of the Road Drivers' Association. This eclipses by a quarter of a second the old mark credited to Don Derby, another Murphy horse, eight years ago.

The event was the feature of the best series of trotting and pacing brushes held on the Speedway during the present meeting. In the opening heat Jesse Smith, who held the reins on Mittie Bedworth, drove the Murphy entry to a nose victory. In the second heat Lizzie March finished first by a matter of inches. The Lawrence entry broke badly near the finish of the third heat, and this enabled Mittie Bedforth to win the race by a convincing margin. The time for the second heat was 1:00 and for the third 1:07.

Three other races on the card went to extra heats. In the 1:05 trotting event four heats were necessary before Dr. C. P. Martin's Bon Todd finally pulled out a victory. In the 1:03 trot Marion Toddington clearly demonstrated its superiority over Oakland Boy, winning in straight heats. Both horses are owned by J. A. Murphy.

The summaries:

1:07 CLASS—TROTTING.

Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy).....1 1
Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter).....2 2
Kinetic, b. m., (W. J. O'Neil).....3 3
Time—1:06¾, 1:07.

1:03 CLASS—PACING.

Mittie Bedworth, ch. m., (J. Smith).....1 2 1
Lizzie March, ch. g., (J. H. Lawrence).....2 1 2
Time—0:58¾, 1:00, 1:07.

1:05 CLASS—TROTTING.

Bon Todd, br. m., (Dr. C. P. Martin).....3 1 3 1
Dingee, b. g., (C. J. Bendt).....2 3 1 2
Nell McLintock, r. m., (J. J. Morris).....1 2 2 dr
Time—1:04, 1:03, 1:05, 1:04.

1:05 CLASS—PACING.

Lustrus McKinney, b. g., (M. F. Kearns).....1 3 1
Countess Kohl, br. m., (E. A. Meckel).....3 1 2
Eugene A., b. s., (C. C. Cramer).....2 2 3
Time—1:02, 1:02, 1:06.

1:09 CLASS—PACING.

Automatism, ba. g., (W. J. O'Neil).....1 2 1
The Earl, b. g., (J. Flaherty).....2 1 3
Hal Direct, ch. g., (M. L. Aronson).....3 3 2
Time—1:06½, 1:06, 1:08.

1:15 CLASS—TROTTING.

Princess May, b. m., (J. Callahan).....1 1
Fox Dean, br. g., (A. T. Meckel).....2 2
Miss Wiggins, b. m., (J. F. O'Shea).....3 3
Josephine B., br. m., (M. L. Aronson).....4 4
Time—1:28, 1:24½.

1:03 CLASS—TROTTING.

Marion Toddington, ch. m., (J. Smith).....1 1
Oakland Boy, b. g., (D. McClary).....2 2
Time—1:02, 1:06½.

1:11 CLASS—TROTTING.

Libby Medium, br. m., (J. F. Dinan).....1 1
Bessie Baron, b. m., (E. Carpenter).....2 3
Gunfire, gr. g., (W. C. Urban).....3 2
Time—1:09, 1:09½.

1:13 CLASS—PACING.

Oakland Boy, Jr., ch. g., (P. Conroy).....1 1
Exultant, br. g., (J. Gilmore).....2 3
Silent Sister, b. m., (J. Leonard).....3 2
Time—1:10, 1:10.

SOLDIERS TO SEE LEONARD.

Other Boxers, Too, Will Spar at Pines Bridge.

Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, will make his next appearance before enlisted men at the regimental headquarters of the First Provisional Regiment, New York Guard, at Pines Bridge, Croton Lake, on Tuesday, when, in company with a number of other leading boxers, he will give the khaki-clad men an exhibition of clever work in the ring. Four hundred members of the regiment, which is attending to the duty of patrolling New York's water supply, will attend the exhibitions, which will be held in the afternoon. Some of the other boxers who will appear are Irish Patsy Cline, Augie Ratner, Billy Meehan, Bill Brennan, and Billy Grupp.

Great Neck Golf Team Victor.

In a team match between the Great Neck Golf Club and the Matanowak Golf Club at Great Neck yesterday the home team won by 38 holes to 5. The Great Neck players won in individual matches by 25 to 4, and took the foursomes by 13 to 1.

BOYS DEFEATED AT TENNIS.

Taylor and Emerson Achieve Junior Doubles Title.

Harold Taylor and G. B. Emerson, Jr., won the junior metropolitan doubles tennis championship yesterday afternoon on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, when they defeated Vincent Richards and Abraham Bassford, 3d, at 7—5, 6—4, 6—4. The first set and part of the second were played Saturday, and the competition was finished yesterday. Richards, who holds the national boys' championship, and Bassford played pretty tennis, but they were rather out of their class in competing against Taylor and Emerson.

Because of lack of entries the boys' and junior were crowded into one tournament, instead of there being one for each classification. Taylor and Emerson are both juniors, while Richards and Bassford come under the rating for boys. The latter two were therefore playing against a handicap of years when opposing Taylor and Emerson.

DE ORO TO PLAY JACKSON.

Angle Champion to Have Busy Season with Cue.

Alfredo De Oro having for the time being disposed of the championship aspirations of John Daly in the three-cushion billiard game, will next be called upon to defend his title against Clarence Jackson of Detroit. This match will be played early in December. Other challengers in line are George Moore of New York, August Kieckhefer of Chicago, Pierre Maupome of Cleveland, and Robert Cannefax of St. Louis.

Conditions for the 18.2 match between Welker Cochran and Leonard Howison are still in the formulative stage. Cochran arrived here last week and had several conferences with Howison, but the two could not come to an understanding. The rare form in which Cochran is playing is indicated by the record of his performances at Daly's Academy. His best average was 66 2-3 and all of the others were high.

Miss Clara K. Haywood, considered by many to be the foremost amateur woman billiardist of the country, will, with her father and Harry P. Cline, go to Detroit to play in a series of exhibition matches during the week of Nov. 5.

COLLEGE SWIMMERS TO RACE FOR TITLE

Governing Body Decides to Hold Championship Meets Despite the War.

The championship fixtures of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association will be held as usual this year, despite the war. This decision was announced yesterday, following the annual meeting of the association at the New York Athletic Club. Representatives of Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, and City College of New York were present. The proposal to hold the usual championship competitions met with unanimous support.

It was decided to rearrange the championship program so that the relay would be the final race, instead of the opening one as heretofore. The program in the future will be in this order: Fifty-yard swim first, then the diving contest, 220-yard swim, plunge for distance, 100-yard swim, first half of water polo game, relay race, and second half of the polo game.

The association's individual championships will be held this year during the latter part of March. The events were scheduled for Princeton, but the officials of the New York Athletic Club requested permission to conduct the sports on a patriotic basis, paying the expenses of the competing athletes, and donating the proceeds of the meet to the Red Cross Society. The Princeton officials declared themselves in favor of the proposition, and all that remains now is to set the date for the event.

Philip C. Walsh, 3d of Yale was elected President; Jerome Bigour, of Columbia Vice President, and Percy Parker, Jr., of Princeton was elected Secretary-Treasurer. On the Graduate Advisory Board Ogden M. Reid of Yale was elected Chairman, replacing C. E. Trudenbach of Columbia, who has held the office for the past four years. Trudenbach, however, remains a member of the board. J. A. Russell of Pennsylvania was chosen Secretary, and the other members are Allen McLanahan of Princeton and F. Mullen of City College.

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Cars enumerated below will be sold only on the days specified:

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TUESDAY, OCT. 30	Cadillac	1914 5 Pass. Touring	$250	Hupp	1917 7 Pass. Touring $950
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31	Dodge	1915 5 Pass. Touring	$385	Buick	1916 Touring $600
THURSDAY, NOV. 1	Packard	1914 7 Pass. Touring	$735	Hudson	1916 Super Six Touring $950
FRIDAY, NOV. 2	Overland	1916 5 Pass. Touring	$285	Olds	1917 Roadster 2 extra seats $685
SATURDAY, NOV. 3	Roamer	1916 4 Pass. Sport Model	$785	Stutz	1917 Bear Cat $1400

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WILSON IN PRAYER FOR SUCCESS IN WAR

Entire Nation Observes First Day of Supplication Set Aside by President.

MEMORIAL FOR SAILORS

Churches Here Unite in Services for the Men Facing Death in Nation's Struggle.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—In churches and homes throughout the country today Americans, led by their President, bowed in solemn prayer for success of their nation's arms. It was the first day of prayer so designated by a Presidential proclamation since the United States entered the war.

On warships and at naval shore stations the day was also observed with memorial services for the twenty-eight sailors who were lost in the sinking of the American transport Antilles.

At Central Presbyterian Church here the President and Mrs. Wilson heard the Rev. Dr. James H. Taylor utter the following supplication:

"Remembering always the teachings of Christ, we must believe that our cause at this time is just. We pray, therefore, O God, that the liberty and democracy with which our nation is blessed shall be shared with peoples less fortunate, even at the cost of the blood of our sons. May the time come speedily when nations, great or small, powerful or weak, may be free to work out their ideals without threat or menace. May we be part of Thy agency on earth to bring these blessings to the world."

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Special prayers for the country's soldiers and sailors and for the successful termination of the war were offered in every Boston church today in accordance with President Wilson's proclamation. A smaller number of war sermons than usual was preached, however, as many of the congregations were observing the four hundredth anniversary of the Reformation.

ARMY AND NAVY MEMORIAL.

Services for Those Who Have Died in the War Held at New York Posts.

The memory of the officers and enlisted men of the United States Navy, who have given up their lives in the war with Germany, was honored yesterday at an impressive religious ceremony held at the navy yard under joint Catholic and Protestant auspices. It was attended by about 4,000 officers and men of the navy and the marines. About 100 officers and men of the French Navy were also present.

At Governors Island another service, arranged by Chaplain Edmund Rowe Smith, U. S. A., was held. It was attended by officers on duty in New York, including Brig. Gen. Hugh Drum, commanding the Eastern Department; the department staff, and officers from the Governors Island casual camp on Governors Island. Also present were a number of officers from Camp Upton and the regular army concentration camp near New York.

These were the principal memorials held under army and navy auspices in New York City. Others, not so largely attended, but almost as impressive, were held at Fort Wadsworth, Sandy Hook, Fort Totten, and other fortifications and posts in and near New York.

On every ship of the navy in New York waters services were held in memory of the sailors dead, while at the great naval base, the location of which cannot be given, more than 25,000 officers and men of the active fighting fleets joined in a splendid tribute to the memory of their brother officers and men.

The exercises in the navy yard were held in a great open square near the waterfront. Within a stone's throw was one of the mighty superdreadnoughts of Admiral Mayo's great fighting organization, and several of the smaller units of the fleet. The clergymen who directed the memorial were the Rev. Father John P. Chidwick, the Chaplain of the old Maine when that vessel was blown up in Havana Harbor, nearly twenty years ago, who represented Cardinal Farley; Archdeacon Webb, the representative of Bishop Burgess of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, and Chaplains W. G. Isaacs and J. P. Behrens of the navy.

Under a clear sky the exercises began at 2 o'clock. Grouped in front of the flag-draped stand were more than 7,000 bluejackets. Every man stood fully armed when the massed naval bands began the "Star-Spangled Banner," every one of them stood rigid at attention. Here and there a man in civilian clothes—there were only a few persons not of the navy present—stood with bared head, while hundreds of men and boys in the streets outside the reservation showed their respect for the occasion by uncovering.

The reading of the scriptures by Archdeacon Webb followed, and then 8,000 men, most of them young bluejackets, sang "Near My God to Thee." This was followed by a prayer by Father Chidwick, and then the reading of the names of every officer and enlisted man of the navy who has died in the war with Germany. Chaplain Isaacs read the names and made a few remarks.

At the United States Military Academy at West Point two exercises were held, one in the Roman Catholic Chapel, and the other in the Memorial Chapel, which stands on the mountain, back of West Point. Chaplain Silver officiated at the exercises in the Memorial Chapel.

CHURCHES OBSERVE DAY HERE

Worshippers Pray for the Success of America and Her Allies.

In churches of all denominations in this city yesterday the President's injunction that Oct. 28 be observed as a day of prayer for the success of America and her allies was followed, and to the services of intercession were added in many cases measures tending to direct promotion of the nation's activities in the war. In a large number of churches food conservation cards were distributed to the women of the audiences; many bodies discussed the raising of funds for religious work among the armies in extension of that conducted by the Y. M. C. A., the Y. M. H. A., and the Knights of Columbus, especially for the extension of chaplaincy service, which is to be asked of Congress in the next session, and at some churches tablets bearing the names of members of the congregation who have gone into national service were installed.

At the morning service at Trinity a procession of clergy, followed by acolytes bearing the Stars and Stripes, the processional cross and tablets with the names of 400 members of the congregation serving their country "on land, on sea, and in the air," proceeded to the vestibule, where the tablets were hung on the walls. Among the names were two vestrymen of the church, William Barclay Parsons and John A. Dix. The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning expressed satisfaction with the Second Liberty Loan campaign, and urged economy in foodstuffs.

"There is only one issue that any of us have time to think of now," he said, "and that is the issue of winning this war for ourselves and the world. Here in the midst of ease and comfort, 3,000 miles away from the actual fighting, we do not yet begin to realize what this war means to us. Our wastefulness is appalling to those who have seen war conditions with their own eyes. Every American in the army, navy or any other branch of the service, or at home, should consecrate himself or herself to the great task of humanity and civilization, the work of overthrowing the spirit of antichrist, which has worked and is still working for desolation to serve its own selfish purposes."

St. James Methodist Church in Harlem a service tablet was unveiled, and Alton B. Parker spoke. At the Brick Presbyterian Church Dr. William P. Merrill said that there was no danger of God answering prayers that were not for the right, and asked for prayers for Russia, Belgium, the Italian army in its present difficulties, the Monroe doctrine, and an intelligent internationalism. He said he had talked to many young men in training camps, and was convinced that no nation ever sent to war men who had a truer sense of values and were better able to distinguish the cause from the weapons.

At the Church of the Divine Paternity the Rev. Frederic Oliver Hall said:

"I have preached for peace and worked for peace for thirty years, but I have reached the conclusion that we must fight this war with all of our strength and all of our resources. It should be our one prayer that the Almighty and the conflict before the race is weakened, our institutions destroyed and our future blasted, so we must fight with our whole strength that it be speedily brought to a close.

"I believe it is better to fight and take the chance of having our country wiped off the map rather than surrender the principles of freedom and democracy on which it was founded. We should not hate the German people, but check them, treat them as lunatics, and, once we have subdued them, try to nurse them back to sanity."

The Rev. Dr. George R. Vandewater, at St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, said that an individual in error or a nation wholly done wrong must eventually fail. He declared that the only possible termination of the war was a victory for the Allies which would make Germany do penance for her misdeeds.

In Brooklyn the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, at the Bedford Presbyterian Church, said that never had a war been supported with so near unanimity by a democratic nation. "The chaos that reigned three months ago is order now," he said. "Plotters have ceased to dare to show their heads. Let God be thanked and the Republic be congratulated."

"For nothing have we more need to be grateful than for the fact that Speaker Clark was utterly in error in charging bankers and moneyed men with holding back the Liberty Loan, and for the conspicuous patriotism which that false charge has emphasized. In this hour of peril the altar of the nation's sacrifice has become what the Scripture represents as appropriate in the sanctuary—'Rich and poor are met together. The Lord is maker of them all.' The next half year will show the best team work here and among the Allies that the world ever saw."

LOYALTY, GIBBONS'S TEXT.

Cardinal Calls It the Paramount Duty of Every American.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—In his sermon at the Cathedral this morning Cardinal Gibbons said:

"The paramount duty of Americans citizens in the present crisis is a hearty and loyal obedience to the constituted authorities.

"Be slow to criticise," he said. "Remember that you view the situation from one angle—your rulers contemplate it from various angles. They have lights and sources of information that are closed to you. Your judgment of the Administration and your criticism of their official acts should be always subordinated to a generous and wholesouled submission to their rulings. It is theirs to command; it is yours to obey. And, in manifesting your loyalty to your country, you will be pursuing a sacred and honorable course, and you will be following the invariable traditions of our fathers from the foundation of the Republic.

"I thank God that we live in a country where liberty is granted without license and authority is exercised without despotism. Here, where the government holds over us the aegis of its protection without interfering with the God-given rights of conscience. The United States has succeeded in solving the difficult problem of reconciling legitimate authority with individual freedom. We have no union between Church and State. But this does not imply any antagonism between the two powers. Church and State amicably move in parallel lines, helping one another in their respective fields of labor.

"The question is often asked: Will the Republic endure? I have a firm and an abiding faith in the perpetuity of the nation. She has successfully weathered many a tumultuous tempest in the past, and with God's help, she will triumphantly ride over the storms that now assail her."

BIGELOW, PACIFIST, SEIZED IN KENTUCKY

Unidentified Captors Handcuff Him and Spirit Him Away in an Automobile.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—Herbert S. Bigelow, head of the People's Church and prominent as a member and leader of the People's Council, whose pacifist utterances brought about the raiding of his office by Federal authorities recently, was seized tonight in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall in Newport Ky., across the river from here, shoved into a waiting automobile, handcuffed, and driven quickly away.

Bigelow was to address a meeting of Socialists. As he stepped from his automobile in front of the hall four men rushed up to him, inquired as to his name, and before his friends could interfere he was on his way to an unknown destination. At a late hour tonight Bigelow could not be located. He was spirited away so quickly that it was impossible to ascertain whether he was under formal arrest or was the victim of a kidnapping plot, as his friends contend. Federal authorities declined to comment on his disappearance. The local police profess that they know nothing concerning the affair. Socialist leaders appealed to Newport, Covington, and Cincinnati police to assist in locating their leader.

Bigelow has been prominent in Ohio politics for several years, and in 1912 was President of the Ohio Constitutional Convention.

FARRAR IN SPANISH FILM.

Prima Donna Appears in "The Woman God Forgot."

The first of the two films in which Geraldine Farrar acted during her Summer sojourn in California was exhibited for the first time at the Rialto yesterday. It is a colorful and magnificently mounted romance of the days of Montezuma and Cortez, bearing the striking, if not altogether apt, title of "The Woman God Forgot." In it Miss Farrar poses in the trappings and mountings of the Aztecs, and in a variety of ravishing costumes demonstrates anew her fitness for the screen.

The story and emotions of "The Woman God Forgot" are somewhat primitive, but the film is mounted with so lavish a hand that the fact is more or less lost sight of. Particularly fine is a great expanse of stairs, on which takes place some unusually realistic fighting. Miss Farrar, although a trifle light-skinned to be a daughter of Montezuma, meets all of the other requirements of the role, and Theodor Kosloff, the dancer, makes his first screen appearance and proves himself a surprisingly good film actor. Miss Farrar's leading man is again Wallace Reid, who makes a handsome but quite unconvincing Spaniard.

Marguerite Clark is the featured player in "Bab's Burglar," and Mae Murray, in "Princess Virtue," is the new attraction, at the Broadway.

NEW DRIVE FOR $4,000,000.

Committee Wants Money to Improve Training Camp Environment.

To improve the environment of soldiers in training the Commission on Training Camp Activities will begin on Nov. 4 a campaign to raise $4,000,000 for recreation and entertainment around the various cantonments. New York City is expected to contribute at least $1,000,000 to the fund. To raise this money many of the organizations that helped to make the second Liberty Loan a success are being kept intact.

The raising of the War Camps Community Recreation Fund has received vigorous indorsement from President Wilson, Secretary Daniels of the Navy, Secretary of War Baker, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, and others high in the military service.

JEWS ASK WILSON TO BROADEN RELIEF

Extension of Belgian Work to Poland and Lithuania Requested at Meeting.

NEED IS DIRE, SAYS APPEAL

Great Drive for $10,000,000 Fund, Halter by Loan Campaign, Begins Again.

Nearly 1,000 representative Jews from every part of the United States gathered at the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Central Park West and Seventieth Street, yesterday afternoon to discuss the raising of funds and the methods of relief for 3,000,000 Jews in the war-devastated regions. The meeting took place under the auspices of the Joint Distribution Committee, which during the last two years has expended in Jewish war relief $9,000,000.

The adoption of a resolution whereby a committee of ten prominent Jews was appointed to urge President Wilson to extend the work of the Belgian Relief Commission to Poland, Lithuania and similar war-stricken countries, was the leading feature of the afternoon meeting. The resolution followed the reading by Louis Marshall of this cablegram, which Secretary of State Lansing received ten days ago from the American Legation at Copenhagen:

"A special mission from the municipality of Warsaw has arrived here to obtain foodstuffs for the Christian and Jewish population of Poland and Lithuania, where the situation is desperate. This mission says that diseases, epidemics, and mortality are progressing horribly. Aged and children often die in the streets from starvation. The populations of the cities—more than one-third of which are Jewish—suffer greatly. The misery of families of soldiers fighting in the ranks of the Entente is great. Nothing but the creation of a relief organization like that of Belgium could save this starving population.

"The Helpless Polish and Jewish population place their last hope in the humane feelings of the noble American people and in their great President, whom they implore for treatment like that given to the Belgians. We hope to obtain the guarantees required by the Entente. We have likewise prospects of securing the necessary tonnage. We implore you to save these people. Let your generous President know everything. Request his approval in principle to this plan. Cable the results of your steps. Shall we apply directly to the President, in whose hands rest the fate of millions of the population of Poland and Lithuania?"

The committee which will urge the extension of the Belgian Relief Commission's work consists of Abram I. Elkus, Henry Morgenthau, Oscar S. Straus, Julius Rosenwald, Judge Julian W. Mack, Jacob H. Schiff, Cyrus Adler, Louis Marshall, Alexander Kahn, and Judge Irving Lehman. Rosalsky, Mr. Felix M. Warburg will also serve ex officio.

The Joint Distributing Committee, which has undertaken to raise $10,000,000 in 1917 for Jewish war relief, has already raised approximately $6,000,000 of that amount, according to Felix M. Warburg, who presided at yesterday's meeting.

"Never has a great fund been administered with greater economy than has been shown by the Jewish organizations represented at this meeting," said Mr. Warburg. "But we have come to a point where we must have more money. The $10,000,000 we talk of raising this year is a minimum of the amount required. We have deferred our drive until now so as not to interfere with the two Liberty Loans and the Red Cross."

Subscriptions from seventeen American cities alone to the $10,000,000 fund needed this year for Jewish relief total $3,551,557, Mr. Warburg said. New York City's pledge of $1,000,000 has already been paid in. The name of Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, who has pledged himself to give one-tenth of all that the entire American Jewish population contributes, was many times applauded. The collection work is now so widely organized throughout this nation's Jews that active branches of the philanthropy exist in 14,000 towns and 200 villages.

A resolution was passed pledging to President Wilson the "undivided support" of the Jewish communities represented at the meeting. The speakers at the afternoon meeting were: the Rev. Pereira Mendes, Felix M. Warburg, Louis Marshall, Leon Kamaiky, Alexander Kahn, Albert Lucas, Jacob Billikoff, David A. Brown, Herman Bernstein, and the Rev. William Rosenau.

The Jewish leaders who were the guests of Felix M. Warburg at the Hotel Astor last night made many stirring appeals for immediate and generous aid for the members of their race in the war-devastated regions of Europe and Asia. More than 1,100 Jewish war relief workers attended the dinner.

Abram I. Elkus described the hunger which he had seen among the Jews in Turkey during the first two and a half years of the European war. "I saw hundreds of little children with a hunger in their eyes beyond speech begging for merely a crust of bread," he said. "I come to you with the message of these children. They look to America as their only possible hope for aid. The response which the Jews of the United States have already made is a hearty one. But it is only a beginning of what is needed. The Jews of the war-devastated sections of the East will need means to re-establish themselves long after the war is over. We must fulfill our obligations to them both as humane American citizens and as fellow-Jews."

Henry Morgenthau described a visit which he paid to the west front within the last few months and personal interviews which he had with General Haig and General Pershing.

"I saw churches and factories which had been ruthlessly destroyed," Mr. Morgenthau declared. "In the farming districts, the top soil has been destroyed by shell fire to a depth of fifteen feet, so that the substratum of chalk is exposed. Women and children have entirely disappeared from vast stretches of territory. You over here can't conceive what this war really means.

"General Pershing told me that the English were absolutely confident of success and that, counting on American backing, they were now beginning to use their own reserves more freely. There is not the slightest prospect of an early conclusion of this war. It can only be decided on the west front."

Otis A. Glazebrook, United States Consul to Jerusalem, who personally distributed in Palestine over $1,000,000 of money raised here by American Jews, said that more than 30,000 Palestine Jews had been kept alive by this assistance.

"Only 60 per cent. of the acreage of Turkey is now under cultivation," said Consul Glazebrook. "Under clever German supervision, this diminished acreage will support the Turkish Army. But the civilian population of Turkey will perish without outside aid. One-fourth of the population of Jerusalem and Hebron has died from disease and starvation since the war started."

Julius Rosenwald said that few Americans seemed to understand that they must hold themselves ready to give all they have in this present war crisis. "Unless we do our full duty we may have no home, no country," Mr. Rosenwald said.

Baron Theodore de Guinsburg, Harry Fischel, Morris Rothenberg, Oscar S. Straus, the Rev. Bernard Drachman, and the Rev. M. S. Margolies were other speakers.

Jacob H. Schiff, urging greater efforts in behalf of the War Relief Fund, said that a special work of equal importance exists in America—the care and welfare of the Jewish soldiers in camps and cantonments.

"Free speech, and those who demand free speech that is for the purpose to hinder the President or retard prosecution of the war, have no rightful place in the country today," asserted Mr. Schiff. "Many men and women in the large audience arose and joined in three cheers for the speaker.

"We want only to do right," he continued. "We want to do our duty toward our country and toward our fellow-corelligionists abroad and our soldiers in the service of our country in the most patriotic way."

SUNDAY'S CONCERTS.

Kreisler, the Symphony, Friedheim, and Dostal Appear.

Mr. Kreisler made his first appearance this season at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, where the audience was as large as any he has ever gathered there—that is to say, every seat in the hall was filled, together with as many as the platform would hold. There was great enthusiasm for Mr. Kreisler's playing, fully justified in at least Tartini's sonata in G minor and the Sarabande, its double, and the Bourrée from Bach's Solo Suite in B minor. The sonata was played with an especial beauty not only of tone but of expression in the turn of every phrase, in the lofty spirit that he discerned and embodied in his performance, in the serene spiritual significance that he gave to it. There was much vigor and power in his playing of Bruch's Scottish Fantasy, but it was less perfect in certain technical particulars, and even Mr. Kreisler's art cannot make this manhandling of certain beautiful Scottish tunes seem significant much longer. After the fantasy he played smaller pieces by Wilhelm Friedemann Bach, Beethoven, Haydn, and Schubert, the last two in transcriptions by Carl Friedberg, and then two pieces by Edwin Grasse that have been heard here before—a Song without Words and a characteristic piece called "Waves at Play." Mr. Kreisler's own arrangement of an old Arab-Spanish gypsy song, and a Slavonic Fantasy by Smetana.

At the same time the New York Symphony Society was giving the first of its Sunday afternoon series in Aeolian Hall, which was also crowded to the doors. The symphony was one in D, that has not been much favored by orchestral conductors. The other pieces for orchestra were Handel's concerto in F for strings and two wind choirs, and Granville Bantock's comedy overture, "The Pierrot of the Minute," which has before figured on the programs of these concerts.

Mr. Percy Grainger was the soloist. He appeared in khaki, with hair of the United States Army length, and played Rubinstein's D minor concerto. The program will be repeated at the first of the Thursday afternoon series this week.

Arthur Friedheim's second recital yesterday, in a series of twelve planned at the Princess Theatre, harked back to his master, Liszt—"Liszt only," as the program said. Both the brief talks and the pieces played were interesting to those aware that Liszt and all his works will be much in the limelight by virtue of an operatic production shortly. Mr. Friedheim's chief numbers were the sonata, "Petrarch" sonnet, tenth Hungarian rhapsody, and the fantasy, "Don Juan."

George Dostal, an American tenor with a high, clear voice, not always equal in volume to the demands of Carnegie Hall, sang there last evening an operascene of Dvorak's other songs of contemporary Americans, and some Irish airs, with "Mother Machree" for encore. In Faure's "Sancta Maria," he was accompanied by Lucie Orrell, Emil Polak, and Peter Boergermann. Miss Orrell's 'cello solos were enjoyed by a large audience, and she also added Saint Saëns's "The Swan."

SOLDIER KILLED ON TRAIN.

New Yorker Dies in Collision and Another Is Critically Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 28.—In a rear-end collision between extra freight trains of the B. & O. Railroad at Elsemere, below this city, today Isaac Goldberg, 23 years old, of New York, member of Company L, Forty-seventh New York Infantry, was killed, and Ashley Evans, 23, of 593 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, a member of the First Cavalry, was perhaps fatally injured. Evans's legs were so badly crushed that amputation of both was necessary.

It is understood that the soldiers were acting as guards on the train which was run into by the other. They were in the caboose which was demolished.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The opening of "Broken Threads" at the Fulton, which was to have taken place tonight, has been postponed until tomorrow.

Zoe Akins's farce, "Papa," will be produced here next month by Comstock, Elliott & Gest. The play, which was written several years ago, is published in book form and has been produced in the West.

In addition to the Election Day matinee of "Polly With a Past," on Tuesday, Nov. 6, David Belasco announces that Tuesday matinees of the piece will be given throughout November.

Beverly Sitgreaves has been engaged by Harrison Grey Fiske and Madison Corey for a part in "Service," Henri Lavedan's play.

Musette, dancing violinist, will make her first appearance in the Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic tonight.

The cast for "The Melting of Molly," which will soon be seen in one of the Shubert houses, includes Alma Tell, James L. Crane, George Trimble, Maude Turner Gordon, Nellie Fillmore, Jeanette Horton, Evelyn Duncan, Gladys Wilson, and Freeman Wood.

Grace George's next production at the Playhouse, it is announced, will be Henri Bernstein's war play, "L'Elevation," which has been playing with marked success at the Comedie Francaise, Paris. In the cast, in addition to Miss George, will be Holbrook Blinn and Lionel Atwill. The opening date will be announced shortly.

Dress rehearsals of "Miss 1917," at the Century, will begin this afternoon and will proceed day and night until the opening next Monday. Nearly 7,000 applications were received for seats for the opening performance, and about $70,000 will be returned to the applicants.

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Auspices Army and Navy Field Comfort Committee

It opened with a 42-centimeter roar on Saturday night and will continue to go Over the Top all week with a "barrage" of varied entertainment—Regimental drills by Regulars, Stirring Band Concerts, Official U. S. Navy Exhibit, Nat Goodwin's Uproarious Horse Race, Army Canteen, "Psychic Village," etc., etc. The heavy laugh artillery of the

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ALICE FISHER
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IVY TROUTMAN
PAULINE FREDERICK
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FRANK TINNEY
Mr. and Mrs. SIDNEY DREW
NAT GOODWIN
FRED NIBLO
JAMES J. CORBETT and many others.

REMEMBER—It's for American Relief Work—It's for OUR OWN BOYS!

Admission 50 cents. All men in uniform of the United States or our Allies are invited as guests of Miss Emma Frohman.

DO YOUR BIT OVER HERE FOR OUR BOYS OVER THERE

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE & 15TH STREET
8:15. "Das Dreimaederlhaus"
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WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evgs. at 8.
MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2.
Herald—"Proved the biggest bit of entertainment yet seen at the Winter Garden."
Doing Our Bit
Charles Darnton, Eve. World—"'Doing Our Bit' is the biggest hit in the history of this big house. Everything is so dazzling that it might easily blind an anchorite."

39TH ST. THEA. Tomor'w Eve. at 8:30
nr. B'way. WILLIAM
Faversham
In a New Play, "THE OLD COUNTRY."

48th ST. THEA. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Thur-Sat. 2:25. Extra Mat. Elec. Day. LAST 2 WEEKS.
John BARRYMORE
Constance COLLIER
Lionel BARRYMORE
IN PETER IBBETSON

COMEDY THEA., 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:45. First Matinee Sat. 2:30.
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BEGINS WEDNESDAY NIGHT, OCT. 31. Seats Now
With Four One-Act Plays: "In the Zone," "The Avenue," "Bilied Allen," "Rita Whlor's Husband."

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HENRY BATAILLE'S GREATEST DRAMA
The Torches
with LESTER LONERGAN
"A GREAT PLAY. MOST POWERFUL DRAMA SEEN HERE IN MANY YEARS. FINEST DRAMA WHICH HAS COME OUT OF PARIS SINCE 'THE THIEF.'"—*Louis De Foe, World*

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Grace George
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EVE'S DAUGHTER
"'Eve's Daughter' is likely to be an Adam's Delight."—*Herald.*

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Tingling Music. Charming Story. 100% Talent.
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Mr. Faversham presents Bernard Shaw's
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"A Successful Calamity."
By Clare Kummer.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15.
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE
"'Leave It to Jane' is preferable to most musical comedies. It is another evidence that better taste is finding its way into this popular branch of theatre entertainment."—*Louis De Foe, World.*
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BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed., Sat., Elec. Day, 2:25.
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Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., El. Day
MARJORIE RAMBEAU IN EYES OF YOUTH

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Loew's 7th Ave. at 124th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow, 25c & 50c
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IN HIS LATEST MUSICAL COMEDY DRAMA.
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Here Comes the Bride
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GEORGE in his new play
ARLISS 'HAMILTON'
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First Matinee Wed., Oct. 31.
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Soloist Percy GRAINGER
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Song Recital. Tickets 50c to $2, at Box Office.
Dir. John W. Frothingham, Inc. (Steinway.)

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JOINT RECITAL
GERALDINE Marwick Soprano
BURTON Cornwall Baritone
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Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Oct. 31, at 3.
Song Recital
Danish Soprano HOLESCO
Mme. MONA
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The New York Times

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1917.

ITALY'S DEFEAT.

Germany, by massing a great German army and practically the whole Austrian Army against Italy, has nullified CADORNA'S victories and put Italy on the defensive. It is not Italy's fault. Italian emissaries have been besieging the Allies for months, in fact for years, trying to make them see the importance of giving aid in full measure to Italy. The first task was to make the Allies understand that the Italian campaign was not a side issue, but a major campaign, which might decide the war. Not until CADORNA'S victories of this Spring, not until his objective became obviously Laibach and obviously reachable, did this idea seem to strike the Allies, in spite of all Italy's exhortations. The second task was to make them understand that while Italy could furnish soldiers and Generals, she could not furnish coal and guns and munitions, and that the Allies must do that.

Italy has been defeated for the same reason that the Russians were defeated in 1915, not because her men were not brave or her Generals ingenious, but because men cannot fight with their bare hands against artillery. When Italy asked for the raw material of warfare she was not asking a favor; she was asking something for the benefit of Italy, France, England, Russia, and the United States. She should have got all she asked for, not as a favor to her, but as a means of winning the war, and she should have got it early. Because she did not get it she has failed to hold her gains when the whole strength of Germany and Austria was hurled against her. That strength could not have been hurled against her if Russia had stood firm, but the Allies knew that Russia probably would not stand firm and should have prepared for that contingency. No doubt they have seen their fault lately and have been hastening to repair it, but they should make still more haste. Every help that can be given Italy should be given at once and without stint.

OUR NATIONAL INVESTMENT IN LIBERTY BONDS.

Our allies have their respective names for their national loans, but in effect all are Liberty bonds. England and ourselves are the largest holders of these inter-ally securities. England has advanced to its allies and dominions £1,171,000,000. We are approaching three billions of loans to other nations so fast that it is sure that figure will be passed very soon. These national investments are a novelty in finance, but they promise to play in national finance much the same part that individual investments in Liberty bonds play in personal finance. Before the war for democracy's life individuals invested in foreign securities, and they were a mainstay of both national and individual trade. This is most apparent in the trade relations between England and the United States. We were a debtor country, and almost always had to pay our commercial debit balances by financial remittances. Often this was embarrassing; always it was burdensome; and it was a never-ending task to show how the apparent balance on movement of goods was modified by the unseen and nearly untraceable movement of securities on new investments or of interest on old investments.

The war has changed this. Hereafter we shall be creditors for billions, perhaps for as many billions as we were formerly debtors. It was a British estimate that we "owed" England five billions. The amount was questioned, and the amount was owed only in the sense that it had been invested here and was represented by securities owned abroad. Those investments are now owned by our own investors. The income will hereafter be disbursed among ourselves, to the support of our national finances, although the payments will be to individuals. The Japanese Baron Kaneko, who was in this country during the Russo-Japanese War, said that the Japanese Government had been astonished to find how many Japanese had invested in Japanese bonds. Many of them were small investments, and the Government had not realized that the bonds were so widely distributed. The same is true of our Liberty bonds. Many of them are small investments, and the Government has not realized that the bonds are so widely distributed. The same is true of our Liberty bonds. Many of them are small investments, and the Government has not realized that the bonds are so widely distributed.

The value of this distribution of ownership of these investments here acted like a life preserver for England. It is hard to see in what way England would have financed itself if Englishmen had not held foreign investments which were gathered into national control by means never before practiced. Our national investment in advances to other nations will have even a stronger effect in safeguarding our position in international finance. We are now doing the work for which payment is promised by the nations to whom we make these advances. When payment of interest or principal is made it will be clear gain. That is a far look ahead. We are profiting individually now by the payment of these advances among us in wages and the prices of goods bought.

This is the mere financial view of the subject. That we are profiting by saving democracy must be clear. And our profit cannot rankle. Our assistance has been urgently sought. It might almost be said that we are begged to hasten our shipbuilding. We never begged any country to build the ships which drove ours off the seas. It was the "fortune of war," the misfortune of our civil war. We bore it with what fortitude we could, without imputing blame to those who profited at our expense. But no man or country can ever blame us for putting billions into shipping to save democracy, which after the war will save our commerce. It is worth while insisting upon the principle as between nations because the effect is the same in the case of individuals. The man who now works and saves to save democracy will find himself on Easy Street in the future as surely as will our country. It is not always easy to save, but it is a grand and glorious feeling when the object of saving has been accomplished, and the reward comes in the shape of either interest each six months or in the use of the capital if occasion demands.

MR. HYLAN'S SIZE.

Of all The World's revelations concerning the business activities of JOHN F. HYLAN there is not one which so fully illustrates him in all his height, breadth, and thickness as the one it published yesterday. Nothing so completely takes his measure. His performances with the Black Diamond Automobile Company may be more disturbing to the moralist, but are not to be compared, as a first aid to sizing up candidates, with those concerning the Lawrence System of Public Speaking.

A Judge on the bench privately organizes a corporation to teach oratory by mail. "Ten minutes of your time daily," says an advertisement written by him, "at home or going to and "from work will teach you how to "speak convincingly in your council, "lodge, or club, make political, pub"lic, and after-dinner speeches." Himself the organizer, his name does not appear and is unsuspected; and to the person whose name does appear he writes a testimonial, to be used as an advertisement, asserting that "a "person of ordinary education and in"telligence may by devoting only ten "to fifteen minutes a day to the "study" "soon become proficient in "the art of public speaking."

Then he drums up trade among his acquaintances, posing as a disinterested person who is giving friendly advice. "He called me up on the tele"phone and told me it was a fine "course, and advised me to take it," says one gentleman, who did not take the advice. The Judge as he sat on the bench and watched lawyers trying cases before him picked out those who seemed likely candidates for a correspondence school. Says one:

I was trying a case before him in the Kings County Court and we had lunch together. He spoke to me about the course at lunch. He said it was a fine thing and I ought to take it.

This was in 1916, a year ago. Teaching people by mail to become orators did not make Judge HYLAN'S fortune, and he seems to have dropped the scheme last December. This enterprise of his is no great scandal; but what a convincing light it throws upon his size! Was a smaller man than this ever nominated, we will not say for Mayor of a great city, but for constable in a prairie town off the main line of the railroad?

FALL OF THE BOSELLI CABINET.

The Salandra Cabinet was already beaten. Mr. SALANDRA had grown weary of struggling with Parliament, the dissatisfaction with his Government had been growing for months, before he was beaten on a vote of confidence. His unfortunate criticism of the Italian Higher Command was only an occasion for his fall in June of 1916. The Giolittians and Official Socialists were and are opposed to the war and his leading of Italy into the war. The Interventionists opposed him because they thought he was not carrying it on energetically enough. Mr. BOSELLI, then 78 years old, formed a National Cabinet, representing all the Parliamentary groups, and including, for the first time, a Republican and a Catholic. So long as Baron SONNINO retained—as he is to retain—the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, Italy's unswerving prosecution of the war in loyal co-operation with her allies was clear, as it continues clear, to the world, and through all the changes in the Cabinet the war has been waged by the Italians with a bravery, skill, and success which the present German demonstration does not dim. Things has been in Italy a prodigious German propaganda, mainly anti-British, but also anti-French, anti-Slav, and, most of all, pacifist. The Socialists have long clamored for peace. German agents and tools are working for it. The sinister Mr. CAILLAUX was long in Italy for that purpose. The Socialists are, of course, the main German reliance, and the German successes in Austria and on the Italian frontier are directed in large part at them. The food riots, especially the disturbance at Turin, gave the Germans encouragement. They forgot that violent strikes and riots, even the "general strike," are an old familiar happening in Italy. As far as the fall of the Boselli Cabinet is concerned, the dissatisfaction with the food administration was only an excuse. It is the old quarrel. Giolittists and Socialists want to make trouble and peace. The Interventionists want an ever more vigorous conduct of the war.

Last November the pro-German Socialists brought forward a motion for immediate peace, the belligerents to renounce forcible annexations. "Peace," said Mr. BOSELLI, and his successor will not say otherwise, and Baron SONNINO said the same thing in other words in his fine speech of Friday, "must be a pact of armed victory." The whole Chamber, except the pro-German Socialists, rose and cheered for some minutes. The pro-German Socialist motion was beaten by 293 to 47. The pro-German Socialist strength is no greater now. Mr. ORLANDO, the expected successor of Mr. BOSELLI, as Minister of Interior dismissed a number of Prefects who had allowed the distribution, in their prefectures, of pacifist, therefore pro-German, documents. The pro-German Socialists are a nuisance in Italy as everywhere else, but in Italy they are impotent for any great harm.

BUILDING THE AIRPLANE FLEET.

In an interview in London Major Gen. Sir DAVID HENDERSON, for some time head of the British Air Board, warns the United States against what may be termed excess of standardization in airplane construction. This is a knotty problem. Without a good deal of standardization of parts it would be impossible to turn out thousands of airplanes and keep them in repair. On the other hand, evolution in design has been so rapid in Europe since the war began that each new terror of the air was soon consigned to the scrap heap, or withdrawn for the training of novices. With Taubes and Fokkers the Germans ruled the skies for a while, but vastly improved machines are now fighting for supremacy in the air on the western front. For war purposes the airplanes with which the European combatants began the struggle are now archaic.

Perhaps it is because British construction has always been in a state of transition and experiment that General HENDERSON looks with misgiving upon standardization on any large scale. Certain it is that the British, who entered the war with eighty airplanes, none of which could fly faster than as many miles in an hour, have performed almost a miracle in developing their air service. The Royal Flying Corps did, indeed, save Sir JOHN FRENCH'S expeditionary army in the retreat from Mons by vigilant and tireless reconnoissance; but at the outbreak of war the Germans could show at least seven machines for every one the British had, and the German superiority in personnel was overwhelming. By the time the battle of the Somme opened, July 1, 1916, the British had won in the stern chase, which seemed like a forlorn hope, and in that long drawn out offensive they drove the Germans from the air above the fighting line. Today the British still have an advantage in spite of the swagger of the German monthly bulletins. Like ourselves, the British had to begin by designing the right kind of motor. Originally they used a French engine and a German magneto. The fact of the matter is, they had precious little time for standardization as a system.

Still, as has been said, standardization is essential to the American plan of the most efficient airplane navy in the world; but it must not be carried to an extreme. American inventiveness should be able to master the problem of progressive standardization. That expression describes the policy of the Germans, who have had remarkable success with their engines. But as improvements are made the Americans should be ready to re-standardize. We must have the most powerful engines and the latest planes that money can buy. With considerably more than half a billion to spend on the air service we will excel in it.

An unchallengeable supremacy in fighting and bombing machines wins the war; still, we must not let the grass grow under our feet. Only the other day General GEORGE O. SQUIER, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, advertised for 100,000 machinists, electricians, carpenters, and gasoline engine men. They are wanted in the aviation section of the Signal Corps to keep the army airplanes in repair. The incident is suggestive. We haven't as yet the airplanes to keep in repair, but only a nucleus. There is a vast amount of work to be done before the American manufacturers are fairly started on their record-breaking enterprise. A good beginning has been made with the Liberty motor. It may not be the best in the world—General HENDERSON, indeed, hints at "teething troubles"—but it the Liberty needs improvements they will follow fast. Perhaps it is not extravagant to say that in a few months we shall be turning out airplanes faster than our aviators can "assimilate" them.

REPUBLICANS FOR MITCHEL.

Mr. BENNETT'S Republican rump is rapidly fading away. He summoned the Republican leaders in Manhattan. Four out of twenty-three responded, and he gave up the consultation. In the Bronx as in Manhattan Republican leaders and led have turned or are turning to MITCHEL. As good citizens, they want no part in a hopeless campaign whose only effect is to help Tammany in its grab for the spoils. Even the straitest sect of regulars can find no reason for following the Bennett excursion into the void. Remembering the Democratic assistance in electing STRONG and LOW, remembering that nonpartisanship in municipal elections was written into the State Constitution by Republicans, remembering the ample proportion of Republicans on the Fusion ticket, the most convinced Republican believer in regularity can find no ground, no cause, for dissatisfaction. It would be unreasonably voracious to insist on Mr. BENNETT.

The Fusion candidate for the great place of Controller is a Republican. In Manhattan the Fusion nominees for Borough President, Sheriff, District Attorney, Clerk, Justice of the Supreme Court, five City Judges, are Republican. In Brooklyn the Republicans have the candidates for Borough President, Register, Sheriff. The nominee for Borough President of Queens, the nominees for Borough President and Sheriff of Richmond, are Republican. Surely Fusion has been fair to the Republicans. They have nothing to complain of. They are not going to throw away their votes to console Mr. BENNETT'S spleen.

In Brooklyn, where the scarecrow of regularity has been most sedulously exhibited, the movement toward MITCHEL is marked, strong, growing. The support of Mr. MITCHEL by such influential regular Republicans as Senator CALDER, Controller TRAVIS, and Commissioner KRACKE has had a bracing and general effect. They have seen the true interest of the Republican Party in Brooklyn. It must coincide with and not oppose the true interest of Brooklyn and the other boroughs to keep Tammany in the cold. It is becoming clearer every day, and the Brooklyn welcome to Mr. MITCHEL last night is only a faint index of the Brooklyn Republican sentiment, more definite as the canvass goes on, that, after all the effort, opposition, and reluctance of some of the Republican politicians, the Brooklyn Republicans are moved by the same considerations and moving toward the same end as the Republicans of Manhattan and the other boroughs.

The Republican rank and file across the East River is stirred by the same hopes and fears as the great majority of the other city Republicans. The Bourbonism of some of the Brooklyn politicians is a little stronger. That is all. And it may be more than suspected that a number of them have been holding out merely to save their face. No more than politicians in general do they hanker for disaster. That is all Mr. BENNETT can give them.

THE POST OFFICE SURPLUS.

It is good news that the Post Office has turned into the Treasury nine million dollars, being surplus of receipts over cost of operation. It would be better news if the Post Office had resolved to calculate its surplus hereafter in the manner imposed by law upon other public utilities. The manner of calculating the surplus of the Post Office is particularly important at a time when the argument for Government ownership and operation of the railways is strengthened by considerations drawn from their operation with first regard for the public interest under the conditions of the war. When peace returns, considerations of the largest profit compatible with good conduct in the public interest will resume first place. That will not be because the railways will wish it, but because the railways will not then be able to command the co-operation which alone makes possible their present extraordinary efficiency. The Post Office is assisted in the same manner, and will not be so assisted any more than the railways when conditions become normal.

For example, those who pay postage will not submit to the increase of rates which was imposed under something resembling false pretenses. If the surplus had been in sight during the war tax debate it would not have been possible to increase second-class postal rates upon a statement of costs which will not bear examination. It is not possible for the Post Office to know either its costs or profits, because its accounts are not kept for that purpose. They are not even assembled into a single account, but are kept by various departments charged with the cost of the service upon which the Post Office claims a profit without taking the costs into the statement. What would become of the Post Office profit if it made allowance for overhead costs, or taxes, or depreciation, or interest upon capital employed, in the manner required of railways, for instance? How can the Post Office make any statement regarding costs when its receipts go into a single purse, the services and their receipts not being segregated?

The Post Office's receipts, something different from profits, are what the Post Office chooses to make them. For example, in calculating mail pay averages the Post Office of its own motion substituted a seven-day week for the six-day, or business-day, week. The result was that the railways, despite their protest, lost many millions of mail pay through the reduction of the average. At the present time one of the leading causes of the railways' embarrassment is that they are receiving less pay for more work on account of both the mail and parcel services. That is one source of the railways' deficiency as well as of the Post Office's surplus. The people are not extreme to mark what the Post Office does amiss. It is their efficient servant, and the people are proud and fond of it. But they do not like humbug in connection with it. Before Government operation can rest upon the Post Office's surplus the Post Office must make some advance toward keeping its accounts in a commercial rather than political manner. When the Post Office has its accounts audited by chartered accountants who will certify to a surplus of any sort on the principles which they apply in other cases there will be better basis for such statements as that put out on Saturday.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Much Given, but More Is Needed.

So great is the number of women who now daily devote as much of their time as they can to the turning of yarn into garments of one sort or another to be worn by our soldiers and sailors that there is an element of ungraciousness and ingratitude in urging the display of even greater industry along this line. It seems the more unkind to do this because only too often are these women obliged to hear from the masculine members of their families remarks on the subject of knitting which, while humorous in tone, but thinly veil either inappreciation of the patriotic devotion thus displayed or selfish complaint that the woman who for long hours has her mind fixed on getting just right the prescribed alternations of knit and purl is a companion not as attentive and therefore not as interesting and helpful as she might be.

It is a fact, however, that there ought to be more of these knitters, and that if they can work harder and longer than they do they should. For the supply of garments thus produced is far from adequate to meet a need for them that is serious, real, great, and never ending, and there is not the slightest chance, unfortunately, that as many of them as are required for mitigating the discomforts of all our fighting men on sea and land will be provided.

Besides the Red Cross, there are other organizations of women who are earnestly devoting themselves to this work and merit the support of the public. The object of these lines is to call attention to one such group as notably efficient and therefore notably meritorious. It is the Militia of Mercy, of which Mrs. JOHN HAYS HAMMOND is President. Its headquarters are now at 202 Madison Avenue. Of its Comforts Committee Mrs. JAMES SPEYER is Chairman and Mrs. CHARLES HATHAWAY Vice Chairman. At the address mentioned yarn is sold at wholesale prices and instruction in the art of knitting is gladly given to those who require it. The most pressing need of the moment, they say, is for sweaters and helmets. Wristlets and mufflers, while admirable and desirable in their way, are of secondary consideration, and their manufacture can properly be postponed.

Their Place is with the Soldiers.

It is difficult for Americans of the older stocks and outside of a few of our largest cities to realize that in this country the number of men engaged in rendering personal or domestic service is sufficiently large measurably to affect recruiting for the new armies. That such was the case in Europe is understandable by us even though our knowledge of Europe is gained only from the novels and plays in which butlers, valets, footmen, and gardeners always have had a place which, though minor, is not inconsiderable. The American was, and still is, supposed to dislike that sort of employment, but we long since became fairly well accustomed to seeing men acting as waiters and barbers, both of whom are in the domestic service category, and of late years the chauffeur, who is not far out of it, has created something between a trade and a profession which has thousands of practitioners.

Taking them all together, it seems that men following these occupations in the United States have become so numerous that at a time like this there is real need not that they be released to enter the army or navy,—of course nobody could prevent them from enlisting if they chose, or secure exemption for them if drafted—but that they be subjected here to the same pressure to perform a higher duty that was applied to them in Europe.

In other words, in all cases in which they can be replaced without unreasonable inconvenience, and in all cases in which these whom they serve could, without unreasonable hardship, serve themselves, they should find the "places" they now fill closed to them.

This would not be to their disadvantage. It is better for a man to be almost anything else than a personal servant—a flunkey, to be explicit—and at least nine-tenths of the chauffeurs in private employment would not be seriously missed if they went to the war, where their form of mechanical knowledge and skill is in great demand. And few, indeed, are the owners of automobiles who could not learn to do their own driving if they would, and as they should if they want to get the most pleasure out of their machines.

Friend After Friend Is Departing.

Probably the Germans will be able to see—or will pretend to see—something amusing in the declaration of War against them by a nation as far away and with an army and navy as small as Brazil. The amusement, however, will not be very sincere, partly because the action of Brazil marks another step in Germany's progress toward the rather dreadful position of a country without a friend in the world, and partly because the active enmity of Brazil is by no means a trivial thing, as the manufacturers and business men of Germany in their hearts know perfectly well.

What makes this latest defection from neutrality especially trying in the higher German circles is the fact that for many years the occupants of those circles have been working hard, and, as they confidently thought, with success, to create in Brazil something very much like a real Germany across the sea—a Germany not the less pleasing to German eyes because its establishment was in only half-concealed defiance and violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

But again German efficiency is not justified by its results. With only a single opposing vote, both houses of the Brazilian Legislature voted for recognition of a state of war, and the delegates from the provinces that Germany believed were in everything except name her own were as eager as the others for breaking off the relations so laboriously and expensively formed.

The Germans at home may laugh, but it will be only to hide an astonishment that is distinctly painful, and again will the Kaiser hear the troublesome question—"Why is it that all the world hates us?" In due time he will have to hear not that question, but its easy and obvious answer.

NOT SUPPORTING HILLQUIT.

J. G. Phelps Stokes Resents Use of Intercollegiate Society's Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with astonishment in today's TIMES of the action of Evans Clark of Princeton in writing to Professor Willard Fisher of New York University saying that, as Professor Fisher was in sympathy with the aims of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, he took it for granted that he was in favor of Mr. Hillquit's election as Mayor of this city.

As President of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, now and during the last ten years, and intimately familiar with its aims and purposes and traditions, I beg to repudiate Mr. Clark's insinuation.

The Intercollegiate Socialist Society is and always has been a scrupulously non-partisan organization, whose sole purpose has been and still is, as Professor Fisher correctly states, to promote the study of socialism, and an intelligent interest in it. Neither the society nor its membership (so far as is known) either approves or disapproves the candidacy of Mr. Hillquit or of any one else, but since Mr. Clark, who is a member of the society's Executive Committee, appears to endeavor to convey a contrary impression, I beg to say that while the sentiments of the membership at large are not known, yet the sentiments of most of the members of the Executive Committee are known. At least half of such of the Executive Committee members as have expressed themselves in the matter repudiate both Mr. Hillquit's present leadership and his candidacy, and repudiate particularly his attitude toward the war, and believe that his election under present circumstances would be detrimental to the best interests of democracy, both here and abroad.

J. G. PHELPS STOKES.

New York, Oct. 28, 1917.

Cohalan's Injury to Ireland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When peace is at last forced upon them, as effective method of bringing home to the Germans the opinion in which they are held by the peoples of the earth would be to withdraw from them the privilege of trying cases in their own courts in which one of the parties was a member of any civilized nation. This could be demanded upon the ground that the Germans have not shown themselves so possessed of a sense of justice or honor or respect for laws as would render it safe for civilization to allow its citizens to be at the disposition of a German court.

And in order to render it impossible for Germans to make the tu queque reply it might be well for us to take instant steps to quench that bright light of modern civilization, Cohalan. From the charge made against him by the United States Government it would appear that he is a man after the German heart—an advocate of the lawless, cruel, and inhuman methods of waging war, in which Zeppelins bomb schoolhouses full of children, cruisers raid defenseless watering places, to say nothing of submarine activities like the Lusitania and the Sussex. Such a man should have no place in any judiciary whatever. I should say, to put it most mildly, that he lacks the judicial temperament!

Cohalan, O'Leary, Gaffney, and the rest de Ireland great disservice. They postpone the consummation so devoutly to be wished, Irish freedom, and they incline us to the belief that Ireland, after all, may not be capable of self-government. Certainly there is something wrong with the mind that can think of achieving anything for democracy or freedom in alliance with and under the protection of Germany and the Kaiser. I put the order that way, for I have come to the conclusion that Germany is as bad as its ruler, perhaps worse.

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

Yonkers, Oct. 28, 1917.

"Remember Philadelphia."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to remind the people of New York that Philadelphia elected a Mayor who has made a record for himself and is out on bail. He was selected by the contractor rulers, the Tammany of the Quaker City. Mayor Mitchel has been thoroughly tried and has proved a gentleman and statesman. Then why should any voter want to take a chance or run the risk of supporting any other? Remember Philadelphia.

A. E. KITSON.

Lancaster, Penn., Oct. 23, 1917.

HIS MEMORIES.

They might be painted trees, on Summer days,
Deep green against the azure August sky;
Beyond them gleams a little lonesome Bay,
While, far above, the tameless eagles fly.

We loved them thus, our silent sentinels,
Or swaying madly in some windy dance!
I hear their rustling now . . . despite the shells,
I feel your lips, out here, in tortured France!

However they may drag us through their Hell,
No Hun shall make a man forget his own!
And even in the trenches comes the spell
Of happy sleep, although one wakes—alone!

At night I feel the pressure of your hand,
So strong and sure and quiet, like your eyes;
Always I know you wholly understand
This white-hot flame of eager sacrifice!

For you, a woman, realize it all—
This grim, possessing need to give and give;
To answer, soul and body, that high call
Of Death himself, so Liberty may live!

You never faltered once nor begged me "Stay!"
Your pity and your passion made me strong;
Your strength upheld my own that April day
As martial music lifts a slender song!

Your trees—and that slow smile within your eyes—
Our home—above the little lonesome Bay—
These joys have been, and if one lives or dies,
Untarnished Love has had its golden Day!

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

HOLLAND'S LOST PRESTIGE.

Once Proud and Independent Little Nation Now Bows Before Germany's Threats.

By WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS,
Professor of History, University of Minnesota.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Before 1914 most Americans probably had more friendly feelings toward Holland than toward any other of the smaller independent countries of Europe. They admired the Dutch thrift, enterprise, and the heroic defense of liberty in former days. When the great war broke out they were glad that Holland at least was able to keep apart from it and to remain a peaceful spot upon an afflicted continent.

Today, however, our point of view has decidedly changed. We believe, now that events have marched, that Holland is pawning her soul by her national policy, or—less bluntly—that she is manifesting such an excessive anxiety for peace that, in any case, the war will end with Dutchmen discovering that they have lost the respect of the entire world. The following seem to be undeniable facts:

1. Prussian "frightfulness" in Belgium, however much it may have driven England, France, and America to fury, has, in a cold-blooded, fearful manner, paid excellent dividends in the smaller countries of Europe; particularly it has sent animal terror down the spines of the sons of the men who once held the armies of Spanish Alva and Philip II. at bay. If only Holland can see her home territory left undevastated she seems willing to sacrifice all things else. The presence of the great Dutch merchant fleet in the Hudson has a very direct connection (and to Germany's advantage) with the burning of Louvain and the slaughter of the innocents in Flanders.

2. If the Dutch had not allowed themselves to be utterly intimidated they would not have tolerated outrages against themselves so gross as to drive any self-respecting nation to desperation. Our own grievances were great, yet British official figures show that up to April 26, 1917, (after America had been for three weeks a belligerent,) only twenty American ships of 50,000 odd tons had been sunk by German mines or submarines. By that same date, however, seventy-six Dutch ships of 140,000 tons had been similarly destroyed with correspondingly greater loss of life, and Holland was still most correctly "neutral." Will any sane Dutchman argue that his Government would have tolerated similar outrages from Hayti or Siam? It is manifestly a case where the national independence has been compromised by a process of sheer terrorization.

3. Dutchmen say they must get coal from Germany, and therefore must trade with her. Of course, they admit that they can get coal from England except for the submarine pirates. They have not the courage to allow their small but decidedly effective navy to convoy the coal ships across the North Sea, and so maintain an honorable status of armed neutrality, protecting their own rights, but doing no harm to Germany. They say, indeed, that they fear Germany will not respect armed neutrality, but will in such a case declare war; therefore, they waive their most obvious international rights. Clearly here also is evidence of a nation no longer independent, but reduced to a kind of trembling Teutonic satrapy.

4. Dutchmen of course realize that if Germany is not entirely expelled from Belgium, and especially if Germany can keep any kind of a grip on Antwerp and Zeebrugge, their own economic and political independence would be ruined in a decade. They have far greater direct interest than any of the Kaiser's enemies, except Belgium herself, in seeing Germany completely expelled from that country. Here, again, they have let themselves be so completely intimidated that they dare not lift a finger to save their own future existence as a nation.

Americans may grant that the preservation of the self-respect of Holland is not in our keeping, and that it is not for us to settle whether Dutchmen are justified in saving their land from possible devastation, even at the cost of the last vestiges of national honor. What we do desire Dutchmen to understand is that the world is completely taking their measure. Because we think of them as we do, we do not propose to teach them counterlessons in "frightfulness" by drowning their citizens, firing their farmsteads, making Gelderland as desolate as Hainaut, deporting their women or levying enormous requisitions, although our "strategic necessities" are quite as urgent as those of the imperial gentleman whose friendship is still officially cherished by his "good sister" of The Hague. We do, however, feel it an urgent duty to insist that in dealing with Holland our Government take advantage of every economic circumstance and every formal right under international law to make this intimidation and subjection of people once proud and free of just as little advantage to our enemies as possible.

When Dutchmen can show that their Government has uttered more than bleating protests at the sinking of its ships and the murder of its citizens upon the seas, and that the spirit of William the Silent and of the later William of Orange is not absolutely dead, they can approach us with requests for those ship clearances, and that grain and cattle fodder which may be of very direct use to the amiable Pan Germans who have already indicated Holland as their speedy prey.

WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS.
Department of History, University of Minnesota.
Minneapolis, Oct. 24, 1917.

DO WE WANT THIS?

An Idea of What Reventlow Would Say if Mitchel Were Defeated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I rejoiced in Mr. Sheffield's stirring speech before the Republican Club in support of Mayor Mitchel's re-election.

I believe that this mayoralty election is of paramount importance to our great war for democracy. New York's voters should realize that their city is regarded abroad as the most important and representative of the nation. Mayor Mitchel long before we entered the war was an advocate of preparedness and red-blooded Americanism, and since our declaration of war he has fearlessly and loyally supported this Government and our allies in every way.

The visits of the various allied missions brought him into especial prominence. His public addresses on these occasions were stirringly patriotic, and must have inspired our allies with the belief that America was solidly behind them. I firmly believe that the eyes of the belligerents are now, and more and more will be, upon this election. What will be the result of Mr. Mitchel's defeat, and the election of a candidate whose loyalty is questionable or compromised, (Mr. Bennett's election being impossible)? It cannot be viewed otherwise than as a repudiation of Mr. Mitchel's virile loyalty.

Can you not see the Prussian, Reventlow, writing in this wise:

SLAVE DRIVER WILSON REPUDIATED!

As we have always assured our readers, the American people were forced into this war, and that they would soon turn on Wilson and break the chains with which he, aided by the "money bund," had bound them. How soon our prophecy has come true! In the mayoralty election in America's greatest and most influential city—New York—Mr. Mitchel, one of Schoolmaster Wilson's strongest assistants in his nefarious plot against the American people, has failed of re-election. The voters of New York have thus administered a stinging rebuke to Wilson and shown how hollow and false are the desperate assertions of his followers that the country is behind him.

Will the voters of New York thus hearten and encourage the Germans, and in like degree dishearten and discourage our allies?

Mr. Mitchel is right when he says that Hohenzollernism or Americanism is an issue, and I believe the most important issue in this campaign. Of course, every one wants to do his bit for our country, knowing that the more wholeheartedly and completely we throw ourselves into this war the sooner it will be over. And just as I believe it is every one's patriotic duty to help take up the second Liberty Loan, so do I believe that it is every voter's patriotic duty to vote for Mr. Mitchel and thereby accomplish the double object of insuring a continuance of his loyal administration, and of supporting our allies and showing Germany that we are solidly behind our President.

AMERICANUS SUM.

New York, Oct. 27, 1917.

No Minor Considerations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of "those citizens who do not like this or that little thing about the Mitchel administration," I am glad to express my indorsement of your editorial of this morning, "A Government of Crime." I am not an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Mitchel, and dissent emphatically from some of his positions. But when the evident consequences of a Tammany victory, with the carnival of graft, vice, and crime invariably characteristic of the rule of the Tiger, are soberly considered, it requires the narrowest prejudice or the most callous indifference to administrative decency and civic welfare to allow minor considerations so govern the ballot to be cast. There can be no evasion of responsibility by voting for the fatuous Bennett, consciously or unconsciously Tammany's chief aid in overthrowing honest government, or for the anti-American Hillquit. We must take Mitchel or Murphy. My ballot, like the ballots of thousands of other independent voters, will be cast for Mitchel as unhesitatingly as if he had been my original choice, and represented my highest political ideal.

JAMES Y. MORTON.

New York, Oct. 26, 1917.

ANOTHER NATIONAL ISSUE.

In All Cities Mitchel's Success Will Aid the Good Government Fight.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a citizen of the West, living temporarily within the metropolitan district, I am doubly impressed with the far-reaching importance of Mayor Mitchel's election.

The issues emphasized so far seem to be, first, local; secondly, national, from the standpoint of supporting the policies of President Wilson. There is another national issue, perhaps just as important, especially to us of the Western States. I refer to the cause of good municipal government in every State of the United States. New York City cannot escape the responsibility of being her brother's keeper. Everybody comes, sooner or later to this city to see or hear or buy something that cannot be seen, heard, or bought elsewhere. The magazines sent out from here are read in every hamlet in the nation. The States west of here are proud of Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, and other cities, but all realize that these are mere provincial towns compared with metropolitan New York.

This bring us sharply to the point that ought to be understood by every voter of this city who has any sympathies broader than his municipality. If Mitchel is defeated, people everywhere in the United States will say: "I told you so. There is no use fighting for good government any longer. If New York, with all her concentration of wealth, culture, and intelligence, cannot stand good government more than a few years at a time, what's the use? After us the deluge." I have heard these remarks in many States after the defeats of all New York's good Mayors.

Good government is having a mighty struggle at the present time in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco, to say nothing of literally hundreds of smaller cities and towns. All eyes are on New York. Are the good people of this city willing to precipitate a national debacle of municipal debauchery merely through stay-at-home indifference or a demagogical distortion of issues, as, for example, the Gary system? Why waste time searching for Mitchel motes while floundering around among Tammany beams? Is it possible that the intelligence of New York cannot disentangle itself from the maze of petty, partisan, irrelevant, and even ridiculous side issues, and see one issue big with splendid possibilities for the whole nation, i. e., the issue of clean-cut, efficient, business-like municipal administration?

Again, all of us in the West want the help of your city in leading us out of partisan politics in municipal affairs. The administration of a city is largely a business matter. No business corporation would tolerate for a moment the absurdity of requiring a political qualification as a prime requisite for its managerial officers. We do not ask the politics of our preacher, teacher, butcher, or baker. We require efficient service. It is just as absurd to require certain political qualifications of the Mayor of a city. Mayor Mitchel is one of the too few experts in American city government. He has had special training in the intricate finances of your city and has set the pace for all other Mayors.

To sum up, the issues of the present campaign are not only local and national in the sense of supporting the Wilson Administration, but also national in the most vital sense of supporting and encouraging the cause of good municipal government in all the States of the Union.

Will the people of your great city rise to the emergency?

E. L. MENDENHALL.

Leonia, N. J., Oct. 20, 1917.

Slow Mails at Camp Upton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there anything that can be done about the atrocious mail service at Camp Upton? I can understand the congestion early in the camp's history, but must confess to surprise that at this late date mail to the boys down there frequently addressed in sometimes three [illegible] letters [illegible] and other matter, [illegible]

DAY OF CELEBRATION IN CHURCHES HERE

Pontifical High Mass in Commemoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral Centennial.

HONOR PAID TO LUTHER

Scores of Special Services Recall Four Hundredth Anniversary of Wittenberg.

Three special occasions received recognition in the churches of New York yesterday, in addition to the President's proclamation calling for the observance of the day as an occasion of prayer for the success of the troops of the United States and their allies.

In St. Patrick's Cathedral, a pontifical high mass celebrated the centenary of the incorporation of the cathedral.

In scores of churches and religious houses about the greater city, as well as in mass meetings in several theatres, Protestants celebrated the 400th anniversary of Martin Luther's nailing of the ninety-five theses to the door of the castle church at Wittenberg, regarded as the real beginning of the Reformation. Oct. 31, 1517, was the date of this event, and the exercises in commemoration which Lutherans and other Protestants have been holding during the quadricentennial year will close on that date; but yesterday, as the Sunday previous to the anniversary, was marked by perhaps more widely spread ceremonials than any other day.

Methodists celebrated the 151st anniversary of the founding of the old John Street Church.

Call to Patriotism.

The services at the Cathedral combined the characters of commemoration of the centennial and a stimulus to patriotism, for in the sermon by the Rev. Thomas J. Campbell there was a call to support the war. "As Catholics," he said, "we must be conscious of the justice and the necessity of the war in which we have engaged, and must be ready to make any sacrifices demanded by the fortunes of war. Our love of country and of our altars adorned by the presence of the living God, our love of our homes, our families, and of our children to whom we look for the interment no profane thing may come, must find us ever ready to strike for our altars and our fires."

Father Campbell recalled the situation of Catholicism in New York a hundred years ago, when the cathedral was incorporated—when Bishop Connolly had only six priests in his diocese, while now Cardinal Farley presides over a province with thousands of priests and three millions of Catholic population. "The expansion," he said, "indicates that the growth of the Church has kept pace with the growth of the community, but it is not the growth in numbers, but in spiritual power, that is most striking."

He denounced divorce and the birth control movement, and declared that the sacrament of the Catholic Church was the only defense against them. Cardinal Farley presided at the pontifical high mass, Bishop Patrick J. Hayes was celebrant, Mgr. Joseph Mooney officiated as high priest, and Mgrs. M. J. Lavelle, John Edwards, J. F. McQuade, John J. Dunn, and Edward Sweeney assisted.

The Lutheran celebration was only part of a worldwide celebration in which all Protestant bodies joined. In New York, besides the celebrations by Lutheran churches in English, German, Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish, services were held by other religious bodies in Russian, French, Finnish, Lettish, Italian, Bohemian, Polish, and Chinese. Praise of Luther's work as a reformer was widespread, though expressed in many quarters in terms that did not tend to stir religious animosities which, according to widespread feeling, would be undesirable in the present crisis.

Lutheran Interest General.

As an indication of the interest of all the Protestant communities in celebrating the Reformation, there was held in the afternoon at the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine a service in which the clergy of the cathedral had the cooperation of clergymen of the Baptist, Congregational, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Reformed Churches. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's, preached; Dr. Junius B. Remensnyder of St. James's Lutheran Church and Dr. Howard Duffield of the Old First Presbyterian Church read the lesson, and Bishop Greer pronounced the benediction.

Dr. Parks in his sermon made an assertion that was frequent in the day's services in other churches, that the Catholic Church of today was far different from that against which Luther fought, and that Catholicism as well as Protestantism owed a debt to the reformer. He lamented the fact that the celebration of the quadricentennial found the nation of Luther engaged in an attack upon the world, but expressed the hope that "after God shall have scattered those who delight in war, a penitent Germany will emerge from the dust of conflict and dedicate its talent for organization and scientific research to the benefit of man."

At the Old First Presbyterian Church Dr. Duffield will begin on Oct. 31 a series of five Wednesday night talks on phases of Luther's personality and career, as part of the commemoration.

Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert of Union Theological Seminary talked on "Luther and Democracy" in the course of lectures on world democracy which is being given at the Ten o'Clock Forum of the Mount Morris Baptist Church.

At the Society for Ethical Culture Dr. Felix Adler talked on Luther, declaring that he was the man who "did away with the apparatus of salvation and exalted the importance of the individual." He compared Luther and Calvin, declaring that the legal training which both received was a disadvantage for them as theologians, and asserting that, while Calvin had emptied himself to receive the influx of God's will, Luther remained "human, joyous, and heroic."

In Jamaica, Freeport, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, Jersey City, and other suburban localities mass meetings of all Protestant denominations were held in commemoration of Luther's work. In Brooklyn there was a German Evangelical mass meeting at the Academy of Music and services at the Central Y. M. C. A. Various Y. M. C. A. bodies in Manhattan also conducted meetings at which Luther's contribution to the world formed the subject.

Great Meetings of Lutherans.

The Lutherans themselves, besides special services in all of their churches in the morning, held mass meetings in the afternoon and evening. The churches of the Synod Council and United Synod South held their meetings at night in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Sixty-fifth Street and Central Park West, and St. Paul's Church, in 123d Street, near Seventh Avenue. The Rev. Drs. Edwin Heyl Delk and Charles M. Jacobs of Philadelphia spoke at both meetings.

The Churches of the Synodical Conference, the more conservative body, held afternoon meetings in the Hippodrome, the Broadhurst Theatre, and St. Luke's Church, in Forty-second Street. In these services, as everywhere in the city, the singying of "Eine Feste Burg" and other hymns by Luther was a prominent feature. The Hippodrome service packed the auditorium, and more than 2,000 persons were turned away. The musical program included numbers by Edward Rechlin, organist of Immanuel Church, by a chorus under the direction of John Wambaganss, and by a choir of school children directed by F. Engel. The Rev. Professor George A. Romoser of Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, talked on the growth of the Lutheran Church. "Lutheran Americans," he said, "are loyal citizens at all times and under all circumstances. America's principles of liberty and ideals of citizenship are what they are because of the triumph of truth in the Protestant Reformation. The Church is loyal to the principles of truth, justice, and liberty. She is in no sense a foreign Church and is not wedded to any one language."

The Rev. Professor R. D. Biedermann of Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill., spoke in German on the lives of the heroes of Reformation times and of the Church later, declaring that the present day was not devoid of its heroes of the faith. The Rev. Karl Kretzmann presided.

In St. Luke's Church the services were in German. The Rev. W. Koepchen was in the chair and Professor R. W. Heintze of Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, was the principal speaker. In the Broadhurst Theatre the Rev. Arthur Brunn presided, and Dr. Romoser delivered the principal address.

Old John Street Celebration.

Methodists from eleven States attended the five services held yesterday at the old John Street Methodist Church, 44 John Street, in commemoration of the one hundred fifty-first anniversary of the founding of the oldest Methodist body in the city. Dinner and supper were served in the prayer meeting room and many persons stayed for all the meetings.

At the morning and evening services the speaker was the Rev. Dr. Forrest J. Prettyman, chaplain of the United States Senate. He declared that Jesus was "not the mollycoddle that some boys and girls think, but a militant leader of mighty hosts going to victory, shaking the foundations of a false civilization, overturning empires, reconstructing human society." In the afternoon Bishop William J. Quayle of St. Louis and Senator William M. Calder were the speakers.

In Methodist Churches of New York and vicinity appeals were made yesterday for a fund of $1,500,000 for educational purposes, which is the immediate share of this district in a national campaign which is ultimately to yield $35,000,000. The money raised in this district is to increase the endowment of Drew Seminary and one or two other Methodist schools.

Bishop William A. Quayle, speaking at the John Street Church, said some question had been raised as to this campaign at a time when war loans and the Red Cross were demanding money, and explained that it had been planned before America was in the war, and that the youth of America must be cared for even while the war was going on.

TABERNACLE WILL MOVE.

Interdenominational Venture to be Housed in Harlem Church.

Announcement was made at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, 215 West Fifty-second Street, yesterday that the new venture would move to Harlem on Nov. 1. The pastor, the Rev. Joseph W. Kemp, said that as great progress as expected had been made and that it was believed that the Harlem location would prove satisfactory. The new location is the building formerly the New York Presbyterian Church, Seventh Avenue and 125th Street. This church consolidated with the Harlem Presbyterian Church, and the Seventh Avenue building has been for sale for some time. The Tabernacle people lease it for the present, being unable to purchase as yet and also not fully determined that Harlem is the best location for an independent venture.

Almost all of the four hundred members now claimed by the Tabernacle were former members of Calvary Baptist Church in Fifty-seventh Street. The new venture is not Baptist, but is announced as interdenominational.

RED CROSS EMPLOYE SLAIN.

Police Searching for Man Who Had Visited Soldier's Wife.

The janitor of a tenement house at 418 East 147th Street, the Bronx, reported to the police yesterday that the body of a tenant, Mrs. Catherine White, an employe of the Red Cross, had been found in her flat on the third floor. Marks on the head and face showed that the woman had been attacked, and the police began a search for a man who had visited her on Saturday night. Pillows had been piled on the woman's head, but physicians said they believed death had been caused by a blow.

She had lived there only two months, and the police said they had learned her husband was in the Second New York Field Artillery at Spartanburg, S. C., but officers of the regiment reported they had not been able to find him because many men of the same name were on short leaves. The woman had a ribbon showing she had marched in the suffrage parade on Saturday.

PRINCE CHRISTIAN DEAD.

German Son-in-Law of Queen Victoria Was 86 Years Old.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein died at his London residence this evening after a long illness.

Prince Christian was born in 1831 and was married in 1866 to Princess Helena, third daughter of Queen Victoria. He was a member of the royal house which reigned in Schleswig-Holstein when it was a duchy belonging to the Danish Crown. The present head of the house, Duke Gunther, the only brother of the German Empress, is now a German Prince. He has no sons, and his heir is Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, the only living son of Prince Christian and Princess Helena. Prince Albert when the war began chose to throw in his lot with the Germans and is an officer in the Prussian Army.

William F. Glover.

William F. Glover, musician, composer, and orchestra leader, died yesterday at the New York Hospital of pneumonia, in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, the son of Professor John W. Glover, an Irish musician, and received his education at Trinity College, Dublin. He was for several years musical director and conductor of the Carl Rosa Grand Opera Company, and came to this country in 1894 under engagement with the late David Henderson to conduct grand opera in Chicago and the West.

Dr. A. H. Ward, Botanist, Dies.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 28.—R. Halstead Ward, Ph. D., F. R. M. S., an educator and botanist of international note, died at his home in this city tonight aged 80 years. Dr. Ward had been for twenty-six years Professor of Botany at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and was a member of many American and foreign societies. He was a member of the International Medical Conference at Berlin some years ago.

Funeral of J. Carroll Beckwith.

Many prominent members of the artistic, literary, and social world attended the funeral services for J. Carroll Beckwith, the artist, held yesterday afternoon at St. Thomas's Church by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Atkinson. The honorary pallbearers were Herbert Adams, P. N. A.; Edwin H. Blashfield, N. A.; Algernon S. Frissell, Roland Knoedler, Kenyon Cox, N. A.; George de Forest Brush, N. A.; William A. Coffin, N. A.; Charles Melville Dewey, N. A.; H. Bolton Jones, N. A., and Charles Howland Russell. The interment was at Kensico Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH CONDERMAN, 57 years old, a Director and shareholder in the Excelsior Brewing Company, died suddenly on Saturday while on a hunting trip near Amityville, L. I. His home was at 583 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

THEODORE FRANKELL, a manufacturer of glass products for the last forty years, died suddenly on Friday at his home, 518 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn.

JOSEPH WALTERS, a foreman in the Highway Department of Queens, living at 23 Furman Avenue, Middle Village, L. I., died on Friday in the Flushing Hospital from injuries he received in an automobile accident. He was 47 years old.

JOHN THOMAS BRIERLEY, formerly a public accountant, died on Friday at his home, 432 West Street, Brooklyn. He was born in England on June 24, 1854, and leaves a wife, four daughters, and three sons.

EDWARD FOWLER, aged 56, a son of the late General Fowler, and for the last thirty-eight years connected with the Brooklyn Post Office, died on Friday at his home, 173 Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn.

ISAAC MASON, founder of the Brooklyn Furniture Company, died yesterday at his home, 880 President Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fifth year. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Mrs. ANN ELIZA THOMAS, widow of Philander J. Thomas, died on Saturday at her home in Plainfield, N. J., in her eightieth year.

Dr. HUBBARD HENRY MAYNARD, for the last fifteen years Financial Secretary of Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, died suddenly in a hotel at Pittsburgh yesterday. He was on his way to New York.

Dr. WILLIAM PORTER, Professor of Latin in Beloit College, died at Beloit, Wis., yesterday. He was 97 years old and was born in Lee, Mass.

WORK OF RED CROSS IN FRANCE IMMENSE

Cabled Summary of American Organization's Activities Made Public at Washington.

RELIEF HONEYCOMBS FRONT

Needy French and Belgians Aided from Great Supply Warehouses—Preparing for American Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—In response to a request from H. P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, a complete report on the work the American Red Cross is doing in France has been received by cable from the Paris headquarters, and was made public tonight in part as follows:

"We have just completed a gift of 5,000,000 francs ($1,000,000) to needy sick and wounded French soldiers and needy families of soldiers. We have established twenty dispensaries in the American army zone to care for the resident civilians and to improve health conditions in that section before the coming of our troops. We are providing a dental ambulance at a port in France for the use of our soldiers and sailors, and have organized a nurses' service for American army use.

"Our hospital distributing service sends supplies to 3,423 French military hospitals, and is laying in a large stock for future needs; our surgical dressings service supplies 2,000 French hospitals, and is preparing immense supplies for our own army.

"We are operating at the front line, in co-operation with the French Red Cross, ten canteens, and are preparing to establish twenty more. We are operating six canteens for use of French soldiers at important railway centres, where we serve about 30,000 soldiers a day, and are planning many more. In Paris canteens, operated by us with the French, we are serving enormous numbers of soldiers as they come and go. We soon expect to have ready twelve rest stations for our own troops at important railway centres, also reouperation camps at suitable places for many of our soldiers.

"We are providing an artificial limb factory near Paris, and special plants for the manufacture of splints and nitrous oxide gas. We have contracted for a mobile hospital in four units, accommodating 1,000 men.

Succoring the Children.

"We have opened a children's refuge and hospital at a point in the war zone where several hundred children have been gathered to keep them away from danger of gas and shell fire. At another point among the wrecked villages we have established a medical centre and a traveling dispensary to accommodate 1,200 children.

"We have undertaken extensive medical work for the repatrie children at Evian, about 500 of whom are daily returned from points within the German lines. We have also opened a hospital and convalescent home for these children at Evian, where we are also operating an ambulance service for the returning repatries, who are now coming in at a rate of 1,000 a day. We are about to establish infant welfare stations in connection with each dispensary in the nation-wide system planned by the Rockefeller Foundation.

"We have taken over and are carrying on and developing an extensive tuberculosis work formerly in charge of Mrs. Edith Wharton and other Americans. We are completing, for the French, an unfinished tuberculosis sanitarium near Paris and are adding to the barracks erected by the City of Paris. This means adding 1,000 beds to those now available for tuberculosis patients. We are organizing a comprehensive health centre in one of the Departments of France.

"We are making arrangements on a large scale to help refugee families through the Winter with clothing, beds, and shelter, and for this work the entire devastated district of France has been divided into six districts, with a resident Red Cross delegate in each, and warehouses have been established at four points, to which are shipped food, clothing, bedding, beds, household utensils, and agricultural implements.

"We are carrying on repair work in four villages in the devastated region, to enable returned families to stay throughout the Winter. We are cooperating with French agencies in various kinds of relief work in the principal agricultural centres in the devastated region, and are supplying portable houses for the use of the families which have returned to this region. We are providing barracks to assist in the work of training disabled soldiers, and we expect to establish for them experimental agricultural stations.

Relief Work for Belgians.

"We are organizing extensive work for relief of Belgians, both children and grown people, and in this connection we are establishing warehouses near the Belgian front in order that we may be ready to assist the Belgians who may be liberated by a change in the fighting line. We are aiding the Queen of Belgium in her work for the children, and we are assisting in the support of hospitals and other work for relief of Belgian soldiers. In addition, we are bringing a certain number of children from occupied Belgium into France, where they may be cared for.

"To enable us to carry on our work we have established large central warehouses in Paris and distribution warehouses at important points from the sea to the Swiss border. In these warehouses will be stored hospital supplies, food, soldiers' comforts, tobacco, blankets and household goods, kitchen utensils, clothing, beds and other articles for relief.

"Two hundred tons of supplies are arriving in Paris daily, and 125 tons are being reshipped to various branch warehouses. Our total warehouse capacity is 100,000 tons, and the warehouse personnel at present numbers 125 men, many of whom are volunteers—American men of education and business training not eligible for military service.

"Our transportation department, with a personnel of about 400, handles our supplies and furnishes automobiles for use in our work. It has an organized force at every port in France, and is able to handle about 350 tons of supplies daily.

"We use 400 motor car vehicles, 250 of which are trucks of various sizes. In addition we are preparing to operate a motor bus line through Switzerland from Germany to the French border to aid in transportation of repatries and exchanged prisoners."

5,000 VISIT BAZAAR.

Throngs About the Booths at the Army and Navy Fair.

The Army and Navy Bazaar at the Grand Central Palace attracted close to 5,000 persons yesterday afternoon and evening. Many of the booths developed an extensive clientele, one of the most popular on the floor being the baseball throwing gallery, where the heads of the Kaiser, the Crown Prince and various other notables in Prussian circles are the targets.

During the afternoon a group of sailors visited this booth and caused the attendants considerable concern by expressing a desire to "take a crack" at the Kaiser, not with a baseball, but with a shotgun which they had borrowed from another booth.

Preparation are being made at the bazaar for a great celebration on Halloween. The ballroom will be decorated with pumpkins, death heads, and black cats.

The famous Autograph Book at the Autograph Novelty Booth is attracting wide notice. This book, which took several months to compile, contains the signatures of President Wilson and the members of his Cabinet, Theodore Roosevelt, Marconi, the Prince of Udine, as well as names of famous theatrical people. When sold at the bazaar this book alone is expected to bring at least $5,000.

SMOOTH OUT KINKS IN THEATRE WAR TAX

Ten Per Cent. Added to Selling Price of Ticket Regardless of Its Face Value.

Decisions have come from Washington during the last few days on several matters affecting the interpretation and carrying out of the new theatre tax law, and present indications are that when the law goes into effect on Thursday it will do so smoothly and with a minimum of inconvenience to all concerned. The tax, as a matter of fact, has been in effect for some time, for those theatres which sell tickets several weeks in advance have been collecting the tax on tickets dated from Nov. 1 on. Schedules showing the new prices are now posted beside the box offices in a majority of theatre lobbies.

The manner of collecting the tax on tickets sold to children has been one of the matters which have been causing the managers concern. The flat tax of 10 per cent. does not apply to tickets sold to children under 12 years of age, on which there is a uniform tax of 1 cent, regardless of the price of the ticket. Instead of differentiating at the box office between tickets sold to children and those sold to adults, it has been decided to collect the full tax of 10 per cent. on all tickets, and then to give rebate tickets at the time of the performance if the ticket is presented by a child. During the intermission these tickets can be presented at the box office for cashing. This plan will be put into effect at the Hippodrome and the Globe, with the consent of the Treasury Department, and it is probable that it will be followed by the other theatres as well.

All tickets will be taxed 10 per cent. of their actual selling price, regardless of the price printed on the tickets. Thus, if a manager sells a $2 ticket to an agency at the standard price of $2.25 the tax on the ticket will be 23 cents, not 20 cents. Similarly, $2 tickets sold to the cut-rate dealers for 90 cents will be taxed only 9 cents. Joseph Leblang, the largest dealer in cut-rate tickets, said last night that he would pay the tax on all of the cheaper seats, but that ten or fifteen cents would be added to the higher-priced tickets to cover the tax.

An interesting point in connection with the tax is that, although the tax on a $1.50 ticket will be 15 cents, the tax on two 75-cent tickets will be 16 cents, each being taxed 8 cents. The tax will compel Treasurers of New York Theatres to handle pennies for the first time in the history of the theatre.

More alarm over the tax is felt in the motion picture industry than in the legitimate theatrical business. In addition to the admission tax the picture industry is enforcing a tax on raw film and on printed film, and a committee of film men, headed by William A. Brady, has gone to Washington to protest a recent interpretation of this tax.

In at least one instance the tax, both on admissions and on film, will be paid by the public. Announcement was made by the management of the Rialto Theatre yesterday that 15-cent tickets will hereafter sell for 18 cents, which, with the tax, will bring the price to 20 cents. Similarly, 25-cent tickets will be raised to 27 cents, bringing the final price to 30, and tickets hitherto sold at 50 cents will now sell for 60.

BENEFIT FOR EDWARD E. RICE

Old Members of "Evangeline" and "1492" Casts Take Part.

Pauline Hall sang once more at a testimonial performance given at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre last night for Edward E. Rice, who in his day produced such celebrated old-time musical pieces as "Evangeline" and "1492." Many others who once appeared under Mr. Rice's management took part in the performance, among them being Lillian Russell, William H. Crane, Henry E. Dixey, and Richard Harlow. Others who participated were Nat Goodwin, Georgie Caine, Burr McIntosh, Amelia Summerville, Gustave A. Kerker, Leon Errol, and Raymond Hitchcock. The performance was promoted and managed by Mr. Hitchcock.

At the Hippodrome a performance was given for The Sun Tobacco Fund, the receipts being approximately $15,000, which included $5,000 from E. F. Albee. De Wolf Hopper had charge of the program, and a long list of entertainers appeared.

Engagement.

Announcement has been received of the engagement of Miss Carolyn Starr Burdett, daughter of Frank W. Burdett of Brookline, Mass., to Raymond S. B. Perry of Peekskill, N. Y., formerly of Montclair. Mr. Perry is a graduate of Dartmouth College. During the past year he has been studying law at Harvard, but is now an officer in the merchant marine. Miss Burdett is a graduate of Vassar College.

MUSIC NOTES.

Jascha Heifetz, the new Russian violinist, hailed as a full-fledged star at his debut on Saturday, is announced to give a second recital here on Dec. 1 at Carnegie Hall.

Mary Garden, who has been in Florida preparing the film "Thais," is to rejoin the Chicago Opera Company, due here next January, in "Carmen," "Monna Vanna," and "Pelleas et Melisande."

Otto H. Kahn has taken over the shares of Manager Bernard Ulrich in the Lyric Theatre, Baltimore, of which the Metropolitan has owned 90 per cent. since the "opera war" with Hammerstein.

Geraldine Farrar sang in Symphony Hall, Boston, yesterday to a house sold out many days before for one of the two concerts given annually for the Boston Symphony Pension Fund.

A
Little History

The American Hosiery Company is an aggressive, old-line firm whose merchandise meets the demand of discriminating men and women who are careful to get "everything the best of its kind."

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LOOK FOR THIS LABEL

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1600 Bryant.

Born.

KENNER.—Ruth S., 1,201 Gilbert Place, Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Kenner, a daughter.

MERBLUM.—Oct. 28, Lying-in Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Merblum, a son.

METZGER.—Oct. 21, 557 Academy St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Metzger, a son.

ROSE.—Oct. 26, Lloyd's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rose, a son.

SOLOMON.—Oct. 25, Lloyd's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Solomon, a son.

STEIN.—Oct. 27, German Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Stein, a son.

STEINBRINK.—Oct. 24, 807 Westminster Road, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Steinbrink, a daughter.

Engaged.

ALEXANDER—LEVY.—Beatrice G. Levy to Abbie Alexander.

BOGATIN—MAYER.—Charlotte Mayer to George Bogatin.

COHEN—HEILBRUNN.—Carrie Heilbrunn to Bert Cohen.

GALE—HORN.—Vivian Horn to Lieutenant Thomas R. Gale.

KLEIN—KOBELL.—Sadie Kobell to Jack Klein.

KUNSTLER—MANDELBAUM.—Frances R. Mandelbaum to Dr. Monroe B. Kunstler.

LIVINGSTON—MALAWISTA.—Harriet Malawista to Lester D. Livingston.

LEVY—MEISNER.—Hattie Meisner to Nat Levy.

MAER—HERSCH.—Frances Hersch to Peter Maer.

MILLER—DE YOUNG.—Fannie De Young to Mortimer Miller.

MONDAY—LOWENFELD.—Nettie Lowenfeld to Mortimore Monday.

WOLF—BLAW.—Corinne Blaw to Joseph S. Wolf.

Married.

GILLETTE—BLOCK.—On Saturday, Oct. 27, at Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J., by the Rev. Ralph Pomeroy, Louise Dawson Block, daughter of Mrs. Edward Howe, to Lieutenant John W. Gillette, Jr., U. S. R., at Hudson, N. Y.

WEITZER—BONNER.—Mrs. Julius Bonner announces the marriage of her daughter Eva to Bernard Weitzer of New York, on Sunday, Oct. 28. At home 8 P. M., first and second Sundays in December, at 839 West End Av.

ELIAS—EDELMAN.—Oct. 24, Belle E. Edelman to Louis J. Elias.

HAYMAN—SPEESMAN.—Oct. 24, Gertrude Speesman to Harry Hayman.

LEVY—BERMAN.—Oct. 25, Johanna Berman to Joseph Levy.

Brooklyn.

HURLEY—WALSH.—Oct. 27, Marie R. Walsh to George Hurley.

LEARY—MITCHELL.—Oct. 27, Charlotte H. Mitchell to Jay P. Leary.

Died.

BRECKWALDT.—On Saturday, Oct. 27, 1917, John Breckwaldt, beloved husband of Anna Engelhardt. Services at his late residence, 1,084 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 29, at 8 P. M. Interment at Dolgeville, N. Y.

COHN.—Samuel, Oct. 27, beloved husband of Nannie, nee Gumperts, brother of Abe, Jacob, Joseph, Harry, Lottie, and Carrie Bissett. Funeral from his late residence, 217 East 82d St., Tuesday, Oct. 30, at 10 A. M.

DAY.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Oct. 25, 1917, Edward A. Day, husband of Elizabeth H. Day of Morristown, N. J. Services will be held at St. Peter's Church on Monday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

FRANKELL.—On Friday, Oct. 26, 1917, Theodore P., beloved husband of Fanny Fuller Frankell of 515 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. Funeral services will be held at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Avenue, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, at 8 P. M.

GARDNER.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 28, 1917, at his residence, 1,186 Madison Av., John Gardner, in his 69th year.

Entered life eternal.

Funeral service at Mt. Auburn Chapel on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 30, at 4 P. M.

GENT.—Minetta, Oct. 26, 1917. Funeral from her late residence, 611 Wales Av., Monday, Oct. 29, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Roch's Church, where requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

HOLDER.—On Oct. 27, William, ex-fatrolman, beloved father of William G. and George B. Funeral from his late residence, 2,374 Webster Av., on Tuesday, Oct. 30. Funeral mass and interment at Saratoga Springs.

JENNINGS.—At Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 27, Mary A., widow of Edgar T. Jennings, age 80 years. Funeral services will be private at her late residence, 562 East Third Street, Tuesday, 10:30 A. M.

LAMP.—On Oct. 26, Henry Lamp, in his seventy-fourth year. Funeral private.

LESLIE.—Entered into life eternal on Sunday, Oct. 28, 1917, at Wyckoff, N. J., Elizabeth Leslie, daughter of S. Inglis-Beulah Rockwood Leslie, age 5 years, months. Funeral services at her parents' residence, Wyckoff, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, at 2 P. M.

Died.

LIEBER.—On Oct. 26, Rose Lieber, wife of the late B. Franklin Lieber, mother of Ruth Lieber, sister of Sarah Baum and Leo D. Greenfield. Funeral private, at the convenience of the family, from her late residence, 113 Cathedral Parkway. London Morning Post, Telegraph, and Times please copy.

McKECHNIE.—On Saturday, Oct. 27, Elizabeth McKechnie, (nee Muir,) widow of Robert McKechnie, age 72 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 390 Palisade Av., West Hoboken, N. J., Monday evening, Oct. 29, at 8 o'clock.

McLAUKIN.—At South Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 27, 1917, Bertha Willoughby, beloved wife of J. Donald McLaurin. Funeral services will be held at her home, 358 Montrose Av., on Monday, Oct. 29, at 2:30 P. M. British and Canadian papers please copy.

MAHONEY.—James. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., Tuesday, 11 A. M. Auspices Actors Fund.

MASON.—On Sunday, Oct. 28, Isaac, beloved husband of Sarah Francis Mason, in his 75th year. Funeral services from his residence, 980 President Street, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, Oct. 30, at 8:30 o'clock.

RATHEMACHER.—On Saturday, Oct. 27, 1917, at his residence, 214 West 138th St., Carl Rathemacher, dearly beloved husband of Katherine, (nee Hasmeh.) Requiem mass Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock, at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, 141st St. between 7th and 8th Avs.

SCHUYLER.—Suddenly, Mass., Helen Van Arnifa Schuyler, daughter of Emma Tottle Schuyler and the late Jacob M. Schuyler. Services at her residence, Oct. 30, at 10:30 A. M. Washington papers please copy.

SCOTT.—On Oct. 27, 1917, Mary J., wife of Eugene G. Scott. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frank J. Doeberl, 19 Orchard St., Cos Cob, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, at 3 P. M. Interment private. Scotland papers please copy.

SERVICES.—THE FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's.)

Bingham, Daisy. Funeral private.

O'Dowd, Alice M. Time later.

Mahoney, J. A. Tuesday, 11 A. M.

Weingaertner, Eduard. Monday, noon.

TORREY.—At Brick Church, N. Y., in her 90th year, Oct. 27, 1917, Catherine M., widow of Samuel Whittemore Torrey and daughter of the late George Coggill. Funeral service at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., Monday, Oct. 29, on arrival of 10:30 A. M. train from Hoboken.

WHITE.—On Oct. 27, Frank W. White, aged 51 years. Services at Bunn, Purvis & Son, 15 South Fourth Avenue, Mt. Vernon, Tuesday, at 1:30 P. M.

WILSON.—On Sunday, Oct. 28, 1917, at her home, in Bronxville, N. Y., Jane Lawson, wife of the late Rev. Epithanius Wilson, in the 73d year of her age. Funeral services at Christ Church, Bronxville, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 30, at 2:25 P. M. Interment private.

WOODS.—On Sunday, Oct. 28, 1917, at his residence, 2,414 Creston Av., Bronx, John Woods, in his 60th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLANDIN.—Louis, French Hospital, Oct. 27.

BRADY.—Catherine A., 311 West 121st St., Oct. 27. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CAHILL.—Nora F., Castleton Corners, S. I., Oct. 28. Funeral tomorrow.

CAMPBELL.—William J., 263 West 120th St., Oct. 26. Funeral tomorrow, noon.

COONEY.—Alice, 850 3d Av., Oct. 27, aged 5.

DUFFY.—Mary, 206 West 67th St., Oct. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FLAML.—William J., 1,667 3d Av., Oct. 27, aged 37. Funeral tomorrow.

FITCH.—Emeline L., 140 West 96th St., Oct. 27, aged 90. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

FITZGERALD.—Frances, Oct. 26, aged 70. Funeral 2,034 Madison Av.

FLUHR.—George P., 339 East 24th St. Funeral today.

HUNTER.—John, Oct. 26, aged 53. Funeral 161 8th Av.

KUHN.—Franz, 130 Pitt St., Oct. 26, aged 82. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

LADEARIORES.—Leo L., 1,921 Morris Av., Bronx, Oct. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

LUNDREGAN.—Mary, 330 East 134th St., Oct. 26. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

McNAMARA.—Mollie, 263 West 48th St., Oct. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MICHAELSON.—Rachel, 1,770 Madison Av., Oct. 27.

MORSE.—Albert L., 2,880 Broadway, Oct. 27. Funeral private.

OGDEN.—Anna, 740 Greenwich St., Oct. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

OSTERHAUS.—Harold T., Wilcox St., Bronx, Oct. 26, aged 25. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

REDDIN.—Patrick, 224 Hudson St., Oct. 28.

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Moderation is today the watchword of good Americans.

Moderation in thought, moderation in expenditure, and moderation in eating and drinking.

More and more you will find the moderate self-controlled American selecting that mild, mellow Whiskey—Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!

Decidedly the desirable Whiskey for the Home

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 1 E. 31st St., N. Y. That's All!

Died.

SACHS.—Bernard, 248 East 118th St., Oct. 27. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

TONNER.—Julius A., 2,086 Vyse Av., Bronx, Oct. 27. Funeral notice later.

WALSH.—John, 536 West 39th St., Oct. 28. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WICKS.—Eleanor, 57 West 68th St., Oct. 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

APPELL.—Martha E., 1,240 East 40th St., Oct. 26, aged 41. Funeral private.

CLAUS.—Mathilde, 17 Shepherd Av., Oct. 26, aged 71. Funeral today.

CONDERMANN.—Joseph, 558 Madison St., Oct. 27. Funeral notice later.

FRSL.—Frederick, 360 Vernon Av., Oct. 27, aged 77. Funeral service today.

KEITH.—Albert, 207 Etna St., Oct. 27, aged 32. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LYNCH.—Daniel J., 327 8th St., Oct. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

McINERNEY.—John J., 199 11th St., Oct. 27. Funeral tomorrow.

MONSEN.—John, 683 Henry St., Oct. 27, aged 23. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MURRAY.—Rosanne H., 42 Park Place, Oct. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

PURDY.—Mary E., 177 North 8th St., Oct. 26.

SIMPSON.—Richard A., 949 Linden Av., Oct. 27. Funeral today.

WEILL.—Caroline, 1,171 51st St., Oct. 26.

Jersey City.

BRAUBACH.—Anna M., 190 Randolph Av., Oct. 27. Funeral tomorrow.

Long Island.

CONNOLLY.—Lillian E., Laurel Hill, Oct. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Died.

HAMJE.—Henry N., Woodhaven, Oct. 27, aged 46. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

BILLINGHEIMER.—Frank; unveiling monument Union Fields Cemetery Nov. 4, 3 P. M.

CARROLL.—Thomas J.; mass St. Anselm's Church today.

CHAPMAN.—John J., in memory of; died Oct. 28, 1916.

DEL MONTE.—Jane, in memory of; died

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG.—6301 navy, open for 500 pieces at $1.06 net. Phil Walcoff & Co., 632 Broadway.

AMOSKEAG.—Open for quantities of 7614, 7501, 7685, 7640. Chelsea 9864.

APPAREL, furs, jewelry; entire stocks; silks, woolens, furnishings. America's greatest buyers. "Aarons," 742 6th Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 4765.

APPAREL. — Cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BLOUSES.—Large plant specials, &c., open for Government sub-contracts on blouses. Address S. F., 247 Times Downtown.

BROADCLOTH.—Canadian manufacturer desires to buy quantity F. & H. and botany broadcloth; give best prices and quantity for immediate delivery. W. J., 106 Times.

BROADCLOTH.—Will buy for spot cash, any quantity, 315 or Columbia; also pompoms, kerseys, velours, all colors. Madison Square 8690.

BROADCLOTH.—F. H., exchange, brown, green for navy, black. Haft, 104 West 27th.

BROADCLOTH.—Can use Taupe for cash. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.; Farragut 5143.

BROADCLOTH, Burgundy and taupe, wanted for cash. Call Farragut 5142.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for taupe, in botany and F. H. Phone 9080 Far.

BROADCLOTH.—Clark & Dana taupe. Stein & Knubel.

CHEVIOTS.—3-4, 6-4, all colors; also Burgundy and taupe light weight velours; quantity; cash. Ritter Bros. Greeley 4376.

CHEVIOT.—American 0314, all colors, also 11050-K544 velour, salts, white, chinchilla. Hanauer & Arnstein, 136 Madison Av.

CHINCHILLAS, 30 inches wide, in white; will pay spot cash. Phone Gramercy 5573.

CHINCHILLAS.—30-inch wide, gray, big quantity, will pay cash. Phone Spring 259.

CHINCHILLAS.—White, any quantity; will pay cash. Tannenbaum-May, 19 W. 24th.

CHINCHILLA.—Salt's white. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 W. 23d. Farragut 596.

CLOAKS.—Open for all kinds of fur trimmings for cloaks. Branson Bros., 45 West 26th St.

CLOAKINGS of any description for cash, R. & W. Cloak Co., 50 West 19th St.

COATS.—The Weisberger Co., Richmond, Va. Mr. Weisberger open for jobs in coats and suits; call Monday morning, from 9 o'clock on. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer. 72 Madison Av.

COATS.—Jobber looking better line Spring infants' and children's coats. Gramercy 7184.

COATS.—Jobber navy and Burgundy children's and juniors' cloth coats. Gramercy 7184.

COATS AND SUITS.—Department store wants jobs of coats and suits. Y 368 Times Annex.

COATS.—Jobber open for women's popular priced cloth coats, call Monday morning, 57 West 31st St, 8th floor.

COATS.—Jobber open for quantity fur trimmed cloth coats for spot cash. 12 East 33d St., 4th floor.

COATS and SUITS.—Looking at Spring line of the better grade. 45 West 25th St., 1st floor.

COATS, SUITS AND DRESSES. — Highest cash prices paid jobs. Gruber, 8670 Canal.

COATS.—Will look at Spring line. Postal Cloak Co., 141 West 21st.

CREPE AND FLANNELS.—Can use large quantity white crinkled plisse crepe; also guinea hen flannel in gray, brown, and blue; also fancy striped and checked outing flannels. Call Farragut 5163 for appointment.

DRESSES.—Open for large quantity of Fall serge and silk dresses at a price. Call with samples and stock list, I. B. Skudowitz & Brother, 129 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—We are looking for snappy Spring style silk dresses; orders placed immediately. 33 East 33d, ninth floor.

DRESS CONTRACTORS.—Jobber looking at dresses for Spring; call all week. Paris Dress Co., 37 West 31st St.

FURS.—I will buy last year's stocks of furs for special sale; cash. Telephone at once Vanderbilt 4765.

GINGHAMS, Plaid, any widths; must be very cheap. 9097 Farragut.

KERAMI for spot cash, mole color, wanted; not taupe. Gramercy 5124.

MESSALINES.—Can use odd shades; for cash. Y 331 Times Annex.

MOHAIR BRILLIANTINES, silverbloom, Palm Beach cloth, Summer suitings, &c.; pay cash for manufacturers' surplus stocks. Roller, 487 Broadway.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR agency wanted for ladies' and children's muslin underwear; will also consider line of silk jersey underwear; all references furnished. Address M. K., 1,235 West 7th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

OXFORD MELTONS.—All wool and worsted checks. Telephone Greeley 498.

PIECE GOODS.—Surplus stocks disposed of; send samples; no commissions; service $6 a year in advance. Piece Goods Service Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Sq. 5636.

POM POMS.—Will pay $3.10 net, spot cash, for all colors, also $2.15 net for all colors F. & H. and botany broadcloth. Mad. Sq. 7427.

POM POM.—American 0816; brown, reindeer, and burgundy; spot cash. Jacob Chapman & Bro., Madison Square 2947.

POM-POM.—Will pay $3.15 cash for 100 pieces, even assortment. Jefferson Worsted Mills. Mad. Sq. 7559.

POM-POM.—All colors; Canadian manufacturer will pay best cash price. W. J., 106 Times.

POM POM.—Taupe; will pay cash or exchange for burgundy. Chelsea 7834.

POM POM.—American; all colors; will pay spot cash. Farragut 3885.

POM POMS.—Any quantity, all colors; will pay cash. Farr. 2616.

POPLIN.—Will pay cash for poplin, Dobson's or similar qualities, in all colors. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th St.

SERGES.—Western jobber, open for all wool taffetas, granites, French serges, ottomans, all widths and colors; quote lowest price and detailed stock report. K 72 Times.

SERGES.—Juilliard's 54221, quantity; pay spot cash. Chelsea 1696. Roth, 248 West 23d.

SERGES.—Open for quantity of 54249 in navy. Stuyvesant 3410.

SHEPHERD CHECK.—All wool black and white; also velour check in colors. Gramercy 4241.

SKIRTS.—Will pay spot cash for silk and wool skirts, also piece goods, all week. A. G. Bahn, 9 West 20th.

UNIFORMS.—Contractor on uniforms with & machines. Aptil & Gold, 59 Grand St., City. Spring 1523.

VELOURS.—Buy any quantity 11050, 13046, 544, 15020, Kelly Rafter 119, Stoney Starkey 1700; also exchange green for brown, navy. Merit Co. Farragut 9811.

VELOURS.—We are open for a quantity of wool velours, in all shades, will pay cash. Crown Cloak Co., 40 West 17th St. Chel. 6561.

VELOUR.—American 0859, plum, burgundy and taupe, five pieces each, for cash. Beaulman Bros., 104 West 27th St. Far. 3440.

VELOURS.—Will buy all shades in all-wool and cotton warp. Mr. Bobrick. Far. 2369.

VELOURS.—11050, 15020, 13046, 13045, 544, 0859; all colors; for cash. Madison Square 1540.

VELOURS.—Light weight plum velour, any mill for cash. Kirshman Bros., 36 West 25th.

VELOURS. — Gabardines, tricotines, heavy wool. Madison 5013. Room 1101, 404 4th Av.

VELOURS.—Will pay cash for plum and Burgundy. Cohen & Claks, Chelsea 590.

VELOURS.—Open for 544 or 11050, also light weight; all shades. Chelsea 9065.

VELOURS.—13009, 11059, 544, 13046, 13045, 15020, spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS. — Burgundy, plum and taupe; heavy weights. Madison Square 8149.

VELOUR, heavyweight, wanted; $2 up; cash. Funt Bros., 30 West 15th; Chelsea 9615.

VELOURS.—Will pay cash. Rineberg, 41 West 25th St.; Chelsea 269.

VELOURS.—Will buy all heavyweight velours and kerseys. Chelsea 9948.

VELOUR.—American, all shades. Postal Cloak Co., 141 West 21st.

VELOUR.—Open for heavyweight velour of all kinds. Farragut 3452.

VELOUR.—Navy, coating weight. Farragut 3678.

VOILES.—White; submit samples all week. Chas. J. Bluh, 26 West 17th.

WOMEN'S APPAREL.—Agencies wanted for the coast in popular-priced women's apparel; all references furnished. Address M. K., 1,235 West 7th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

WOOLENS.—Export house interested in Lorraine's 3665, Pacific's C. S., Melrose F. W. M. N. half wool batiste. A. G. Stilwell, Rector 6114.

ZIBELINES, juilliards 6717 navy, or will exchange for brown or green. Hanauer & Arnstein, 136 Madison Av.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BLANKET CLOTH for sale, 500 pieces 48-in. goods and 1,000 pieces 66-in. Y 345 Times Annex.

BROADCLOTHS.—F. & H. Columbia, 22 black, 11 navy, 2 rose taupe, 1 mole, 5 cuban, 1 maduro, 1 java, 3 balsam, 1 hemlock, 2 beetroot, 2 mahogany; must be sold in one lot at $2.10 net. Phone 3441 Mad. Sq.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and Botany; all colors; $2.10 net; also American Kersey 15020. Farr. 257.

BROADCLOTH.—20 pieces, all colors, F. and H. and Botany, at $2.05 net. Mad. Sq. 6768.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and botany, all colors; also pom pom. Mad. Sq. 7428.

BROADCLOTHS—Botanys and Clark and Danas, in all colors. Chelsea 9865.

COATS, SUITS.—Broadcloths, velours, pompoms, latest models, best shades, good value; immediate delivery, orders filled in 48 hours. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st. Chelsea 3789.

COATS.—Esquimette, guaranteed, sealette peco, S230, R9, and R12 Peerless plush kit coney, and other fur trimmings; $11.50 up. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

COATS.—Of every description, all materials and colors, including the newest chicken styles; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; Bolivias, velours, broadcloths, kerseys and Silvertip Bolivia, $13.50 to $35. Hirshfield, 142 West 25th St.

COATS.—For jobbers only; see our all lined coats, coney collars, $10.75; exceptional values. Greenberg-Frechtman Co., 33 East 9th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, novelty materials, $9.50 up; good assortment, colors, sizes; ready be shipped. Rubin & Ulius, 50 W. 17th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, fur trimmed, on rack for immediate delivery; prices right. L. Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th St.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, immediate delivery; also suits in the most desirable materials. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

COATS AND SUITS.—100 pom pom coats and 100 fur-trimmed suits to close out. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

COATS.—Wonderful sellers in broadcloth coats, fur trimmed; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—You can pay with Liberty bonds for merchandise you purchase from us this week. Hutner, 48 W. 25th St.

COATS.—1,000 for immediate delivery, sizes 2-6 and 8-14, at a price. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS.—Plushes, cloth; immediate delivery; also jobs, reasonable. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats; reasonable prices; immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Velours, Kerseys, and other kinds, fur trimmed and plain; $7.50 up. Hutner, 48 W. 25th St.

COATS.—Have for immediate delivery plush and pompom coats. Herman D. Brous Co., 134 West 29th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; pom-poms, velours, all colors; also plushes. Norwalk Bros., 105 Madison Av.

COATS AND SUITS, latest styles, for immediate delivery. M. Kanamack, 129 West 27th St.

COATS — Coats — Coats. — Fur trimmed, on racks; immediate delivery. Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS, suits.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS. — Stouts, chicken coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 26th St.

COATS.—Infants', children's, and juniors', will close out cheap. Hutner, 48 W. 25th St.

COATS on the rack for immediate delivery. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, for immediate delivery. Kiar Bros., 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Silk plush, 48 in. long, guaranteed lining, $10. Metropolitan, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Broadcloths, botany, at a price; all shades. Duberstein, 51 West 13th.

COATS.—Girls' coats to close out. Levitan Bros. & Zarkower, 61 East 11th.

DENIM.—Indigo; spot delivery. Stuyvesant 5698.

DRESSES.—Sateens and serges to close out at a price; mostly large sizes; something new all the time. Princess Dress House, 19 West 24th St. Farr 3395.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, dancing dresses; velvets; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—1,000 white embroidered voiles, serges, silks at your own price. Olympic Dress, 55 West 3d St.

DRESSES.—Silk serges to close; quick action. Kleva Klad Dress Co., 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobs satin, taffeta, and serge at low prices. Pan-American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Two hundred serges and 100 jerseys, close out, cheap. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Serges, $3.75; velvet, $5.50; wonderful values. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—Serges and satin; a quantity of 65, very reasonable. 15 West 24th St., fifth floor.

DRESSES.—Jobs serges and satin; sacrifice price. A. Abeles, 1,161 Broadway.

DRESSES.—100 Serge dresses close out at sacrifice. 36 East 22d St., 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk; close out, $3.75 up. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—French serge to close out at low price. Simon, 135 West 27th.

FURS.—For sale, 500 skunks, Northwestern narrow stripes, assorted, in 20-skin bundles, lower than market price. H. Markowits Sons, 99 Madison Av.

FURS.—Samples of misses' sets and fur hats to match; will close out at a sacrifice. 151 West 23d St. 4965 Chelsea.

FURS.—Ten dozen 1½-inch genuine mole at $18; also 12 dozen one-inch Hudson seal at $8. Madison Square 1112.

FUR COLLARS delivered within 48 hours. Kitt, brown and black coney. J. Kaplan, 53 West 28th St.

FUR trimmings, mouseion sets, raccoon sets, dog collars, &c.; will sell cheap. Greeley 4378.

FURS.—Kitt and opossum collars, any amount. Birnbaum, 48 West 24th, top floor.

FURS.—1,000 skunk, opossum skins by cloak manufacturer. Mad. Sq. 4440.

HOSIERY.—To close out men's, ladies', children's, various grades and styles. H. Goldstein & Bros., 18 Orchard St.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's, $7.35; No. 101 Metcalf bradcloth, $1.92½; woolens and serges of all kinds at less than market price. Piece Goods Exchange, 31 East 31st. Madison Square 818.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's mole; cheap. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av. Madison Square 1504.

MACHINES.—800 plain and special sewing machines, 20 motors; bargains to cash buyers. Uneeda, 35 East 28th St.

MUFFLERS. — Men's silk and mercerised. Gropper Knitting Mills, 145 Spring St., New York City, open for orders.

NECKWEAR.—Special lot (men's) to close; also Xmas boxes. Gumport, 708 Broadway.

PIECE GOODS.—1,000 pieces, consisting of white voiles, flowered voiles, gabardeen, Tussah organdies, &c. Olympic Dress Co., 55 W. 3d St.

PLUSH.—We have 200 yards Wintheimer's white plush, 36 inches wide, at 65 cents. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

PLUSHES.—Peco and esquimette; Chase's mole and tipped trimmings; different widths. Gramercy 7184.

PLUSHES. — Peco, esquimette, guaranteed sealette, Dobson's plush. Madison Square 8121.

PLUSHES. — Original 40-40; reasonable. Charles Feldman & Sons, 50 Bond St.

PLUSHES.—Philadelphia and Peerless; quantity; cheap. Chelsea 9866.

POPLINS.—Pacific, E. P. L., and Gross Meadowbrook; all colors; mostly blues; reasonable. Chelsea 9868.

ROMPERS AND CREEPERS.—Fall and Winter styles; immediate deliveries to close out. S. & S. Mfg. Co., 45 Lispenard St.

RUBBERIZED NOVELTIES, every description, traveling, first aid, Pitail and Kumfort kits, laundry bags, tennis racquet covers and presses. National Novelty, 79 5th Av. Stuyvesant 2009.

SATIN.—Sel; quantity for sale at opening price; labels given. Y 306 Times Annex.

SERGES.—Juilliards 54092 and 54239, all colors; 7120 and Whitman 1216. Gramercy 3001.

SERGES.—C. S. G. L. 36-in. cotton, wash, navy serge, 150 pieces. 3867 Mad. Sq.

SERGES.—Whitman's, style 106; quantity; mostly blues; reasonable. Chelsea 9867.

SERGES.—100 pieces navy 1210. Whitman's Olympic Dress Co., 55 W. 3d St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SERGES.—All colors on hand; Juilliards, 4408-4059-4058-4421-54221-54289, and 54274; Pacific's CS-CF8-FSG-FSW-WF-WFX and KSW. Botany 764 and 11433. Lorraine's 1658 & 3676. Whitman's 104 and 99. Garfield's 519 and 3012. Amoskeag's 6120-6122-7120, and many other numbers. Esco Woolen Co., 18 West 21st St. Chelsea 1456 and 1457.

SERGES.—Whitman's 9, 99, and 104. Farragut 4277.

SHIRT and WAIST Manufacturers.—Silk shirtings, 32 and 36 inches, satin striped, tub silks, crepes, fancies; large lots; will be sold considerably below market. Phone Madison Square 7942.

SILKS.—Exceptional values to buyers open for goods; immediate delivery. Marks Co., successors Marks Senner, 354 4th. Mad. Sq. 9380.

SKIRTS. — Silk plaids, brown and purple grounds, $2.12½; stripes and black satins, $2.75 up; serges, $1.75; pleated, $2.25. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—300 corduroy skirts, navy and brown, assorted sizes, $1.50 each. Barash, 36 West 20th. Telephone Chelsea 7903.

SKIRTS, knitted petticoats; positively best line, market, scarce. Hoffstadt, 29 Mercer St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, 0, 00, 000, extra quality, lowest quotation, light paper for export, largest production. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,828 Broadway. Greeley 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Have quantity to sell. Madison Square 5464.

STOLES, Capes.—Plush and kerami; also Baffin seal and other fur effects; we're headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

SUITS.—100 to close out; principally broadcloths; the better merchandise; "chicken" effects; sizes and colors. I. C., 30 West 32d St.

SUITS.—500 to close out. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th.

SWEATERS.—Men's, women's; large stock; immediate delivery; prices low. Milbury, 543 Broadway.

TRICO. — In navy and rookie, Walworths 3860. Gramercy 4241.

UMBRELLAS.—Big job to close out. Dorf & Lipschitz, 1 and 3 Walker St.

VELOURS. — American, 0859, brown and green, $2 net; Botany's 398 black kersey, $2.47½ net; F. & H. 7575, all shades, $2.15 net. Farragut 3354.

VELOUR.—Light weight, all colors; Bolivia, heavy weight, all colors; immediate delivery. L. Dannenbaum, Son & Co., 285 4th Av. Gramercy 6120.

VELOURS.—Burgundy, taupe, Pekin, reindeer, brown, green, navy, black. Jefferson Worsted Mills. Mad. Sq. 7559.

VELOURS, also Duvet de Laine, F. & H.; all colors. Madison Square 8475.

VELOURS.—0859, Wyndotte 390, Botany and F. & H. Madison Square 3121.

VELOUR.—11050 green, 544 green, 4 brown. Farragut 3394.

VELVETEEN and narrow wale corduroy, 36 inches wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller & Bros., 95 Bleecker St. Spring 3287.

VELVETEEN. — Imported, all widths, all colors. Worrall dye; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 313 4th Av. Gramercy 5445.

VELVETEENS.—All colors, prices, and widths; immediate delivery. Saltzman, Stahl & Berman, 29 East 22d St.

VELVETEENS.—Run of the mill, in plain and twill backs; assortment of all colors. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEENS, plushes, silk and cotton poplin; kerami. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st St.

VELVETEENS.—Schoens 212, 9187, 248 twill, imported and domestics, cheap. Gramercy 146.

WAISTS. — Georgette waists to close out cheap. Deutschman, 15 West 20th St.

WORUMBO.—977, and 991, all shades. Phone Madison 6205.

ZIBELINE.—Fifty pieces, black, 54-in. Stuyvesant 2064.

Situations Wanted.

CONTRACTOR, experienced, with 60 machines, specials, &c., open for middy blouse work. M. S., 211 Times Downtown.

TO RELEASE GERMAN GOODS.

List of Property Paid for Before War Began Sent to London.

The Merchants' Association has received a communication from the Department of State saying that it is expected that the British Foreign Office will in a number of cases release goods of German manufacture now held in Rotterdam, but purchased and paid for by Americans. The communication from the Department of State follows:

"You are informed that the suggestions contained in your communication have been noted with interest, and I am glad to advise you that a schedule indicating the names of American importers having goods of German or Austrian origin at Rotterdam, the number of parcels and values of the shipments, has been prepared in this office and forwarded through the British Embassy to London. This list comprised only those cases where evidence of proof of payment made prior to April 6, 1917, was accepted by the department as satisfactory. The schedule included a large number of cases which doubtless will, in view of the department's recommendation, be released by the British Foreign Office for uninterrupted transit to the United States in due course of time."

Army Bedding Rolls, Clothing Rolls, Duffle Bags, Housewives, Officers' Dispatch Cases, Web Belts, Hat Cords, Spiral Puttees, Mufflers, Kits, Daubers, Shoe Brushes, Navy Clothes Bags.

UNIVERSAL TRADING COMPANY
Manufacturers of Military Specialties.
220 Fourth Avenue.

Women's Bath Robes, $24.00 dozen up. AB. & A. FRANKLIN, 151 West 26th Street.

SEE THE $10 WONDER PLUSH COATS AT ROTHSTEIN & NELSON'S, 129 W. 29th St.

Serge Dresses Popular Prices | ROSEBUD MFG. CO. 37-43 W. 26th St.

FINANCING of manufacturers and jobbers by advances on accounts and on merchandise. WORMSER & COMPANY, 95 Fifth Av., New York, N. Y.

LEVISON & CO. ACCOUNTS 141 FIFTH AVENUE FINANCED

Modern Designs—Rock Bottom Prices
SHOW Room PARTITIONS
Factories Fitted up Spring 8260.
H. Katz & Son, Cabinet Makers, 132 Prince St.

Jewish Morning Journal Best Help Wanted Medium in N. Y.

Auctioneers.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc., 333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way, Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 537 Broadway. Spring 2249.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

Auctions.

Important Peremptory Sale
Ex. Fine ORIENTAL RUGS and CARPETS
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1ST, at 11 o'clock prompt, AT 599-601 BROADWAY, N. Y.
The Entire Choice Collection of Mr. H. Kasab, formerly at 546 Fifth Ave., comprising about
—317—
Ex. Fine Persian, Sarouk, Kermanshah, Tabres, Iran, Senna, Kashon, Afghan, Dosar, Mahal and other choice weaves in large, medium and small carpets, rugs and hall strips. Regular goods and very desirable.
All will be sold piece by piece without reserve. Also Extra Choice Persian and Anatolian Silk Rugs. Goods on Exhibition day before sale.
BURLING & DOLE, Auctioneers
609 & 601 Broadway, New York.

PRICE FIXED FOR LAKE COAL.

$6.20 to $7 for Run of Mine on Michigan and Superior.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Federal Fuel Administration today announced prices at which various grades of anthracite coal shipped to the docks on Lake Michigan and Lake Superior might be sold. These docks are not included in the category of jobbers or retailers, and hence the rules heretofore promulgated do not apply, except to a small proportion of retail business done at the docks for the accommodation of local consumers which falls under the order of Oct 1, as retailers' margins.

The bulk of the coal goes to the Northwest and comes from the Lake Erie ports. Ordinarily, it is received as run-of-mine and screened and separated into the several sizes by the dock companies before forwarding by rail.

The prices announced by the Fuel Administration include the cost of coal at the mines and the cost of transportation by rail to the lakes and thence by vessel to the docks. For run-of-mine or, as it is called at the docks, run-of-pile, the prices range from $6.20 to $7 a ton, the customary differentials being made for lump and screenings.

It is estimated that for the rest of this season 2,292,000 tons shipped for domestic purposes alone will be affected by these prices and that the prices named will result in a saving to the domestic consumers of the Northwest for the present year of 11,200,000. The tonnage estimate for the rest of the season is based on the amount shipped for domestic purpose for the corresponding period last year, namely, Oct. 15, 1916, to May 1, 1917.

ORDERS COAL SEIZED.

Garfield Takes Action to Keep New England Industries Going.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28. — There is such a scarcity of coal in certain New England States that the cessation of public utilities and industrial plants is threatened. The situation was presened forcibly to Fuel Administrator Garfield Friday by the Governors of five New England States, and an order was issued today authorizing J. J. Starrow of Boston, New England Fuel Commissioner, to purchase coal at prices fixed by the President to supply pressing necessities. Less than carload lots will be confiscated when necessary. The Commissioner will return the coal so seized or pay the dealers the fixed prices. One plan will be to permit retail sales of coal in storage.

Some New England mills have not more than enough coal to run twenty-four hours, and appeals to jobbers have failed to give relief. The Commissioner has been instructed to take over coal owned by jobbers to meet cases of necessity. The price of coal in these cases must not exceed cost plus the jobbers' margin of 20 cents a ton prescribed in the President's order.

It is believed that there is in New England surplus coal from which the owners would supply pressing needs if without loss. The order will clothe Mr. Storrow with power to authorize such sales.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

notions, ribbons, gloves, laces, hdkfs.; 353 ATLANTA—J. M. High Co.; J. E. Collier, 4th Av.; Latham.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; M. Ellis, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White Co.; C. F. Swinney, carpets, furniture; 23 E. 26th; Breslin.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. — Fowler, Dick & Walker; G. Gardner, ribbons, laces; J. Kane, knit underwear; W. Meloche, furn. goods; 212 5th Av.

BOSTON.—Rutler's; H. McLeod, boys' clothing; 1,150 B'way.

CHICAGO—L. Klein; E. Mayer, clothing; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—T. Baer, women's suitings; Holland House.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss M. Johnson, representing; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; S. D. Block, gloves, hdkfs., neckwear, leather goods; 368 6th Av.

CHICAGO.—The Fair; S. J. Roehl, women's neckwear, laces, embroideries; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO.—Rothschild & Co.; M. Newman, domestics, linens, white, wash goods; O. J. Lowenberg, notions, gloves, leather goods, hdkfs., umbrellas, women's neckwear, ribbons, trimmings, laces, embroideries; C. T. Ray, women's, children's, knit underwear, hosiery, men's furnishing goods; W. E. Leddy, upholstery goods, curtains, pictures, frames; Miss E. Spangler, art needlework, fancy goods; Mrs. G. Dolman, infants' wear; Miss E. Cozad, muslin underwear, kimonos, dressing sacques, women's sweaters; Miss C. Tiernan, muslin underwear, kimonos, dressing sacques, (basement); S. A. Gaylord, general mdse., (bargain basement); 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; S. T. Palay, linenas, white goods, blankets; 404 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Jos Lazarus Co.; L. Joseph, millinery; 640 B'way.

CINCINNATI — Fair Store Co.; Miss A. Flynn, notions, jewelry, books; 23 E. 26th; Breslin.

CINCINNATI — Isaac Strauss Co.; A. I. Strauss, furn. goods; 366 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss M. Cohen, bath robes, flannelette night gowns, petticoats; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—The Bailey Co.; J. Hirschel, junior, intermediate coats; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, waists, skirts; 470 4th Av.

DANVILLE, Va.—S. Mandle, ready-to-wear; 38 West 32d.

DANVILLE, Va.—S. Mandle, millinery; women's ready-to-wear; 38 W. 33d.

DAYTON, Ohio — Rike-Kumler Co.; H. S. Ames, general mdse.; Miss M. C. Maher, laces; Miss C. Schumacher, corsets, ladies' underwear; 220 5th Av.

DETROIT—Russell Co.; Miss C. M. Grauman, ready-to-wear; Claridge.

DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; Miss M. McCarthy, waists; 200 5th Av.; Woodward.

DETROIT.—The Emporium, L. S. Miller, toys; 116 W. 32d.

EASTON, Penn. — Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Fowler & Co.; G. R. Bright, clothing, underwear, hats; Miss M. S. Banks, dress goods, silks, ready-to-wear; Latham.

FRESNO.—E. Gottschalk & Co.; E. Gottscalk, general mdse.; 110 W. 32d.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.—H. Weil Bros.; L. Weil, notions, furn. goods; 43 E. 23d.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman's Underselling Store; Mr. Lloyd, coats and suits; 72 Madison Av.

HOUSTON, Texas—Everett, Burlow Co.; Mrs. E. L. Everett, women's ready-to-wear; Claridge.

INDIANAPOLIS—I. E. Solomon & Co.; H. R. Friedman, coats, furs; 56 W. 22d.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; H. W. Schumann, linens; 220 5th Av.

JACKSONVILLE—Kohn, Purchgott Co.; A. Feiber, notions, hosiery, gloves; 110 Worth; Wallick.

KANSAS CITY—Logan Jones D. G. Co.; C. S. Odor, jobs women's, misses', children's coats; 34 West 27th.

KNOXVILLE — M. Bart, dry goods; 1,133 Broadway; Breslin.

LOUISVILLE—W. B. McLean Co.; W. B. McLean, jobs dresses; 27 West 34th.

MILWAUKEE—Kroeger Bros.; Mr. Baum, Fall coats, suits; 303 5th Av., R. 900.

MINNEAPOLIS—Leader Mercantile Co.; Mr. Hannon, jobs remnants, mill ends, silks, dress goods; 38 West 32d.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; R. M. Ankeny, knit goods; 43 Leonard.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; R. M. Ankeny, underwear, knit goods; R. M. McKenny, wash goods; 43 Leonard.

MOBILE—Voyle Co.; Levy, jobs Fall coats; Room 1003, 3 West 29th.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Miss J. L. Hogan, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 19 E. 26th.

NEW ORLEANS—Williams, Richardson Co.; A. G. Tebo, domestics; 43 Leonard.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH.—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss P. Solomon, jobs sweaters; 404 4th Av.

PITTSTON, Penn. — Waldman & Co.; H. Waldman, coats, novelty skirts; 404 4th Av.

PROVIDENCE—Mrs. Outlet Co.; L. Samuels, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

READING — Kline, Epphimer & Co.; D. Mould, coats, suits; 44 E. 23d; Latham.

RICHMOND, Va.—The Weisberger Co.; Mr. Weisberger, coats, suits; 72 Madison Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—Levi Strauss & Co.; W. G. McCarthy, hosiery, underwear; 377 B'way.

SAN FRANCISCO—Elvesser, Heynemann & Co.; H. Elvesser, denims, ducks; 43 Leonard.

SAN FRANCISCO—Levi Strauss Co.; N. L. Larson, furn. goods, shirts, mfg. dept.; 377 Broadway.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. — W. Hagerdorn, furn. goods; Grand.

ST. JOSEPH—Richardson D. G. Co.; L. D. Graham, knit goods, women's ready-to-wear; M. J. Plummer, notions; 43 Leonard.

ST. LOUIS—E. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss Wehmeyer, art needlework; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss J. E. Bishop, ribbons, neckwear; 37 W. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; H. S. Wheeler, leather goods, notions; 377 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Levis, Zukoski Mercantile Co.; Miss F. Baird, tailored hats; Miss A. Herbes, trimmed hats; 303 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; R. Lockhart, job misses', ladies' dresses; 37 West 26th.

ST. PAUL.—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; R. D. McDonald, women's furn. goods; 320 Broadway.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Kleeman D. G. Co.; R. A. Robinson, rugs; Breslin.

TOLEDO—Baumgardner & Co.; J. F. Baumgardner, notions, laces, ribbons; 60 Worth.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Bock Fischel D. G. Co.; D. Bock, notions, furn. goods; 15 E. 26th; Collingwood.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; Miss K. Miller, corsets, ladies', infants' wear; 1,140 Broadway.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; D. H. Rosen, men's clothing, trunks, bags; 1,140 Broadway.

WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; J. M. Goldenberg, jobs women's suits, coats, dresses; 1,140 Broadway.

"Broadway Brand"
CHIFFON VELVETS 18 to 42 Inches
GROS GRAIN RIBBONS All Widths
Greeley 4346 MAX FEIST 52-54 West 38th St.

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WOOLENS OFF PRICE
ELIAS SURUT

The Premier Carpet House of America.
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums,
12 West 23d Street, New York.

Auctions.

Bankruptcy Sale

By order of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, ELMER W. DEMAREST, Referee.

The undersigned will sell at public auction on Wednesday, October 31, 1917, at 10 A. M., the entire stock of Ladies' and Children's Cloaks, Suits, Dresses, Furs, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc., fixtures and automobiles, formerly the property of PERLMUTTERS, on the premises, 175-177 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Also the three-story brick building known as 175-177 Newark Avenue, and vacant lot known as 162 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City. Part of purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage upon terms on file with the Referee.

Premises open for **inspection Monday, October 29th, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.** Admission by card only. Cards and catalogues may be had on application to

ROBERT S. HUDSPETH,
Trustee,
75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.

FRANK J. HIGGINS, SAMUEL HEYMAN,
Attorneys for Trustee,
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

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For Individuals
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Corporations

An expert interpretation of the
Income Tax, the War
Income Tax and the
War Excess Profits Tax

This analysis covers the many perplexing problems confronting those subject to taxation.

This booklet AG-141 will be sent upon request

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
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New Income Tax Law
With Explanatory Analysis

We have ready for immediate distribution an explanatory analysis of the New 1917 Income Tax Law just enacted by Congress and signed by the President. This analysis contains tables and charts which show graphically the method of operation of the Income Tax Law. We shall be glad to send a copy of this analysis to investors upon request.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Dealings on the Stock Exchange were contracted last week by the absorption of most of the energies of Wall Street into the final push which carried the second Liberty Loan far above the amount originally expected, if not, in fact, to the maximum sum toward which the most optimistic workers aimed. The week's dealings were less than 60 per cent. of those of the previous week, and about 35 per cent. of the total for the corresponding week last year. Trading was marked by great irregularity, with most stocks adding further losses to those already accumulated and with the railroads practically ignoring the very cheerful announcement from Washington that a new hearing on the need for higher rates will be instituted on the fifth of next month. There was a sharp reaction in prices Monday; an irregular movement on Tuesday, which carried most securities lower; a repetition of the same tendencies on the half-day session instituted for the observance of Liberty Day, and a marked decline in railroad shares on Thursday. A notable improvement in sentiment was observable on Friday, when it became evident that the loan total would greatly exceed $3,000,000,000, and a substantial rally closed the week.

It is never possible to collect data on conditions as they exist, which will serve to determine the course of security prices even twenty-four hours distant. Conditions in that respect in recent weeks have been the worst within the memory of the present generation of traders. The market has developed strength where it seemed it should give way, and has dropped off in the face of apparent improvement in the outlook. Brokerage houses as a rule have ceased trying to suggest ways for customers to make money in speculation. The great indeterminate factor in the background of all predictions is the length of the war. It seemed only a few weeks ago that the disintegration of the Central Powers was progressing rapidly enough to indicate a move for peace before the end of the coming Winter. The striking success of the fresh campaign against Italy and the continued easily won victories in Russia have served to dissipate the hope of an early ending of the struggle, and some of those best informed, who were only recently guessing that peace might come with the Spring, are now saying that the war is perhaps at its middle stage. If it be assumed that there is another three years of fighting ahead the investor must figure on Government borrowing surpassing the wildest estimates so far emanating from officials, and further increases in taxes which may make the recent additions look extremely moderate. On the other hand, there is the experience of England to support the hope that the worst of the readjustment has been seen, and that once the nation settles down to the grim business of making war with the greatest efficiency and with the minimum interference with industry sudden shocks such as have been so numerous thus far since our entrance into the struggle will become less and less frequent.

It may be considered almost certain that the Interstate Commerce Commission was convinced of the necessity for affording relief to the railroads when it put ahead the hearing date by nearly two months from the time suggested by the carriers themselves. The fact is that the country will be extremely fortunate if the coming Winter does not see worse congestion on many lines than has ever been suffered. A railroad, as every one knows, can never stand still, but must either grow or deteriorate. Taking the American lines as a whole they are not up to the present-day requirements in either rolling stock or terminals. Moreover, many companies have not had enough margin in their net earnings over fixed charges to put back the proper amounts into maintenance. The cry for cars has been so insistent that the most temporary repairs have been made in many cases, and, of course, the deliveries of new equipment have been far below the normal requirements. Notwithstanding a few happy exceptions, the railroads as a whole are financially unable to contract for any considerable amount of cars and locomotives. The extent to which the railroads have been hit by the higher cost of materials was strikingly shown by the statement made yesterday by President Smith of the New York Central. He says that the locomotives and cars bought by his companies in the three years since the beginning of the war, which cost a grand total of $84,324,000, would cost, if ordered today, $193,028,000, or an increase of 129 per cent. All railroad equipment now being manufactured is destined for France, Russia, or England. This means that every piece of rolling stock in the United States must be conserved and kept in running order to be used to its maximum capacity. Little has been heard of congestion in recent months, but it is almost impossible to get freight having no special advantages as war materials through in anything like the ordinary time. In the East express service has become overloaded by the diversion of packages that would normally have been consigned for movement by freight. The serviceable rolling stock in America today is hardly any greater than it was in August, 1914, whereas the demands upon it have increased to an enormous extent. The situation is such that the Government and the railroads must co-operate for the common good, and at the moment that will be best served by a substantial increase in rates.

After all, Wall Street may owe Champ Clark something for his senseless charge that there has been organized opposition to the Government's financing. To the thousands of firms and individuals who have given up every selfish consideration in order to devote all of their time and means to the successful flotation of both issues of Liberty bonds it is adding insult to injury when a prominent Government official takes advantage of his position to give national circulation of a vicious libel. Yet not a little satisfaction must result from the prompt response which has come from high quarters testifying to the remarkably efficient results which have been achieved by the sacrifices of bankers throughout the country. Obviously, the burden of placing the Government loan must rest mainly on the country's financial centre, and there, as Champ Clark now knows, if he did not know it before, it was shouldered without a complaint with results which will echo around the world when the official figures of the oversubscription and the quarters from which it was derived are made known.

LONDON TRADING RESTRICTED.

Absorption of Investment Funds in War Bonds Is Felt.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The absorption of investment funds by the national war bonds helped to restrict activity on the Stock Exchange last week. The total of the bonds sold in the seven days ended Oct. 20 was £18,233,150, making £56,226,200 since Oct. 2.

Stock market sentiment continues confident despite the slackening of public interest. More speculative groups have been formed. Slight reactions occurred in one or two directions but high-grade issues held up well, and a substantial rise occurred in the war loan following the deduction of the half-year's interest Friday. Russian securities were still influenced by the military and political situation. The French national loan was somewhat firmer after publication of details of the new issue.

Neglect caused an easement of quotations for British rails, and there was still only a slender interest in American and Canadian carriers, but Argentine railroad shares were benefited by the settlement of the strike.

Dullness overtook the recently popular oil issues, and only isolated rubber shares developed activity. The ordinary £1 shares of the Kellner Partington Paper Pulp Company rose to 5⅝ on the announcement that a Scandinavian firm was prepared to buy them at £9 each, taking the £1 preference shares at par and the 4½ per cent. debenture at 95 per £100 and accrued interest.

The Anglo-American Oil Company proposes to increase its capital from £1,000,000 to £3,000,000, giving one new share for each two held at $7.50 in America and £1 11s. 6d. per share in London. The Treasury has declined to sanction the issue here, but shares will be reserved for British holders, the dividends being credited to them and 6⅝. 9d. interest charged on the purchase price until the embargo shall be removed and the shares paid for.

Next week the new war credit of £400,000,000 will be voted upon, increasing the total since the beginning of the war to £5,892,000,000. Money continues in strong demand, probably the product of war bond payments into the Exchequer, which used up surplus funds. The discount market has been rendered inactive by the scarcity of credit, but a firm tone has been maintained.

FRENCH PLANS FOR NEW LOAN.

Ten Billion Francs Redeemable in 1943 at 4 Per Cent. Authorized.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The first two days of last week the Bourse was steady. French bank shares were firm. A renewed spurt occurred in shipping values, but Wednesday's late announcement regarding the third war loan caused some irregularity the rest of the week. Temporary selling is expected to continue, but it is confined so far to speculative war stocks and securities with poor yield. Other departments have been keeping up well. Friday's market closed firmer, particularly Mexican Eagle.

The Spanish group lost ground, due to a report of further internal political troubles. On the other hand, slight improvement was shown in Russian industrials.

The authorized war loan will be 10,000,000,000 francs at 4 per cent., redeemable in 1943, free of taxes. The date of issue and the price are still undecided, but the latter probably will be slightly below 70 per cent. The bonds would thus pay about 6½ per cent. Scrip will be accepted for future payment of excess war-profits tax. The market anticipates popular reception of the loan, in view of the large margin for eventual appreciation, while foreign subscribers will benefit under present exchange rates.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	Dec.		Jan.		May.	
CORN.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Oct. 22	1.16¾	1.14¾	1.11¾	1.09¾	1.10⅜	1.06⅝
Oct. 23	1.17⅛	1.15	1.14⅜	1.11	1.12	1.09⅜
Oct. 24	1.16⅞	1.14⅜	1.14	1.12	1.11⅝	1.09¾
Oct. 25	1.20	1.16⅝	1.17¼	1.13⅝	1.14	1.11⅛
Oct. 26	1.21	1.18⅜	1.18½	1.15¾	1.14½	1.12⅝
Oct. 27	1.19¾	1.16½	1.16⅞	1.15	1.13⅝	1.12⅜
W'k's re.	1.21	1.14⅛	1.18⅞	1.08⅜	1.14⅜	1.08⅜

OATS.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 22	58⅝	58¼	60¼	59⅝
Oct. 23	58⅞	58⅜	60¾	59⅝
Oct. 24	58⅞	58⅜	60¾	59⅞
Oct. 25	58⅝	58⅛	60⅝	60⅛
Oct. 26	59¼	58¾	61	60
Oct. 27	59⅜	58⅛	60¼	59⅝
Week's range	59¾	58¼	61	59¾

Provisions.

LARD.	Nov. High.	Nov. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Oct. 22	22.75	22.50	21.65	21.10
Oct. 23	23.87	23.05	21.60	21.17
Oct. 24	24.05	23.70	21.65	21.35
Oct. 25	24.05	23.95	21.72	21.62
Oct. 26	24.75	24.30	22.30	21.72
Oct. 27	24.87	24.67	22.65	22.25
Week's range	24.87	23.05	22.65	21.10

RIBS.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Oct. 22	27.70	27.12	21.52	20.50
Oct. 23	27.70	27.70	21.20	20.62
Oct. 24	27.70	27.70	21.35	21.00
Oct. 25	27.50	27.50	21.37	21.17
Oct. 26	27.70	27.70	22.17	21.52
Oct. 27	28.25	28.20	22.50	22.10
Week's range	28.25	27.50	22.50	20.50

PORK.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Oct. 22	39.50	37.50
Oct. 23	39.50	38.10
Oct. 24	38.95	38.45
Oct. 25	39.45	38.80
Oct. 26	40.97	39.60
Oct. 27	41.35	40.60
Week's range	41.35	37.50

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Oct. 22	28.20	27.60	27.35	26.05	26.95	26.18
Oct. 23	29.21	28.27	27.73	27.30	27.28	26.85
Oct. 24	29.50	29.00	28.47	27.90	27.45	27.14
Oct. 25	29.20	29.00	28.12	27.50	27.35	26.79
Oct. 26	..	..	27.98	27.45	27.13	26.70
Oct. 27	..	..	27.60	27.18	26.93	26.59
W'k's re.	29.50	27.60	28.13	26.05	27.45	26.18

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Oct. 22	26.90	26.00	26.58	25.98	26.40	25.90
Oct. 23	27.00	26.62	26.90	26.54	26.77	26.50
Oct. 24	27.14	26.85	27.06	26.75	26.90	26.55
Oct. 25	27.06	26.42	26.93	26.88	26.78	26.29
Oct. 26	26.70	26.29	26.50	26.17	26.26	26.04
Oct. 27	26.45	26.27	26.20	26.05	26.03	25.90
W'k's re.	27.14	26.00	27.06	25.98	26.90	25.90

Municipal Bonds

Exempt from all Income Tax

Such bonds can be purchased today at a saving of $50 or more per $1,000 bond as against the normal prices of same bonds, and with a correspondingly increased annual return.

We have a limited number of such issues yielding

4½% to 6%

List on request for Circular B-49.

Spitzer, Rorick & Co.
Established 1871
Equitable Bldg., New York
Toledo Chicago

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX
Eligible to secure postal savings deposits.

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS IN NEW YORK AND CONN.

$100,000

STATE OF TENNESSEE

4½% Bonds

Due July 1, 1950-1965

Prices to Yield 4.45%

$150,000

CITY OF CINCINNATI, O.

4¾% Bonds

Due September 1, 1937

Price 103¼ and Interest

Yielding 4.50%

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

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Transact a general investment business.

Deal in Railroad, Industrial and Public Service Bonds suitable for conservative investment.

Negotiate security issues.

Furnish statistical information regarding securities to investors and trustees.

51 Wall Street, New York

Exempt from Federal Income Tax
Eligible to Secure Postal Savings Deposits

$298,000

City of Miami, Florida

GOLD 5½% & 6% IMPROVEMENT BONDS

Coupon bonds with privilege of registration as to Principal
Semi-Annual Interest and Principal Payable at New York

No certificate of ownership is required in collecting the interest, and individuals need not report ownership of such bonds or income therefrom to the Government.

MATURITIES

$15,000 July 1, 1918	$48,000 July 1, 1921
35,000 July 1, 1919	63,000 July 1, 1922
32,000 July 1, 1920	63,000 July 1, 1923
$42,000 July 1, 1924	

PRICE FOR ANY MATURITY TO YIELD 5.10%

These bonds constitute valid and binding obligations of the City, all of the taxable property within it being subject to the levy of a tax to pay the same.

Legality approved by Messrs. Caldwell & Masslich, New York City.

FIELD, RICHARDS & CO.
100 Broadway, New York Telephone Rector 1356
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Partial Payment Combinations

We have outlined in detail a number of Partial Payment suggestions which can be used to meet your requirements. You will find suggestions outlined to suit people with small or large incomes who desire to practice investing while they save.

Send for Circulars M 15 and T 15.

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
Main Office, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

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SPICER MFG.
First Preferred
Yields over 8%
Circular on Request

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Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York
Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue
LONDON: 16 Pall Mall, East, S. W. 1. 26 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
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Two Special Agencies in the War Zone
Convenient to the United States Army Camps
The Company Offers Its Services To
Americans Serving in France
FOR ALL BANKING TRANSACTIONS.
Negotiation of Cheques and Treasury Drafts, Exchange of American Moneys, Opening of Accounts and General Information.
APPOINTED BY THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT DEPOSITARY OF PUBLIC MONEYS BOTH IN NEW YORK AND PARIS

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16, Boulevard des Italiens,
Paris, France.

CAPITAL Fcs. 100,000,000 DEPOSITS Fcs. 322,508,479.93

144 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN FRANCE

Accepts deposits subject to check or time deposits.
Advances money on warrants.
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Safe deposit vaults.

WE OFFER OUR SERVICES TO THE RELATIVES OR FRIENDS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Exempt from Federal Income Tax
Exempt from Personal Tax in State of New York

$75,000

City of Olean, N. Y.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Coupon 5% Water Bonds

(may be fully registered)

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York State.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation	$13,949,170
Net Debt	437,254

Maturing Serially November 1st, 1919, to 1943 inclusive

Price to Yield 4.40%

Circular describing the above and other attractive issues upon request.

GEO. B. GIBBONS & COMPANY
MUNICIPAL BONDS
40 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Republic of France 5% National Loan (1916)

To the Holders of Temporary Certificates issued by the Undersigned:

We are now prepared to exchange our temporary certificates of the above loan for the Definitive Rentes with November 16th 1917 coupon attached. Holders are requested to present their temporary certificates at the office of Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York.

Certificates will be received up to but not later than 12 o'clock noon of each business day, and the right is reserved to limit the number of schedules to be received. Full particulars in regard to the exchange will be given on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
A. ISELIN & CO.

October 29th 1917.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 27, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,848,750	154,231,679
Same period a year ago	7,032,557	166,654,725

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	71.25	68.36	89.30	66.92
Same period a year ago	99.11	96.14	99.11	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
250	ADVANCE RUMELY	10	9	9	— ⅞
200	Advance Rumely pf	23¼	22	22	— 1⅛
400	Ajax Rubber	60	60	60	+ 5
1,800	Alaska Gold Mines	4	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
3,300	Alaska Juneau	3⅝	3	3⅜	+ ⅛
2,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	22½	20¾	22	— ⅝
700	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	75¼	74½	75	..
100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ 1¼
3,600	Am. Beet Sugar	78¼	75¾	77½	+ 2⅛
28,800	Am. Can	43¼	40¾	43	+ ⅜
200	Am. Can pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ⅞
4,700	Am. Car & Fdy	69⅝	66	67⅝	— 1
400	Am. Cotton Oil	30	29½	29½	— ½
3,200	Am. Hide & Leather	12⅜	11¾	12¼	+ ⅛
1,800	Am. Hide & Le. pf	55	52	55	+ 2¼
100	Am. Ice	11	11	11	..
100	Am. Ice pf	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ⅜
3,800	Am. International	20	19⅝	20	+ 1⅛
9,000	Am. Linseed	24½	23¾	24¼	+ ⅛
3,100	Am. Linseed pf	62½	60	60	— ¼
9,200	Am. Locomotive	61½	58	59½	— ¼
300	Am. Locomotive pf	98⅛	98¼	98¼	+ 1⅜
200	Am. Malting	15¾	15½	15½	..
800	Am. Malting 1st pf	83½	81¾	81¾	— 1⅜
100	Am. Shipbuilding	90	90	90	..
22,450	Am. Smelt. & Ref	89	84	87	— 1½
700	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	105	103¾	104	— ½
300	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	98	95⅞	95⅞	+ 3⅝
100	Am. Snuff pf., new	98	98	98	..
1,300	Am. Steel Foundries	63¾	61⅝	61⅝	— 2⅛
3,650	Am. Sugar Refining	108	106½	106½	+ ½
12,400	Am. Sumatra Tob.	60¾	58¼	*59¼	+ 1⅝
100	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf	83	83	83	+ 3
6,220	Am. Tel. & Tel.	115	112½	114	— 1½
300	Am. Tobacco	185¼	184	184	— 1¼
100	Am. Tobacco pf., new	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ 1¼
3,000	Am. Woolen	45	43¾	44¾	+ 1¼
100	Am. Woolen pf	93	93	93	— ½
100	Am. Writing Paper pf	27	27	27	+ ¼
2,700	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	15	13¼	13¾	— 1⅛
1,300	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	50	44½	45	— 4½
37,850	Anaconda Copper	65	62	64½	— 1½
400	Associated Oil	59	56½	56½	— 1⅝
5,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	94¾	92½	93⅜	— ⅝
1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	91	90¾	90½	..
100	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	10	10	10	..
300	Atlantic Coast Line	103	101¼	101¼	— 1⅝
57,400	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	109	100½	105½	..
400	Atlantic, G. & W. I. pf	60	59½	60	+ 1
86,300	BALDWIN LOCO.	65¼	58¾	63	+ 1½
6,500	Baltimore & Ohio	58½	56	57⅝	— ½
100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
300	Barrett Co.	95	94	95	..
100	Barrett Co. pf	103	103	103	+ 1
400	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1	1	— ¼
1,300	Bethlehem Steel	88	84½	87	— 1
261,700	Bethlehem Steel, Class B. t. c.	87½	82¾	86¼	+ ¼
10,900	Bethlehem Steel pf., sub rcts., f. p.	101¾	99¼	100⅝	..
11,000	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	56¾	50¾	50¾	— 6⅛
200	Brooklyn Union Gas	90	89	90	— 1
500	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
50	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	77	72	72	..
5,300	Burns Brothers	106¾	101	106¾	+ 6¼
2,400	Butte & Superior	19⅝	19	19½	..
400	CAL. PACKING	38	38	38	+ 1
700	Cal. Petroleum	15	14	14	— ½
200	Cal. Petroleum pf	38½	38	38	— 1¼
300	Calumet & Arizona	67	66¾	66¾	— ¼
62,500	Canadian Pacific	151	142	144⅞	— 5¾
100	Central Foundry	30	30	30	..
28,500	Central Leather Co.	78½	72¾	74¾	— 3⅝
600	Central Leather Co. pf	102	100¼	100½	— 1½
1,900	Cerro de Pasco	32¾	31⅝	32	— ¼
1,700	Chandler Motor	72	71	71	— 2
6,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	52¼	49½	50	— 2
100	Chi. & Alton	9	9	9	— ⅛
300	Chi. Great Western	8	8	8	— ⅛
600	Chi. Great Western pf	23½	22½	22¾	— 1
24,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	49	44⅞	47	— 2¼
2,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	92	88	88	— 4½
2,900	Chi. & Northwestern	100¾	99¾	100	— ⅜
9,200	Chi., R. I. & Pac. t. c.	23¼	20⅞	21⅝	— 1¼
3,900	Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	59¼	55¾	57	— 1½
3,800	Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	50	48¾	48¾	— ⅝
6,025	Chile Copper	16¾	15⅞	16⅜	— ⅛
4,700	Chino Copper	44½	42¾	43½	— ⅞
100	Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf	63¾	63¾	63¾	— 2¾
2,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	40	38	39¾	+ ⅛
400	Colorado Southern	23½	23¼	23¾	+ ⅛
4,000	Columbia Gas & Elec.	35¼	33¾	34	— 1
100	Comput. Tab Recording	33¾	33⅞	33⅞	— 1¼
18,700	Consolidated Gas	91¼	83	90¾	— ⅝
200	Con. Gas, Baltimore	103½	102	103½	+ 1½
400	Continental Can	97	94⅜	94⅜	— 2⅝
87,200	Corn Products Refining	31⅜	29⅝	30⅝	+ ⅝
1,700	Corn Products Ref. pf	91⅞	91¼	91¼	— ⅛
68,700	Crucible Steel	69⅝	64¼	67⅝	— 1½
29,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	33½	30¾	31⅝	+ 1⅜
2,000	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	83	80½	83	..
400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	165	160	160	..
5,200	DEL. & HUDSON	101	97⅜	99¾	— 2⅜
300	Del., Lack. & Western	194⅜	193	194	— 2
1,000	Den. & Rio Grande	8¼	8	8	+ ⅛
800	Den. & Rio Grande pf	16¼	15	15	+ ⅛
56,900	Distillers Securities	41⅜	37	37⅜	— 2⅛
2,700	Dome Mines	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
100	ELK HORN COAL	25	25	25	+ 1
12,300	Erie	19⅝	18¼	18¾	— 1¼
1,320	Erie 1st pf	29¾	26¼	26⅝	— 1⅝
200	FED. MIN. & S. pf	39	38	38	— 1
100	Fisher Body pf	81	81	81	— 4½
1,200	GASTON, WM. & W	35¼	34	34	— 1
12,800	General Electric	139⅜	131½	134⅝	— 4
21,500	General Motors	97¼	91¼	93⅜	— 3
200	General Motors pf	79	78	78	..
1,600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	43	40	40¾	— ¾
700	Goodrich pf	100¾	99¼	100	— ⅛
100	Granby Consol.	73	73	73	+ 1
5,700	Gt. Northern pf	100½	98¾	100	— ⅝
7,474	Gt. Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	29¾	27¾	29	— ⅜
500	Greene-Cananea Copper	39¾	39	39¼	— ⅜
600	Gulf States Steel	97	93¼	97	+ 6½
1,100	HASK'L & BARKER	32	31¾	31¾	— ½
600	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	101½	100¾	100¾	+ ⅝
10,600	Inspiration Copper	47¼	44½	46	— 1½
5,100	Interboro Con.	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
10,500	Interboro Con. pf	50	44½	46	— 4¾
400	Inter. Agricultural	12	10¾	10¾	— 1¼
400	Inter. Agricultural pf	39⅝	38	38	— 1½
900	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	106½	103½	103½	— 2
100	Inter. Harv., N. J., pf	110	110	110	..
800	Inter. Harvester Corp.	63	59¾	60	— 5⅜
84,000	Inter. Mer. Marine	30	28¾	29¾	— 2½
289,200	Inter. Mer. Marine pf	104	87¾	103½	+ 14⅝
17,500	Inter. Nickel	31⅜	28⅝	29	— 2¼
800	Inter. Paper	25¾	22½	22⅝	— 3
1,500	Inter. Paper pf., sta	58	56½	56	— 1
100	Inter. Salt	56½	56½	56½	— ½
100	JEWEL TEA	40	40	40	+ ¼
300	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	18	17½	17½	— ⅛
1,500	Kelly Springfield Tire	44½	44	44¾	+ 1
15,000	Kennecott Copper	34⅜	32⅞	34	— ⅜
3,200	LACK. STEEL	84	80	81	— 1⅜
250	Laclede Gas	80¼	80	80¼	— 1⅛
100	Lake Erie & West'n pf	23	23	23	..
300	Lee Rubber & Tire	15¼	15	15	— 1
1,600	Lehigh Valley	58⅜	57⅝	58	— ⅛
740	Liggett & Myers pf	106½	106	106⅜	+ ⅜
200	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	106½	105	105	+ 3
1,600	Louisville & Nashville	119	117¼	119	..
375	MANHATTAN ELEV.	104¼	103½	103½	— 1½
800	Maxwell Motors	32⅜	31½	32⅜	+ ⅛
700	Maxwell Motors 1st pf	65⅛	64¼	64¼	+ ⅛
100	Maxwell Motors 2d pf	19¼	19½	19½	— ½
100	May Depart. Stores	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ⅛
400

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 27, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.		Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Total sales	$36,782,500	$828,073,950	Average price 40 bonds..	79.59	79.25	86.39	79.25
Same period last year....	38,949,000	921,236,050	Same period a year ago..	88.66	88.51	88.66	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXP. 4s.....	67	67	67	2
Albany & Susq. 3½s..	75½	75½	75½	7
Am. Ag. C. deb. 5s..	93½	93½	93½	9
Am. Ag. Chem. cv. 5s	98	97½	97½	3
Am. H. & L. 6s.....	90¼	90½	90½	4
Am. Sm. & R. 1st 5s.	89¾	89	89	23
Am. T. & T. col. 4s..	85	83½	83½	13
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s...	91½	91½	91½	2
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s.	94¼	94¼	94¼	11
Am. T. & T. col.tr.5s	97	96½	97	20½
Am. Thread 4s.....	90¾	90¾	90¾	1
Am. Writ. Paper 5s..	82	82	82	4½
Armour & Co. 4½s...	89¼	88½	89	17
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	88	85½	85½	54½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped.....	73	73	73	5
A., T. & S.F. cv. 4s..	93½	93½	93½	1
A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s, B	56½	56	56½	4
At. C. L. 1st 4s.....	81½	81	81½	28
BALT. & O. p. l. 3½s.	90	89½	89½	20½
Balt. & O. gold 4s...	80¾	80	80½	38½
Balt. & O. ref. 5s...	88½	87½	88	23
Balt. & O. conv. 4½s.	82½	81½	81½	80½
Beth. Steel ext. 5s..	98¾	98½	98½	2
Beth. Steel ref. 5s...	88½	86½	86½	17
B. R. T. 5s, 1918....	97	96¾	96¾	21
B'klyn U. El. 1st 5s..	92¾	92¾	92¾	1
B'klyn Union Gas 5s.	96	96	96	1
CAN. SOUTH. con. 5s	97	97	97	1
Cent. D. Tel. 5s.....	98½	98½	98½	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s...	101	100½	101	3
Central Leather 5s...	95¾	94½	95½	53
Central Pacific 4s...	81½	80½	81¾	20
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	106	105	106	8
Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg.	106	106	106	2
Cerro de Pasco cv. 6s	106	106	106	12
Ches. & O. conv. 5s..	80½	79¾	80	58½
Ches. & O. con. 5s...	99¾	99¾	99¾	5
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s.	74	73¾	73¾	8
Chi. & Alton 5½s....	40	38½	38½	23
C., B. & Q. joint 4s..	94	93¾	93¾	126
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	93¾	93¾	93¾	19
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s..	84½	84¾	84½	9
C., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 4s	86½	86	86	5
C., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 3½s	74½	76¼	76½	4
Chi. Gt. West. 4s....	62½	62½	62½	2
C., M. & St. P. 4s.'25	81	80½	80¾	27
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Ser. A.....	79	79	79	19
C., M. & St.P. gen. 4½s	89½	87½	87½	5
C., M. & St.P. ref. 4½s	72¾	71½	72	20
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	78¾	76¾	76¾	64
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	85¾	84½	85	27
C., M. & St. P. C., P. & W. 5s.....	98½	98½	98½	3
Chi. & N. W. gen. 5s.	102½	101½	101½	28
Chi. & N. W. ext. 4s..	88½	88½	88½	1
C. & N. W. ext. 4s, reg.	86½	86½	86½	2
Chi. Rys. 5s.....	87¾	87¾	87¾	1
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	77	76¾	76¾	18
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s.	67	66¼	67	11
C., St. L. & P. Sts. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	3
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s.	109	109	109	1
Chi. & W. I. gen. 6s.	105	105	105	1
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s.	66	65¾	66	12
Chile Copper 7s.....	105	104	104¼	47
Chile C. 6s, rcs. pf. p.	84½	83½	83½	79
Cin., Leb. & Nor. 4s..	87	86	86	2
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s.....	84¾	84¾	84¾	1
Col. Industrial 5s....	75¾	75	75¾	6
Colo. Midland 4s.....	5¾	5¾	5¾	11
Con. Gas cv. 6s.....	101¼	100¼	101	416
C. C., Md., 1st & r. 5s.	80	80	80	2
Corn P. R. s. f. 5s, '31.	96¾	96¾	96¾	11
Cuban-Am. S. c. tr. 6s.	100½	100½	100½	12
Cumberland Tel. 5s...	97	95½	95½	5
DEL. & HUD. cv. 6s.	93¼	92½	92½	2
D. & R. G. 4s.....	68	67	67½	36
D. & R.G. 1st & ref. 5s	54½	54	54½	12
D. & R. G. imp. 5s.	79	79	79	2
Det. Edis. col. tr. 5s.	99	99	99	4
Det. Edis. deb. 5s....	96	96	96	5
Det. United Ry. 4½s.	75	75	75	6
Distillers' Soc. 5s....	76	75¾	76	865
ERIE gen. 4s.....	53¾	52¼	52¼	10
Erie consol. 4s.....	77½	77½	77½	10
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A...	46	45	45	33
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B...	45½	45	45	26
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D...	53¼	52¾	53	175
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s..	99½	99	99	23
H. & T. CENT. g. 4s	91½	91½	91½	3
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s..	55½	54	54	7
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s..	13½	13	13	21
ILL. CENT. 4s, 1953.	75	74¾	74¾	5
Ill. Steel 4½s.....	94	94	94	5
Indiana Steel 5s.....	98	98	98	5
Int.-Met. 4½s.....	56¾	53½	53½	23
Int. Rap. Tran. 5s...	84¾	84¾	84¾	79
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s...	94	89	93	20½
Int. & Gt. Nor. 5s....	95	95	95	2
Int. Paper 6s.....	100	100	100	9
K. C., F. S. & M. 4s	67½	67½	67½	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s.	103	103	103	2
Kan. City So. 3s...	60½	60½	60½	2
Kan. City So. 5s...	79¾	79¾	79¾	6
Kan. City Term. 4s..	80	80	80	2
LACK. STEEL 5s, '50	93	92¾	92¾	9
Lack. Steel 5s, '23...	97½	97½	97½	6
Laclede Gas 1st 5s..	99	98¾	98¾	10
Laclede Gas ref. 5s..	95½	95½	95½	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1928..	88½	88½	88¾	8
Lake Shore 4s, 1931..	87½	87½	87½	2
L. V. of N. Y. 4½s, reg.	89	89	89	1
Liggett & Myers 5s..	94½	94	94	8
Lorillard 5s.....	94¼	94	94	4
La. & Western 6s....	100¾	100¼	100¼	1
L. & N. unif. 4s.....	88¾	88¾	88¾	3
L. & N. S. & N. Ala. 5s, '36	99	99	99	1
L. & N., P. & A. 6s..	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
MET. T. & T. 5s....	99¾	99¾	99¾	2
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. A.	105	105	105	5
Midvale Steel 5s.....	88¼	88	88¼	13½
f. & S.L. 1st & ref. 4s	45	45	45	2
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s..	62½	62½	62¾	21
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s...	37	36	36	9
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	30	30	30	9
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	50¼	50¼	50¼	5
Mo. Pacific con. 6s...	100¼	99¾	99¾	7
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1923....	91½	91½	91¾	14
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1926....	89¾	89½	89¾	14
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s.....	56¾	56¼	56¼	376½
Montana Power 5s....	91¾	90	90	22
NAT. TUBE 5s.....	98¼	98	98¼	5
N. O., T. & M. 6s....	93	93	93	2
N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s	37	36	37	8
N. Y. Air Brake cv. 6s.	102	101½	101½	6
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s...	97¾	97	97	128
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34..	80	79¾	80	3
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	68¼	67½	67¾	48
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	84	84	84	11
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	78	78	78	1
N. Y., L. & W. const. 5s	99½	99½	99½	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	85¾	84½	85	17
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. deb. 3½s, '47.....	50	50	50	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 4s, '56.	57	57	57	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s...	52	50	50	22
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s....	21¾	21	21¾	4
N. Y. Telephone 4½s.	94¼	93	93¾	38
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s.	42¼	41	41	15
North. & W. con. 6s..	86½	86½	86½	1
Northern Pacific 4s..	84½	84	84½	41
Northern Pacific 3s..	61½	60¾	60¾	14
Nor. Ry. of Cal. 5s..	102¾	102¼	102¾	2
ORE. SHORT L. ref. 4s	86	85¾	85¾	13
Ore.-Wash. 1st & ref. 4s	76¼	74	76¼	4
PAC. TEL. & TEL. 5s	93¾	93	93½	15
Penn. con. 4½s.....	100¾	99¾	99¾	54
Penn. gen. 4½s.....	92¼	91½	91½	51
Pere Marquette 1st 5s	82	82½	83	29
P., C., C. & St. L. 3½s	89¾	89¾	89¾	1
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. 4s, Ser. G....	92¼	92¼	92¼	2
Public Service 5s.....	84½	84	84	5
PEADING gen. 4s....	88	88	88	38
Read. gen. 4s, reg..	88½	88½	88½	4
Rep. Iron & S. 4s, '40.	97	96½	96½	18
Rio Gr. Wn. 1st 4s...	69¼	67½	69¼	2
Rome, W. & Og. c. 5s	99	99	99	1
St. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s	95	94¼	94¼	9
St. L., I. M. & S. un. & ref. 4s.....	73	73	73	1
St. L. & S. F. R'y. cn. 5s	98½	98½	98½	1
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series A....	59	58¾	58¾	23
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series B....	76½	76¾	76¾	4
St. L. & S. W. adj. 6s.	61¾	61¾	61¾	30
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s.	46	44½	44½	8½
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s...	67	66	66	34
St. P. & K. C. Sh. L. 4½s	62½	62½	62½	2
Seab. Air L. adj. 5s.	47½	46¾	47	30
Seab. & Roan. 1st 5s.	86	85	85	4
So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s.	98	97½	97¾	6
So. Bell Tel. 5s.....	93	93	93	1
So. Pac. conv. 5s.....	94¾	92¾	93	114¾
So. Pac. col. 4s.....	76	75	75	12
So. Pac. conv. 4s.....	81½	80	80¾	55
So. Pac. S. F. Ter. 4s.	80	80	80	1
So. Pac. ref. 4s.....	84¾	84	84	35
Southern Ry. 5s.....	94	92¾	93	35
Southern Ry. gen. 4s.	64	63¾	63¾	117
TERM. COR. cv. 6s..	89½	89½	89¾	1
Texas Co. deb. 6s....	100¾	99¾	99¾	351
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s..	91	91	91	2
Third Av. ref. 4s....	63¾	62½	62½	2
Third Av. adj. 5s....	35	33	33	27
UNION PAC. 1st 4s....	91¼	90¾	90¾	56
Unlon Pac. cv. 4s....	87	85	85	64
Union Pac. ref. 4s....	81	80	80¾	22
U. S. Rubber 6s.....	102¾	102¼	102¼	2
U. S. Rubber ref. 5s.	81½	81½	81½	171½
U. S. Smelt. cv. 6s..	101	101	101	1
U. S. Steel 5s.....	101	100¼	100¾	200
Utah P. & L. 5s.....	86	86	86	1
VA.-CAR. CH. deb. 6s	98¼	98	98	23
Va. Ry. 1st 5s.....	92¾	92	92¼	7
WABASH 1st 5s.....	98½	97½	97½	14
Wabash 2d 5s.....	83½	83½	83½	6
Western Electric 5s...	98	98	98	5
Western Pacific 5s...	84½	84½	84½	1
W. U. T. R. E. 4½s.	90	90	90	13
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s.	93	93	93	2
West Shore 4s.....	81½	81	81	10
West Shore 4s, reg....	79½	79½	79½	2
Wilson & Co. 6s.....	98½	98½	98¾	19
Wisconsin Cent. 4s..	72¾	72	72	11

Total sales.....$5,694,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

U. S. 2s, reg.....	97½	97½	97½	23
U. S. 2s, coupon.....	97	97	97	2
U. S. 3s, coupon.....	99	99	99	2
U. S. 4s, coupon.....	106¾	105	105	5
U. S. Liberty 3½s....	99.90	99.70	99.98	28,422½
Am. For. Sec. 5s..	95¼	94¼	95¼	54½
Anglo-French 5s.....	92¼	91¾	92¼	726½
City of Bordeaux 6s..	90¾	89¾	90½	47½
City of Lyons 6s....	89½	89½	89½	43
City of Marseilles 6s.	90	89½	90	25½
City of Paris 6s.....	90¼	90	90¼	63
City of Tokio 5s.....	76	76	76	1
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31.	93	93¼	93¼	23
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26.	92	92	92	5
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31.	94½	93	93¾	101
French Gov't 5½s....	96¼	96	96¼	17
Japanese 4½s.....	88¼	88	88	33
Jap. 4½s, ref. sta..	77¼	77¼	77¼	5
Japanese 4½s, 2d Ser.	88	87¾	87¾	22
Japanese 4s.....	75	74	75	2
Jap. 4½s, Eng. sta...	84¼	84¼	84¼	1
Rep. of Cuba 4½s....	86	86	86	4
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	98¾	98¼	98¼	374
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918.....	99¾	99¾	99.7	268
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919.....	95	94¾	94¾	320
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new....	98¾	98¼	98¾	161
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921.....	93¼	93	93¼	110

Total sales.....$31,048,000

STATE BONDS

N. Y. State 4s, 1962..	100¼	100¼	100¼	15
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1962.	100	100	100	1

Total sales.....$16,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

4s, 1955, reg.....	92¾	92¾	92¾	1
4s, 1957.....	94	94	94	1
4s, 1958.....	94½	93¾	93¾	3
4½s, 1960.....	98	98	98	9
4½s, 1964.....	98	98	98	1
4½s, Nov., 1957.....	101¾	101¾	101¾	5
4½s, 1965.....	101¾	101½	101½	1
4½s, 1963.....	101¼	101¼	101¼	3

Total sales.....$24,000

Grand total.....$35,782,500

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	29,190	133,180	207,070	$458,000
Tuesday	22,505	143,004	174,123	115,000
Wednesday	6,870	35,950	57,775	119,000
Thursday	17,425	102,160	175,730	544,000
Friday	37,040	100,185	175,240	35,000
Saturday	14,510	84,787	365,625	73,200
Total	127,540	599,266	1,155,605	1,346,200

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
30,000	*Astna Expl..	6¾	5	6¾	+ 1¼
450	*Astna Expl. pf., w. i....	48	50½	48	+ 7½
475	*Air Reduc..	85	78	78	— 6
65	Am. B. Mfg. Co. pf.....	32	32	32	..
4,700	B. A. Tob. Cr. Br.	17¼	16	16	+ ¼
700	*Car Inc. & F..	3	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
25	Carbon Steel..	77	77	77	..
1,930	Carwen Steel.	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
200	Chal. M., w. i.	5	5	5	— 2
1,000	Chev. M. C., w. i.....	77	73	74	— 6
1,600	*City Ser. pf.	78¼	78	78¼	..
2,897	*City Ser. old.	221	207½	210	— 9
1,510	Curtiss Aero..	34	31	32	— 1½
800	Ev. Heaney, Inc	22½	22½	22½	..
250	Holly Sug. S..	49	47	49	+ 4
100	Holly S. C. pf	99	99	99	— 2½
1,100	Hupp M. Car.	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
19,800	*Int.-L. Chem.	3¼	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
400	Inter. Rubber.	10	10	10	— ¼
400	Key. T. & R..	13½	12⅜	13¼	— ¼
250	*S. S. Kresge.	85	85	88	+ 3
50	*S.S.Kresge pf	108	108	108	..
1,520	Lake Tor. B.	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
25	*Lukens Steel 1st pf.....	101¾	101¼	101½	..
3,400	*Man. Transit	⅝	½	⅝	..
1,600	Marc. of Am..	3	3	3	..
11,000	*Max. Munit..	⅞	⅝	⅞	+ ⅛
200	Nor. P. & F..	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
1,200	*Pruden. Pipe..	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
11,000	Smith M. Tr..	1¾	¾	1	— ⅛
1,300	*St. Jos. Lead.	16¾	16	16	— 1¾
5,125	Sub. Boat....	16¾	15¼	16¾	+ 2
4,700	*United M....	22½	19¾	21¾	— ½
2,625	*U. S. Aircraft Corp.....	4½	3½	4¼	+ ⅛
6,500	U. S. S. Co...	4	3¾	3¾	..
400	World Film....	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
12,200	*Wright-Mar. A. C.....	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

3,850	A.-Am. Oil....	18¾	17¼	18	— ⅝
10	Ill. Pipe Line.	202	202	202	..
16	Ohio Oil.....	332	330	325	+17
92	S. O. of Cal..	242	275	225	—14
200	S. O. of N. J.	568	545	547	— 3
343	S. O. of N. Y.	259	246	249	— 7

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

2,900	Acme Oil.....	2	1⅞	1¾	..
5,100	Allen Oil.....	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
5,900	*Bar. O. & G.	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
2,200	*Beth. O. & G	10¾	10¼	10¾	— ⅛
55,500	B.-Wyo. Oil...	36	33	35	— 1
9,000	*Cosden Oil...	8½	8	8¼	— ⅛
135	Cosden O. pf	4¼	4	4	+ ⅛
6,130	*Crosby Pet..	28	22	25	— 3
19,000	Cum. P. & R.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
9,300	*Elk Basin P.	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
13,000	Elk. O. & G.	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
4,500	*Esm. Oil Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
3,800	*Federal Oil..	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
9,100	*Friar Oil....	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
4,400	*Glenrock Oil.	16¼	15¾	16	— ⅛
650	*Houston Oil..	20¼	19	19	+ ⅜
2,900	H. G. C. O. & R	3⅞	3	3⅜	+ ⅛
4,850	*Int. Pet'm..	13¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
8,800	*K.-U. Con. Oil	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
60,400	Keneva Oil..	¼	¼	¼	..
5,550	*Lost City Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
10,300	*Merrit O. Co.	35¾	31½	33½	— 2½
6,900	Met. Pet'm..	1	1	1	..
26,550	Midwest Oil..	145	136	139	— 2
12,400	*Mid. Oil pf.	1¼	1	1¼	..
2,360	*Midwest Ref.	144	137	139	— 2
29,500	*N. W. Oil....	92	84	90	— 2
44,000	*Okla. Oil....	8	6¼	6¾	..
12,500	*Okla. Oil pf.	35	26	30	— 2
7,100	Okla. P. & R.	8¾	7¾	8	..
6,500	Omar O. & G.	20	18	19	..
4,400	Osage-Hom. O.	8¼	7½	8¼	— ⅛
4,050	Penn.-Ky. O.	5¾	5¼	5¾	— ⅛
9,800	*P.-O. O. & G.	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
6,200	*R. R. O. & G	73	63	63	— 9
97,000	*Rice Oil.....	¼	¼	¼	..
1,300	*Sap. O. & R..	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
20,400	*Sbd. O. & G.	1	⅞	⅞	..
35,400	*Somerset Oil.	50	40	50	+ 7
35,110	*Tux. Star O..	⅜	⅛	⅜	..
15,700	*Un. West. O.	¾	½	¾	+ ⅛
3,180	*Vic. Oil, new.	5	4½	5	+ ½
3,400	*West. S. Pet.	¾	½	¾	..
3,400	*W.U. O., new	6¼	5	5¾	— ⅛
18,100	*Wyo. W. Oil.	33	30	32	..

MINING STOCKS

17,400	Acme C. Hills	2¼	1⅞	2	— ⅛
13,100	Alaska Br. C.	1¾	1½	1¾	..
18,500	*Atlanta	9⅛	8	9	— ⅛
22,500	Big Ledge C..	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
2,000	*Booth	5	5	5	— 1½
12,400	*Boston Mont.	53	50	53	+ 8
61,015	*Bradshaw C.	2¼	1¾	2¼	+ ⅛
7,600	*Brant Min..	58	55	56	— 1
700	Butte C. & Z.	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
6,100	Butte-Detroit..	⅞	⅝	⅞	..
900	Butte-N. Y....	⅞	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
17,760	*Caledonia	60	50	54	— 3
18,975	*Calumet & J.	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
2,000	Can. Copper..	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
3,000	†Cashbor.....	5	4½	5	— ⅛
600	Cerro Gordo...	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
8,300	Coco River....	6¼	5	5	— ⅛
8,000	C. Artx Sm..	1¾	1½	1½	+ ⅛
7,000	Cons. Copper..	9	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
2,100	*C. Homest'd.	16	16	16	..
800	Cresson Gold.	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
47,400	*Emma Cop...	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
2,000	First Nat. C.	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
15,400	*Fortuna C..	42	40	40	— 3
1,400	Gila Copper..	17¾	17¼	17¼	..
11,300	†Goldfield C.	48	33	34	+10
5,000	†Goldfield M..	5¼	4	5¼	+ ⅛
5,650	*Gt. V. E. C.	2	1½	1½	+ ⅛
6,400	*Green Monat.	¼	¼	¼	..
12,285	Hecla Mining.	6¼	5¼	5¾	— ⅛
21,300	*Int. Mines..	11	10	10	..
800	Iron Blossom	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
63,000	*Jerome Verde	1¼	1	1¼	..
53,700	*Jer. Pres. C.	2¾	1¾	2¾	+ ⅛
3,000	†Jim Butler..	80	77	77	— 2
4,000	Jonsvig-Ker..	¾	¾	¾	..
9,900	†Jumbo Ext...	21	16	21	+ 4
500	Kerr Lake....	5	5	5	+ ⅛
4,000	†Kewanaa....	8	8	8	+ 1

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

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50 Pocahontas Fuel Com.
50 Splitdorf Electric Pfd.
50 Ward Baking Pfd.
25 Westchester Fire Ins. Stock

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100 National Sugar
50 Pocahontas Fuel Com.
50 Splitdorf Electric Com. & Pfd.
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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate.	When Payable.	Last.	Quotation Oct. 27, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39...	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	80	
Anac. & Pot. R., '40...	5	Jan. & July	..	97	
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	78	82	
Ariz. Power 1st, '32...	6	May & Nov.	90	95	
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	98	
Au. Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	55	65	
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39...	5	Feb. & Aug.	87	90	
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39..	5	Feb. & Aug.	30	101	
Buf. Ry. cons., '31....	5	Feb. & Aug.	99½	100½	
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '52.....	5	Jan. & July	98	100	
Buff. & Lock.; gen., '38..	5	Jan. & July	96	98	
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32..	5	June & Dec.	90	96	
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July		91½	
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48..	5	June & Dec.	100	102	
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	86	91	
Capital Trac. 1st, '47..	5	June & Dec.	95¼	99½	
Carolina P. & L. 1st, '58	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	88	
Charleston Con. R. G. & Elec., '99.....	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	97	
Do '22.....	5	Jan. & July	98	100	
Cleve. Elec. 1st, '39...	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	95	
C. Buck. L. & N.Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	94	97½	
Colo. Power 1st, '53...	5	May & Nov.	89	96	
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36.....	5	Jan. & July	83	90	
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95	
Conn. R. & Lts., stpd., 1st, '51.....	4½	Jan. & July	89	94	
Do unstamped, '51....	4½	Jan. & July	89	94	
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39.	5	Jan. & July	100	..	
Do '54.....	4½	Jan. & July	87	88	
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.,) gen., '35	5	Jan. & July	..	85	
Cons. G. of N. J., '36..	5	Jan. & July	95	..	
Do 1st, '65.....	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	95	
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st,'33	5	June & Dec.	98	99	
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30.....	5	Jan. & July	95	100	
Do deb., '30.....	5	Jan. & July	88	..	
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36.....	5	Jan. & July	90	94	
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32....	5	May & Nov.	100	102	
Dallas Elec. 1st, '51...	5	Apr. & Oct.	92½	96	
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	90	
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56.	5	June & Dec.	90	96	
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	92	96	
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32.....	5	June & Dec.	95	100	
Fed. Lt. & T. deb., '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	80	90	
Fed. Lt. & T. 1st, '42..	5	Mar. & Sep.	75	82	
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	85	
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40...	5	May & Nov.	85	90	
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49....	5	June & Dec.	97	..	
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	75	
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46.	5	Jan. & July	81	83½	
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	6	Jan. & July	98	..	
Houston Elec. 1st, '59..	5	Mar. & Sep.	94	97	
Hudson Co. Gas, '49....	5	May & Nov.	98	98½	
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49.	4	Jan. & July	52	53½	
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49.....	4	May & Nov.	71	73	
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	90	90¼	
Kan. C. Lt. & Pr., '44	5	Jan. & July	87	90	
Do 2d, '44.....	5	Jan. & July	83½	91	
K. C. Long D. T., '25..	5	Jan. & July	90	91	
Kansas City Rys., '44.	5	Jan. & July	98½	99¾	
Do 1st, '44.....	5	Jan. & July	86	89	
Do 2d, '44.....	5	Jan. & July	75	85	
Do 2d, '44.....	5	Jan. & July	85	90	
Knoxville Trac., '33....	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	100	
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96	
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	99	100¼	
Middl. Pwr. 1st, '51...	5	Jan. & July	94	96	
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	68¼	70¾	
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	88	92½	
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '52.....	5	June & Dec.	93	98	
Nash. R. L.1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	95	101	
Do ref., '58.....	5	Jan. & July	79	83	
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st in., '48	6	Jan. & July	96	99	
Newark Gas, '48.....	5	June & Dec.	98	100	
Newark Pass. Ry., '30..	5	Jan. & July	98	101	
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	73	75	
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004..	4	Jan. & July	70	72	
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32..	5	Jan. & July	97½	98½	
Do ref., '32.....	6	Apr. & Oct.	98	..	
Nor. & Ports. T. 1st,'36	5	June & Dec.	78	83	
Nort. R. & L. con., '49	5	May & Nov.	93	96	
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	80	86	
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	92½	
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	82	87	
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '23.....	5	Jan. & July	87	92	
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con.,'28	5	Jan. & July	89	93	
Ontario Power 1st, '43.	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	89	
Otturp, R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	96	97	
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31.....	6	Jan. & July	93	100	
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44...	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..	
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	83	88	
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30.....	5	May & Nov.	70	75	
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	101	102½	
Do cons., '36.....	5	Jan. & July	..	98	
Roch. Ry. & L. 1st '54	5	Jan. & July	96	97	
Roch Ry. cons., '30....	5	Apr. & Oct.	99½	..	
Rutland R. & L. 1st,'46	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	75	
St. Jos. (Mo.) L., '37..	5	May & Nov.	85	96	
H. & Power 1st, '37...	5	Feb. & Aug.	84	86	
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '34..	6				
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22.....	6	June & Dec.	97	100	
Seattle Elec. cons., '29.	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	89	
So. Cal. Edison, gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	96	98	
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	98	
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	87	93	
Stand. Gas & El., '35..	6	Apr. & Oct.	90	94	
Sup. W., L. & P.1st,'31	4	May & Dec.	75	83	
Syracuse Light, '51....	5	June & Dec.	87	93	
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54..	5	Jan. & July	80	84	
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	91	93	
Twin S. G. & E. 1st,'53	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	92	
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	78	79½	
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '52	5	June & Dec.	83	90	
Do deb., '20.....	6	May & Nov.	97	99	
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	77	78	
Do income, '49.....	4	June & Dec.	58½	59½	
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27..	6	Feb. & Aug.	95	99	
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	95	98½	
Utica & Mohawk, '57....	4½	Mar. & Sep.	..	86	
Wash. Balt. & A., '41..	4	Mar. & Sep.	82	85	
Washington Gas, '60...	5	May & Nov.	99½	100¼	
Wash. R. & E. con.,'51	4	Jan. & July	74	75	
W States G. & E., '27..	6	June & Dec.	97	98	
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	88	93	
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	91	96	

*INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Am. Graphophone, '30.	6	June & Dec.	96	100	
Lima Locomotive, '39.	6	May & Nov.	93	99	
Monon Coal 1st, '36...	5	June & Dec.	55	65	
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	88	93	
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95	
Wickwire Steel 1st, '24	6	May & Nov.	99¾	101	

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 27, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr...			15	17	
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	65	80
Am. Gas & El. ($50)..	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	97	100
Do pf. ($50).....	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	43	44

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 27, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Trac.....	b5	Q	Aug 1, 17	210	215
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	99	100
Am. Power & Light....	1	Q	Sep 1, 17	53	55
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	77	80
Am. Public Utilities...	¾	..	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	62	63
Am. W. Wks. Elec....	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	4¼	5
Do 1st pf.....	1¾	Q	Aug 25,17	60	64
Do participating pf...		..		11	14
Bat. Rouge El. cum.pf..	3	S	Jun 1, 17	78	83
Buffalo Gen. Electric.	1¾	Q	Sep 29, 17	100	102
Cal. Electric Gen. pf..	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	88	93
Capital Traction.....	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	80½	86½
Car. Power & Light....	½	Q	Aug 1, 17	28	32
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	91	94
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	..	70½
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50).					47
Cities Service.....	¾	M	Oct 1, 17	209	211
Do pf.....	1¾	M	Oct 1, 17	78	78½
Colorado Power.....	½	Q	Oct 15, 17	21	24
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 16	96	100
Columbia R., G. & E..		..		40	..
Do pf.....	1½	..	Oct 1, 17	70	75
Columbus Elec. pf....	3	S	Jul 17, 17	78	83
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt..	1	Q	Aug 1, 17	40	42
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	70	72
Conn. Power pf.....	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	89	93
Con. Trac. of N. J....	2	S	Jul 16, 17	..	11
Eastern Texas Elec....	2½	S	July 2, 17	54	59
Do pf.....	3	S	July 2, 17	80	85
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	98	100
Eliz. & Trenton.....				22	..
Do pf.....				29	..
El Paso Electric.....	2½	Q	Sep 15, 17	100	104
Essex & Hudson Gas...	4	S	Jun 1, 17	128	132
Federal Light & Trac.		..		6	9
Do pf.....	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	40	45
Gal. & Hous. El. pf...	3	S	Sep 15, 17	..	86
Gas & Elec. of Bergen.	..	..		80	84
Hudson County Gas....	4	S	J. & D.	128	130
Illum. & Pr. Sec.....				23	27
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Aug 15,17	92	98
Int. Trac. pf.....	1¾	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	90
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	93	100
Kan. City Gas. pf....	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	55	90
Miss. River Pw. pf....	3	S	Jan 1, 17	34	38
Mobile Electric.....	1¾	Q	Aug 15,17	85	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	85	93
Nashville R. & L. pf...	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	68	72
Newark Con. Gas.....	2½	S	July 1, 17	90	95
Niagara Falls Power..	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	170	175
No. Ont. Light & Pwr..				11	14
Do pf.....	3	S	Jul 15, 17	54	58
No. States Power.....	1¾	Q	Oct 20, 17	70	71
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	91	93
Nor. Texas Electric..	1	S	Sep 1, 17	52	56
Do pf.....	3	S	Sep 1, 17	70	77
Pacific Gas & Electric	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	38½	39½
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Aug 15,17	85	85½
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Oct 10, 17	88	90
Pacific Pr. & Lt.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	93	96
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	Q	Oct 15, 17	25	27
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	63	65
Riverside Traction....				14	..
Do pf.....				28	..
Southern Cal. Edison..	1¾	Q	Aug 15,17	94	98
Do 1st pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	96	100
Som., U. & Middle....				65	70
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	125	129
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 17	95	100
Standard Gas & Elec..				6½	8
Do pf.....	1½	..	Sep 15, 17	29	30
Tampa Electric.....	2½	Q	Aug 15,17		100
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.				3	4
Do pf.....				20	24
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf....	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 17	95	100
United Light & Rys...	½	Q	Oct 1, 17	39	41
Do 1st pf.....	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	85	88
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.).	50c	Q	Oct 15, 17	25	28
United Utilities.....				20	25
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	92	98
Washington Gas.....	$1.20	Q	Aug 1, 17	57	60
Wash. Ry. & Electric..	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 17	..	70
Do pf.....	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 17	74	76
Western Power.....				11	12
Do pf.....	$1.18	Q	Oct 15, 17	48	50
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	Aug 15,17	25	30
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	85	92
Wisconsin Edison.....	3½	S	Jun 30,16	38	43

b—2½% payable in com. stock. *½ payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 27, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass.....	*1½	Q	Aug 15,17		240
American Chicle.....	1½	..	Jan 20,16	45¼	47½
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	68	70
Amer. Graphophone..	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	72	74
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Aug 15,17	91	92
Amer. Typefounders..	1	Q	Oct 15, 17	35	38
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	86	89
Atlantic Refining.....				11	17
Do pf.....				35	45
Atlas Powder.....	65	Q	Sep 10, 17	158	160
Atlas Powder pf.....	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	97	99
Babcock & Wilcox....	2	Q	Oct 4, 17	116	117½
Bord. Cond. Milk.....	4	Q	Aug 15,17	95	98
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	98	99
Bucyrus pf.....	1	Q	Oct 10, 17	52	56
By Products Coke.....	8	A		145	150
Carbon Steel 1st pf....	4	S	Sep 29, 17	85	90
Cent. Leather-Am. Sugar..				13	25
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	90	95
Celluloid.....	2	Q	Sep 29,17	155	160
Central Agufire Sugar	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	132	
Central Coal & Coke..					61
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	65	80
Certainteed Products..				46	47
Do 1st pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17		98½
Do 2d pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	86	88
Childs.....	1¼	Q	Sep 11, 17	71	72½
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Sep 11, 17	93	95
Crocker-Wheeler.....	6	Q	Oct 15, 17	98	101
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	100	103
Del., Lack. & W. Coal.	1.25	Q	Oct 15, 17	170	174
Eastern Steel.....	2½	Q	Oct 15, 17		102
Eastman Kodak.....	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	485	515
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	108	110
Fajardo Sug. Co.....	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	90	100
Federal Sugar.....	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 17	85	90
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 17	90	93
Great Western pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 17	114	115
Guantanamo Sugar.....	$1.25	Q	Oct 1, 17	49	52
Hercules Powder.....	m4	Q	Sep 25, 17	260	262
Holly Sugar.....				50	60
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 17	90	95
Int. Silver.....				46	55
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	94	99
Kan. C. Stock Yards..		..		89	91
Do pf.....		..		79	81
Lanston Monotype.....	1½	Q	Aug 31,17	70	75
Manati Sugar.....	2½	Q	Sep 1, 17	106	108
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	93	96
Matanzas-Am.				8	15
Do pf.....				72	78
Merg. Linotype.....	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	142	148¾
Michigan Sugar.....	2	Q	Sep 1, 17		90
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	..	91
Midwest Refining.....	$1	Q	Aug 1, 17	136	139
Nat. Sugar Refining..	1½	Q	Oct 2, 17	97½	99
New Jersey Zinc.....	4	Q	Aug 10,17	275	278
New Niquero Sugar....	10	Q	Sep 20, 17	127	137
Niles-Bement-Pond....	8	..	Aug 1, 17	168	175
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Aug 20,17	103	108
Nipe Bay Sugar.....	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	125	135
Otis Elevator.....	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	47	49
Do pf.....	2½	Q	Oct 15, 17	73	77
Prest-o-lite.....	2½	Q	Oct 15, 17	110	115
Procter & Gamble.....	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	675	725
Remington Typewriter		..		11	12

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 27, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America.....	$1,500,000	14	S	July 2, 17	325	
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	220	240
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 17	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	‡6	S	July 2, 17	165	
Bowery.....	250,000	a8	Q	Aug 1, 17	390	420
B'way Cent'l.	100,000				140	150
Bronx Nat.	200,000	8	S	J. & J.		160
Bronx Boro..	150,000				160	180
Bryant Park.	200,000	b4	S	July 1, 17	160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.)	300,000	3	S	Jul 15, 17		95
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	345	355
Ch.-P. Nat'l.	8,500,000	3	S	Oct 1, 17	205	210
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 17	..	110
Chemic Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Sep 1, 17	375	385
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	205	210
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	425	430
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	210	225
Colonial ...	500,000	3	S	Oct 1, 17	400	
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 17	325	350
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	162	163
Corn. Exch..	8,500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 17	310	315
E.R. Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jan 1,	17	21
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Av....	100,000	‡25	Q	Oct 1, 17	4500	4850
Fifth Nat...	250,000	8	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	225
First Nat....	10,000,000	¶10	Q	Oct 1, 17	953	975
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 29, 17	180	186
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	*4	S	Aug 1	138	
German Ex..	200,000	10	S	July 2, 17	375	390
G'mania, new	400,000	10	S	May, 1917	200	220
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	
Greenwich ..	500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	335	345
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	a8	S	Oct 1, 17	960	975
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5		Jul 10, 17	250	265
Imp.& T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 17	483	500
Irving Nat....	4,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	209	214
Liberty Nat..	2,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	370	450
Lincoln Nat..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 17	300	325
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	$4	S	July 2, 17	322	328
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	240	250
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Aug 7, 17	290	300
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	July 2, 17	270	300
Metropolis ..	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	180	200
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	180	186
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 2, 17	375	
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 17		212
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 2, 17	400	
N.Y. Nat....	500,000	10	S	July 1, 17	200	250
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 17	250	
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Sep 29, 17	230	240
Park Nat....	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 17	454	
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 2, 17	200	215
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	450	
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	695	425
Sherman Nat	300,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	110	125
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 2, 17	95	
23d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 17	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,17	150	160
Wash. Hgts..	100,000	3	S	Jul 2, 17	190	250
West Side....	200,000	6	Q	Sep 29, 17	190	210
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Sep 29, 17	550	600

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 3% extra. ‡And 110 special div. ¶Incl. 5% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. g—1% Red Cross div.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Bankers Tr..	10,000,000	5	..	Oct 1, 17	390	395
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 17	165	175

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 1 FOR THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
March Term, 1912.
No. 189 in Divorce A. V. M.
SADIE SOSINSKY vs. MORRIS SOSINSKY.

To Morris Sosinsky, late of New York City, N. Y., Respondent:

You will please take notice that I have been appointed Master by the Court in the above case, in which your wife has brought suit against you for absolute divorce on the ground of desertion without reasonable cause, in or about the month of December, 1908, and that I will hold a meeting for the purpose of taking testimony in said case at my office, 606 Commercial Trust Building, 16 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Thursday, November 15, 1917, at 3 o'clock P. M. when and where you may attend with witnesses if you so desire.

EDWIN F. GLENN, Master.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.—I WILL SELL at public auction, on Thursday, November 1st, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, Boat Belle Driver, her tackle, &c., on board said Boat Belle Driver, at Miller Shipyard & Repair Co., foot of Fordham Street, City Island New York, where she can now be seen and taken.

Dated New York, October 25, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

NEW PRICES REVIVE BUILDING PROJECTS

Abandoned Operations Now Going Ahead as Metals Lower and Materials Rise.

ERECTION COST UP ONLY 30%

One Firm Buys Steel at New Government Price for First Quarter Delivery—Marble Up 10% Today.

Further lowering of metal prices and the continued tension toward higher levels of basic building materials on future deliveries are bringing to life long-neglected building plans for immediate action and general refiguring, says The Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

Incidentally the first official comparison in building construction costs today and those of two years ago has just been completed by Russell B. Smith, C. E., showing that construction costs in the present building material and labor price market and those prevailing when the sixteen-story fireproof building at the southwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue was erected, including all items, is only 30.7 per cent. higher instead of 50 to 75 per cent., as has been roughly estimated by owners. It is this discovery that is inspiring far-sighted owners to proceed with long-abandoned building operations in anticipation of possible higher costs in the next half decade.

Notable among the recent operations that have been revived are the following: The New Jersey Zinc Company's $200,000 laboratory building from plans by Donn & Deeming, and for which the general contract has just been awarded to H. M. Krumbhaar; the theatre, store, and office operation for $300,000 for the estate of Bradish Johnson from plans by Pereira & De Rose; the store and loft building that will cost the associated owners $100,000, from plans by John B. Snook Sons, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street; the $1,000,000 garage, factory, and offices that the Fifth Avenue Coach Company is to complete at 132d Street and Broadway from plans by James C. McGuire & Co., who are also general contractors; the $125,000 Brooklyn Training School, for which plans were drawn by Ludlow & Peabody, and for which E. E. Paul & Co. has the general contract; the $500,000 theatre, stores, and ballroom that is to be erected at 181st Street and Broadway, from plans by Pereira & DeRose, now on appeal; the $300,000 show rooms and offices for the Ford Motor Company, from plans by Albert Kahn & Ernest Wilby, and for which the Longacre Construction Company has the general contract, and the $100,000 maternity hospital in Brooklyn, from plans by Cohn Bros., and for which general contract is now being figured.

There were evidences last week that a great many more building operations of this general character would proceed to activity, especially since assurances are now positively given that structural steel can be bought at the new Government prices in this market for first quarter delivery. One structural steel company closed an important tonnage toward the latter end of the week at the new level.

The drop in the price of radiators and boilers has also helped to cut down the cost of equipment considerably. This cut was made by the American Radiator Company and was followed promptly by other companies.

The cut is in conformity with the Government's new $33 level on iron and is reflected in the new market price by a cut of 8 per cent. in radiators and 10 per cent. in boilers, with little or no prospect of the price going back to the former high levels.

There now seems little likelihood of iron and steel pipe staying even at the quotations now made. Galvanized sheets moved to a flat base last week, lead is off from a cent to a cent and a half, and a general shaking down of metal prices is anticipated in hardware. The only metal showing any strength is zinc, which has moved up a cent to a cent and a half.

In the basic material market, which includes all products aside from metals, there are unmistakable signs of changes upward, with the single exception of building stone, the wholesale price of which dropped to 50 cents a cubic yard in both rivers.

Building stone prices are without change, excepting that of marble, which advanced from 10 to 15 per cent. today. This new price holds good only until Dec. 1, when there is sure to be a change upward if the lighterage rates are advanced on that date. Linseed oil has advanced, following the slight drop quoted last week. The present price is 1 to 4 cents above last week's quotation.

There is not going to be much brick stacked in this market this Winter, according to the present disposition of the dealers. They have satisfied themselves that, in normal years they could not make their investment pay adequately they could not do so with profit now, when the cost of labor is high. The situation as it presents itself to the prospective builder, therefore, is to make present arrangements for his Winter brick supplies to the best of his ability.

Loading labor is scarce and expensive and there are few barges available. There cannot be, as a consequence, much brick shipped nor much brick covered here for Winter requirements. The dealers assure the architects and owners, however, that there is an adequate supply of this material both up the river and in this market for any possible Winter demand; but navigation ceases on the Hudson in barely forty days.

Raritan River companies are well contracted ahead, and the Hackensack district plants will have their outputs taken care of by the tremendous building activities on the Newark meadows. There is no disposition to advance brick prices above the present wholesale level of $8 to $8.25 a thousand.

In the Portland cement department there is a noticeable improvement in inquiry, and one company had an inquiry this week for many thousand barrels, which had been held up pending a change for the better in the building outlook.

Current costs of construction based upon estimates made two years ago for the building at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street and those made last week for the same building for the same engineer show the following per cent. increases:

Architectural terra cotta, 27.7 per cent.; boiler stack, 229.5; electric wiring, 25.4; carpenter work, 5.1; elevators, 87.6; exterior limestone, 30.4; fireproofing, 53; glass and glazing, 123; granite, 37.8; hardware, 31.4; heating, 132.7; interior marble, 30; mail chute, 10; masonry, 22; metal doors, 25; ornamental iron, 77.7; painting, 128.5; plastering, 22.5; plumbing, 41.2; plumbing fixtures, 35; roofing and sheet metal, 31.5; sprinklers, 129.4; stair treads, (asphalt,) 29; steel erection, 30; terra cotta, 172.7; tile, wainscoting and floors, 30.9; waterproofing, 5; windows, kalamein, 50.7.

These percentages include labor. Total increase in cost of construction, as compared with quotations before this country went to war, 50.7 per cent., and the prices are headed downward in the metal department's.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WAH TAI CO., Bankrupt.

Chas. Shonyed, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Nov. 5, 1917, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 253 Fifth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Chinese Goods, Art Objects, Curios, Silks, China, Rugs, Safe, Fixtures, etc. Also the Receiver's right, title and interest in and to the unexpired term of the lease of said premises.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.

Ferguson & Ferguson, Attorneys for Receiver, 41 Park Row, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BELLE BRYCEGEMMEL, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shonyed, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Oct. 29, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 3 E. 47th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of gowns, embroideries, laces, silks, trimmings, fixtures, etc.

JOSEPH DANNENBERG, Receiver.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

RONALDS GAVE ALL TO WIFE.

Former Rough Rider, in Judgment Proceedings, Tells of Transfer.

The fact that Reginald Ronalds, Rough Rider and athlete, and son of the late Peter Lorillard Ronalds, who was married on Oct. 4 last to Mrs. Mildred Combs, divorced wife of Albert H. Combs, gave her all his property in consideration of the marriage, has been disclosed through the testimony of Mr. Ronalds, filed in the Supreme Court. On the night of his marriage an order was served on Ronalds to testify in supplementary proceedings as to his ability to pay a judgment for $183,914 obtained a month go by the Guaranty Trust Company on a note which Mr. Ronalds says he was "induced to sign."

Mr. Ronalds's mother died a year ago in London and left her estate of about $1,000,000 to his sister, Mrs. Thomas Hay Ritchie of London. His first wife was Thora Strong, daughter of Charles H. Strong, President of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad. She married him in 1906 and divorced him four years later.

In his testimony Mr. Ronalds said that he lived in a house at Great Neck, L. I., leased by his wife. Prior to his marriage he had an interest of about $80,000 in real estate left by his father and a $15,000 interest in a trust fund, both of which he transferred to his wife on July 13 last, "in consideration of her promise to marry me." He said that his sister gave him $15,000 for his maintenance last year, and he thought she would allow him $5,000 a year hereafter.

"I had only $100 when I was married," said Mr. Ronalds. "I still have $70 of that sum left. I have two bank accounts, but very little in them. I gave my wife a $4,000 automobile several months before the wedding.

The defendant testified that he had an interest in the plumbing firm of J. B. Johnson & Co., but sold it to Mr. Johnson for about $90,000. He invested $66,000 of this money in the Atchafalaya Timber Company, but says the stock "is not very valuable." He owns 10,000 shares of stock in the Mexican New Era Corporation, which he is willing to turn over, he said. As to his jewelry, he said that he owned only "a few sticking pins and rings like that."

Questioned as to the details of the trust deed for his wife, Mr. Ronalds admitted that it was executed at her suggestion for her protection. The real estate has not produced any income, and the property under the Blake trust will not pass to him until the life beneficiary dies. He knew his wife two years, and proposed to her several times, he said.

Concerning the transaction in which the $183,914 judgment was entered, Ronalds said he could remember nothing except that he had indorsed "a big note." He said he is a member of the Knickerbocker, Brook, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs.

WORK FOR WAR PATIENTS.

Planned to Give Diverting Employment to Convalescents.

Commissioner John A. Kingsbury of the Department of Public Charities, is formulating plans to give work to convalescent soldiers and sailors who, it is anticipated, will be cared for in hospitals in this city. Work for convalescents has been introduced during the past year by a private committee under the chairmanship of John T. Pratt. Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith, Mrs. Frederick L. Crawford, Mrs. Joseph McAneny, Rodman Wanamaker and other public-spirited citizens have served on the committee, which was appointed by Commissioner Kingsbury a year ago last Spring.

"There is at the Central Neurological Hospital, Blackwell's Island," said Commissioner Kingsbury yesterday, presenting the value of the work, "a railway worker who, in the prime of life, was stricken with paralysis and blindness, and who, after exhausting his savings, was sent to the Central Neurological Hospital. He was so depressed that he crouched in a corner with a blanket over his head and would speak to no one. The Occupational Committee taught him to make baskets. He made one for a present for his wife last Christmas, and has made many since. He now talks freely, is cheerful and says the days are too short for him to do all that he wants to do.

"There is another man who attempted suicide in the same institution some months ago. The Supervisor of the Occupational Committee saw him the next day and told him of the work, and found that he had been a mechanic and asked him to help repair the knitting machine. As soon as he was strong enough he set to work on the machine and discovered the difficulty and repaired it. Ever since then, when not suffering actual pain, he has worked constantly on the machine which he repaired.

"Another man, a former successful actor, has learned to make tennis nets. With a part of the proceeds received from the sale of his nets he has saved money to have his teeth, which had been troubling him for years, put into condition.

"Two women work together successfully. One has a good brain but her hands are so crippled that she cannot use them; the other has good hands, but her brain is so senile that she cannot direct her hands. The woman with the brains directs the hands of the woman without the brains, with the result that between them they turn out fine work.

"The city, through the Board of Estimate, has recently taken over this occupational work, and hereafter it will be a regular part of the program of the Department of Public Charities. It is hoped that as much can be done for the convalescent soldiers and sailors as has been done and is being done for the city's civilian patients."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25162. —In Bankruptcy.—FELIX RESNICK, Bankrupt.

Felix Resnick was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 23d, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on November 8th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25140. —In Bankruptcy.—THOMAS AUTO TRUCK CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Thomas Auto Truck Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 22d, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on November 8th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25140. —In Bankruptcy. — FERDINAND WITT, Bankrupt.

Ferdinand Witt was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 18th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on November 8th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22018.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—JACOB ROSENBAUM, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on October 11th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on November 14th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACCRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,173. —In Bankruptcy.—THOMAS P. MULRYAN, Bankrupt.

Thomas P. Mulryan was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 25th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 Broadway, City of New York, on November 9th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—In the matter of HENRY NOE CO., Bankrupt.

By order of the Court the time for the submission of competitive sealed bids for the lease, fixtures, stock in trade and good-will of the restaurant conducted by the bankrupt at 195 Duane Street, Boro of Manhattan, has been adjourned to Monday, October 29, 1917, at 4 P. M., at or about which time any and all bids accompanied by a certified check for ten per cent. of the amount thereof must be submitted to the undersigned receiver, at his office, No. 52 William Street, in the Boro of Manhattan.

Dated New York, October 24th, 1917.

LEON LATTERSTEIN, Receiver.

TANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York City.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful corner plot, Shore Road, Bay Ridge. Ideal spot for gentleman's residence, about 7½ lots. Must be sold at great sacrifice. Quick action desired.
BULKLEY & HORTON CO.
7508 THIRD AV. 414 MYRTLE AV.
595 NOSTRAND AV.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Overlooking the Lake

modern cottage of seven rooms and bath; full cellar, heat; good location; plenty of ground for vegetables and poultry; only 30 minutes out; can be bought for less than city rent; must have $200 cash, balance $18 per month. GREAT BARGAIN, BOX 275 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Hish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

FARM BARGAIN

Within commuting distance, on Harlem R. R.; 200 acres, fine soil; ten-room house, with fireplaces; dairy barn, outbuildings; with lake; $75 per acre. No exchange.
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co., Inc. Phone 1516. White Plains, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEMI-BUNGALOW.

Just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom, extra large living and dining room full width of house, open fireplace, up to date kitchen, large china dressers, new model gas range with improved hot water attachment, combination gas and electric fixtures, hot water heat; spacious porches front and side of house, opening into living room, can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit; will sell for $4,500, worth $5,000; $550 cash, balance very easy terms. B Bargain, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Stucco House—$20 Monthly

buys it, everything new, 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, hardwood floors, decorations in ivory, electric lights, steam heat, fine plot, hedge, lawn, flowers; easy commuting; owner must sell at once; sacrifice for $3,500; $250 cash needed; title guaranteed. M. H., 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

Cozy Bungalow

$7,000 square feet shaded property; worth $2,000; will sell to quick buyer for $1,350; must have $200 cash, balance very easy terms. B, OWNER, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

Farm and Country Home.

Includes 10-room homestead, barn, granary, wagon, chicken and icehouse, all freshly painted; 80 acres of hilly, fertile land with small private lake and brook. No stock or implements. Rare opportunity; $2,000 cash. Address Y 269 Times Annex.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TO LEASE

Will consider erecting a new building for a responsible tenant.

330-332 FOURTH AVENUE and 29-31 EAST 24TH STREET.

about

7,000 SQUARE FEET

Full Commission to Brokers.

JOHN W. AHERN
59 Liberty Street.

133 WEST 72D STREET.
MODERN BUILDING FOR PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS
One large double suite.
INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms; abundance of closet room; elevator, all-night service; 1st floor corner apartment suitable for doctor or dentist.
805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3573 B'way (147th St.)

124 West 72nd St.,
Bet. Broadway & Columbus Ave.
4 Rooms and Bath.
G. B. BEAUMONT CO., Owners.
Apply on premises, or office, 286 Fifth Ave.

BONNY CASTLE,
601 West 191st St.
AT ST. NICHOLAS AV. SUBWAY STATION.
4 and 5 Rooms,
$40 TO $50.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS
222 West 59th St.
Apartments and studios (north light) to lease, furnished or unfurnished.
J. E. BALL, MANAGER.

65 Central Park West.

A very desirable eight-room Apartment; large, light, airy rooms; overlooking park; high-class elevator house; rent $1,800. Apply Superintendent, premises.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that JAMES McWILLIAMS TOWING LINE, owner of the steam tug John Garrett, has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from collision on the 23d day of November, 1916. Stipulated value of vessel and freight $16,060. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must present their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at Room 349 Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before December 3, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., or be defaulted.

Dated August 22, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 1,000 cases each containing 4 dozen cans of tomato pulp. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 5, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 18, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. COFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 1,200 cases each containing 100 cans of sardines. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 5, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

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FRANCIS G. COFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

JUST COMPLETED
370 Central Park West

The Apartment House Unique.
S. W. Corner of 97th Street.
An Oasis in the Desert of Sameness.
Featuring Elizabethan Architecture.
Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms,
Rentals $700 to $1,800.
Special 4 room suites, facing front.
Charming Studio Suites, with open fireplaces.
For booklet, floor plan, etc. See Renting Agent on premises, or
FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORP.
299 Madison Ave., corner 41st St.
'Phone Vanderbilt 3337.

39 W. 54th St.
(Restricted Street)
TO LEASE—2 and 3 rooms and bath apartments; new, modern in every detail; hotel service. Apply on premises, or Room 627, 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 6438.

340 WEST 86TH ST.
7 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $2,000.
2 Rooms & Kitchenette,
$900 TO $1,000.
M. H. GAILLARD & CO.,
2,299 Broadway. 'Phone Schuyler—3979.

CONCORD HALL,
468 Riverside Drive (Cor. 119th)
7-8 ROOMS; 2 BATHS AND EXTRA LAVATORY; STRICTLY FIREPROOF BLDG.; $1,200-$1,500; MGR.

6 ROOMS
565 West 148th St.,
Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south. View of river.
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th.)

MANHATTAN—East Side.

ARTHUR HALL, 51 EAST 96 STREET.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av.—One Corner Apt.
9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,550.
Southern exposure. Apply premises or H. F. Keller, 280 Madison Av. Tel. 3063 Murray Hill

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 West 72d St.

An Apartment of FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6; also dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom, with alcove shower and needle bath; if two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished, and will be leased at $225 per month.

ALSO A THREE ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination dining and dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and large bathroom, with shower and needle bath; this apartment is handsomely furnished and leased at $150 per month; maid service will be supplied if desired.

APPLY TO MANAGER, ON PREMISES.
Telephone 7640—Columbus.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

New York City and Suburbs—Attorney has $4,000, $5,000 to loan on first mortgage, at 5½%-6%. Graff, 277 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island.

Small country home of 6 rooms with improvements; fine garden plot, outbuildings, fruit trees, &c.; ideal location; near trolley, school, and store—must sell quick to interested party on easy terms. Write to Nolan, 286 Times Downtown.

$950 for small old house, with a large plot of ground; near town, trolley, and water; $100 cash and $10 monthly; small repairs make this a fine year-round home. Write or call B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME ready to occupy; seven wonderful rooms; parquet floors; living room with large open fireplace; dining room, dining porch, bedroom, sleeping porch, magnificent bathroom, model kitchen, with instantaneous automatic water heater; butler's pantry; large plot, 7,500 square feet; refined surroundings; restricted; improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity; stores, schools, churches; golf, tennis; 3 minutes from station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation, $3.90; price, $6,500; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write or 'phone owner, HUDSON AYERS, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 25 minutes from New York, 11-3c. fare; 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity; handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

New home at Plainfield, 8 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, steam heat, all improvements; low price; easy terms. Leslie R. Stewart, 189 North Av., Plainfield, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

A Bargain. — Furnished 4-story, low-stoop house, 18 rooms, 5 of which are master rooms, 3 servants' rooms, 3 bathrooms; hardwood floors, electric light; decorations in good condition. Apply on premises 11 to 5, 46 East 78th St.

UNIQUE STUDIO HOUSE.

Eight rooms, two baths; modern improvements; 40 feet from street; Irving Place neighborhood. Information Dr. Rounds, 40 West 72d St., Columbus 1342.

Officer ordered away is anxious to sublet his house; small, sunny, well heated, attractively furnished; references. 1,042 Park Av., telephone Lenox 6549.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Pennsylvania.

MT. POCONO, PENN.
For Rent.—Attractive furnished Winter homes, with improvements. E. E. Merwin, Mt. Pocono, Penn.

Miscellaneous.

Southern Colonial home, New Bern; fine Winter climate; brick mansion; lately remodeled; all modern improvements; servant rooms, garage, large grounds and view; location in city, on river; best residential section. Charles R. Thomas, New Bern, N. C.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

MARKET CORNER.

Second Av., 1,715, corner 89th St., desirable store; has 3 large show windows, butcher's icebox and will fixtures; good stand; reasonable rent. Inquire premises.

9 and 11 EAST 16TH STREET.

Store, basement, and two lofts, 50x100, separately or together. Inquire of Superintendent on premises or your own broker. Phone Chelsea 4480.

For store and light manufacturing purposes; 5-story building, 25x69, and cellar to rent complete at $2,400; will also divide; long lease given. 111 East 12th St., (½ minute from Broadway.)

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE. Every facility; rent $40.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room. $10.50 per month. Dunne, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

Loft building, four stories, with stores; 1st Av., in 20s; 15,000 square feet; suitable for factory, storage and business; cheap rent. Address S 33 Times.

PARLOR FLOOR.—Suitable studio, dentist or physician. 219 East 39th St., Phone Vanderbilt 3494.

First-floor loft, about 20x50, with good lights and 4 living rooms and bath for rent. 113 West 51st St.

38th St., 337 West.—Loft, 25x50; improvements; low rents; long lease. Owner on premises.

LOFT.—77 by 44, at 630 First Av.; elevator, steam heat. Phone 3015 Morningside.

DESK ROOM for rent, $15. Suite 3001, 55 Liberty St.

Brooklyn.

13,000 feet for rent in fireproof loft building, near Flatbush Av. freight depot; excellent location for help; low rental. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted — Machinery warehouse and shop space, about two to three thousand square feet, with shipping facilities in New York, Jersey City or Brooklyn; convenient to Singer Building. R 287 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AT SACRIFICE.

For immediate sale, high-class home, six exceptionally large rooms; beautifully decorated; every convenience; few minutes station; convenient commutation. Owner, 65 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

I HAVE SECURITIES WHICH ARE SELLING ON THE NEW YORK CURB TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK OR NEW JERSEY; SEND ME FULL PARTICULARS. S. SILVERMAN, 15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Little farm and house, with large plot of ground, suitable for chickens and vegetable raising; ready market right in town to sell products; hour out; near trolley; boating, bathing and fishing, schools, stores, churches; will take $100 down, balance small monthly payments from quick, interested buyer. Call or write B. Bryan, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

Small farm, with house, enough ground for chickens, vegetables, &c.; few repairs needed on house; owner will sacrifice for $1,450 to a party wanting such a place on terms of $100 cash and balance in seven years. Write to Caspar, Box 288 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A little farm on hilltop; great view; commuting zone; 2 acres; 7 rooms, bath; steam; barn, chicken house, fruit, garden; clean-cut; attractive; $5,500; opportunity. S. S. Walstrum, Gordon & Forman, 120 Broadway, New York, and Ridgewood, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

57TH, 18 EAST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette; Victrola, library, piano; see and appreciate splendid condition. Jackson.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartments; 2-3 well furnished large rooms and bath.

81ST ST., 75 EAST.—Corner Park Av.; seven rooms, elegantly furnished; southern exposure.

81ST, 75 EAST, (Cor. Park Av.)—Sunshiny apartment, 5

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

WEST END, 896.—Private bath; large room, alcove; residence. Phone 5893 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 664.—High-class, well furnished; adjoining bath; gentlemen.

Brooklyn.

CUMBERLAND ST., 209 (Washington Park.)—Corner house; high-class large and small comfortably furnished rooms; every convenience; gentlemen preferred.

FLATBUSH, 1,413a DORCHESTER ROAD. Large, nicely furnished room; private family; running water, private bath, steam heat, electricity; one block Brighton Beach "L"; Cortelyou Road station. Tel. 2067 Flatbush.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 224.—Eight large rooms and bath; modern improvements. $95-70. If you don't need eight rooms, use one for storeroom. See superintendent on premises.

125TH ST., 60 WEST.—Apartment for sublet, six rooms, elevator apartment, all conveniences, $50 monthly. Sidney Diamant.

CHARLES ST., 16, (Greenwich Village.)—Housekeeping apartment; single, large rooms; open fireplaces; references.

WEST END AV., 758, (97th St.)—Two large, magnificent corner rooms, bath. Butlers.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

18TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Desirable rooms, home cooking, telephone, references.

53D, 37 EAST.—Rooms with board; references, table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 58th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere. Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly, up.

West Side.

87TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

147TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath, steam; uncontrolled board.

69TH, 306 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single room; good board.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.—Rooms, private bath; table boarders; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms with board; table guests; references.

58TH ST., 16 WEST.—Table boarders; room, bath; gentlemen; references.

64TH, 242 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; first-class French cuisine; conveniences.

87TH, 411 WEST, (The Downs.)—Established 1880; rooms large, small; board. Columbus 1271.

87TH, 251 WEST.—First class, large, small, private; bath; excellent cuisine; telephone.

70TH, 309 WEST.—Large front room, facing Broadway, comfortably furnished; homelike; running water; elevator house; board. Hayboch.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished, sunny room, excellent table, fine service.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; ideal location; terms reasonable.

72D, 228 WEST.—Electricity, steam heat, elevator; transit lines; permanent; references.

72D, 122 WEST.—Well-furnished double rooms, bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 302 WEST.—Double front rooms, private bath; small rooms; exclusive location.

73D ST., 112 WEST.
Desirable rooms, subway, elevator; references.

79TH, (on West End Av., 344.)—Select accommodations, attractive suite, bath, single room; running water, steam, electricity; excellent table.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, double, single; steam heat; excellent cuisine; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wise, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 123 WEST.—Second floor large room, private bath, electricity; French cuisine; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.
SINGLE ROOM FOR LADY.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium, sunny front room, electricity, continuous hot water; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

83D, 25 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, private bath, steam, electricity; home surroundings; excellent cooking; couple or two gentlemen; references.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; connecting bath; excellent board; reference.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Exceptionally nice rooms, private bath; other rooms; conveniences; excellent table.

88TH, 139 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; electricity; also single room; excellent table; references required; Southern family.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Large front room; running water; electricity; excellent environment; suitable two gentlemen or married couple; beautifully furnished; home dining; delicious Southern cooking; table guests.

93D, 205 WEST.—Double room, private bath, constant hot water, electricity; table guests.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; mahogany furnishings, 4-poster beds; table unexcelled. Smith.

94TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, parlor dining; delicious Southern cooking; table guests.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive, sunny suite; private home; good table; other rooms.

102D, 205 WEST, (West End-Riverside.)—Two exceptional rooms; private bath; exclusive home; references.

102D, 248 WEST.—Refined home; suite, two large rooms, bath; separate if desired.

104TH, 139 WEST.—Large, sunny double room; excellent table board; private house.

115TH, (cor. Manhattan Av.,) The Columbia.—Pleasant, steam-heated rooms, good board, $5 up; every comfort. Tel. 4021 Morningside.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.
Pleasant rooms with, without baths; excellent Jewish table; conveniences. Brody, Morningside 2123.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Attractively furnished rooms, where one can feel right at home; excellent table; gentleman. Apt. 24.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Suite facing river, double or single rooms; board. Apt. 81.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Superb Location, 20 min. Downtown, N. Y. Lovely Furnished; Excellent Chef & Service; Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts, Cleanliness. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV.—Corner house; near 86th St. subway; southern exposure; steam heat, electric lighting, hot water plant; meals optional; references required. K 62 Times.

WEST END AV., 801, (74th.)—Large rooms, private bath, board; also single. Columbus 1747.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Rooms, suites, with private bath; excellent table; references.

Brooklyn.

NURSE.—Graduate taking curable, convalescent, nervous, and elderly persons; home comforts; special diet; nurse's care. Phone Bedford 2961R.

Bronx.

TRAINED NURSE will board child; comfortable home, excellent care, healthful location. Telephone any morning Fordham 2610, Ext. 63.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

Heated and sunny farmhouse; good meals, comfortable beds; for people seeking a retired life. Address Chichester, Croton Falls, Westchester Co., New York.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

Long Island Country Board.—A large double room; restricted section; excellent board. Forest Hills 6770.

New York State.

MODERN country estate; excellent table; 86 miles. Spindler, LeFever Falls, Ulster Co.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BAKER electric, used; guaranteed 1916 Baker coupe; 1916 Waverly brougham; prices unusually low. Phone message will bring either for your inspection. Anderson Electric Car Co., 20 Central Park West. Phone Columbus 3725.

BUICK 1917 RUNABOUT; slightly used; many extras; standard color; guaranteed; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 5002.

BUICK 1916 Little Six Touring, $650.
BUICK 1916 Little Six Roadster, $650.
Marion Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

BUICK, 1917, LITTLE "6" TOURING.

BUICK 1917 Roadster; excellent shape; extras; in perfect mechanical condition. Bryant 2411.

BUICK 1917, touring; excellent shoes, extras; in perfect mechanical condition. Bryant 2411.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Touring, roadsters, closed. Black, 1,708 Broadway.

CADILLAC "8" LIMOUSINE BROUGHAM VERY EXCEPTIONAL.
One of the handsomest ever offered for sale; can be seen day, evening or Sunday; inspection invited; demonstration any time. On exhibition at BRIGHTON, 1,917 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.

CADILLAC 1916 LANDAULET; had little use; color, dark blue; with every equipment; mechanically perfect; guaranteed; must be seen to be appreciated. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 5002.

CADILLAC, 1916, COUPE.
Run less than 6,000 miles; fully equipped; many extras; looks like new; guaranteed; must sacrifice. WILSON, 413 West 55th St.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; new top, slip covers; all good tires; expert mechanical inspection invited. 291 West 54th St.

CADILLAC limousine for sale, 1912 model; will sacrifice. Can be seen at W. J. O'Donohoe's Paint Shop, 224 West 57th St.

CADILLAC 1917 Sedan; almost new; must sacrifice. Auto Electric, 245 West 55th St.

CHALMERS Cabriolet, 1915.—Slightly used; in excellent condition. Standard, Col. 4648.

CHANDLER 1917 chummy roadster, in very good condition; fully equipped; will trade in any car as part payment or sell on time payments. Lowa, 205 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

CHANDLER "Model 17," with Winter top.
WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

DODGE 1916 Touring; fine shape; $450.
Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

FIAT, 50 H. P., late model, self-starter, electric lights; new Quimby body; newly painted; in perfect condition; will sacrifice for cash; no dealers. Room 915, 145 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2607.

HUDSON SUPER SIX, 1917; in good condition; make best offer. Universal Metal Spinning Co., 69 Wooster St.

HUDSON 1917 Touring, 1916 Cabriolet; also brougham; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

LANCIA Touring Car.—Perfect condition guaranteed. Telephone Columbus 4197. S. L. C.

LEXINGTON 1918 Demonstrator; guaranteed same as new car; perfect in every way; cost new $1,395; will sell quick at right figure. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

LEXINGTON TOURING, 5-passenger; Continental light 6; excellent; quick, $950. Tremont 5652.

LOCOMOBILE 1917 38 H. P. touring for sale; run 10,000 miles. Call Circle 215.

LOZIER LATE MODEL TOWN CAR.
Completely overhauled and painted, electric lights, self-starter; classy looking car; bargain.

LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY,
BROADWAY AT 61ST ST.

MARMON 1916 BERLIN; perfect condition; fully equipped, with many special extras; cost over $6,500 new; must be seen to be appreciated; great sacrifice. R. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 5052.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger brougham; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1916 4-passenger club roadster. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MERCER raceabout; electric lights; overhauled, painted; very fast; $600. Powell, Madison Square 2234.

MITCHELL Sedan.—Beautiful Winter car; in excellent mechanical condition; cost $2,250; will sacrifice for $650; car used one season; mileage 8,000. Phone owner for demonstration, Columbus 8026.

MITCHELL 1915 touring car; first-class condition; two extra tires; demonstration; must sacrifice for cash; no dealers. Address Owner, Room 505, 217 Broadway, New York. Phone 7970 Barclay.

MITCHELL.—Must sacrifice 1917 Mitchell Account of being drafted. Fordham 511.

NATIONAL NEWPORT six, 1916 model, for sale; convertible sedan body; mileage 9500; beautiful appearance; perfect mechanical condition guaranteed; must dispose of at once; $1,000. Address Y 268 Times Annex.

NATIONAL 1916 Twin-Six Touring; condition is equal to new; any reasonable offer. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

OLDSMOBILE Town Landaulet; bargain; lady leaving city; no dealers; afternoons. Columbus 7161.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 4-pass. club roadster. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

OVERLAND DELIVERY, fine condition; suitable for butcher or grocer; large body. Postum Cereal Co., 100 Hudson St.

OVERLAND 1915 five-passenger tour. car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

OWEN Magnetic 1917 Brougham Landaulet; like new. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 5322.

PACKARD, limousine body, almost new, whipcord lining; No. 138 type. W. J. O'Donohoe, 224 West 57th St.

PACKARD 1916-48 H. P. touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

PACKARD "Twin 6," 7-pass. tour.; perfect. Offer wanted. Homan, 211 West 58th St.

PAIGE, 1917, sedan, seven-passenger, in perfect condition; just repainted. Y 370 Times Annex.

PATHFINDER 1915 Touring Roadster, never used; $500 off; drafted. 5 D, Hotel Clendening.

PEERLESS 1915 "Light 4" Touring; perfect mechanical condition; bargain at $450; cost new $2,000. Arlington, Bryant 2411.

PEERLESS 1917 Limousine; like new.
WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

PEUGEOT 1913, excellent shape; fully electrically equipped; rare bargain. Standard, Columbus 4048.

PIERCE-ARROW, 38-C-3, vestibule brougham, equipped with Westinghouse shock absorbers; in excellent condition; run less than 15,000 miles; will be painted to purchaser's specifications; price $2,000. S. A. Miner, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

PIERCE-ARROW roadster, six-cylinder, absolutely perfect mechanical condition; shoes excellent; price $350, quick; bargain. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine "6-38," late model; A1 condition; will sell cheap. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th.

ROLLS-ROYCE, limousine, seating seven, at attractive price. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

S. G. V. TOWN CAR.
Beautiful condition; electric equipment; latest model. F. D. Homan, 211 W. 58th St.

SIMPLEX LIMOUSINE, 38 H. P.; Holbrook Body; exceptional condition; like new; cost $5,000; sold at great sacrifice. Hygrade Auto Exchange, 1,662 Broadway, bet. 51st and 52d. Tel. Circle 1964.

SIMPLEX "38" HOLBROOK LANDAULET.
WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

STANDARD 1917; same as new; two extra tires and rims; front and rear bumper. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1916, used as demonstrator; perfect condition; good tires. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STEARNS-KNIGHT light four touring, with special A. & W. top; very desirable all-year car; newly painted, overhauled; sold with Stearns new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, Mgr., 417 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 7600.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1917, eight-cylinder, seven-passenger touring car; in A1 condition; run less than 4,000 miles; full equipment, including wire wheels, with practically new tires; price $1,000. S. A. Miner, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

VELIE ROADSTER, (two-passenger; starter and lights; brand new shoes; silent motor; looks fine; $450. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept., 4th floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WINTON, model 53, limousine; very fine condition throughout; this car has seen very little service; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON light six touring car, overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

B'KLYN BRANCH WILLYS-OVERLAND.
Special Offerings at Reduced Prices.

1917 Overland Touring, Model 75-B.
1917 Overland Country Club.
1916 Willys-Knight Limousine; wire wheels.

OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
1,224 Bedford Av., corner Hancock St.

USED CARS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT BARGAIN PRICES.
LOBELL-ABORN, 239 West 58th St.
Three doors west of Broadway.
Time payments. Open evenings and Sundays.

A 1916 STUTZ BULLDOG.
Beautiful four-passenger; special bulldog type; like new; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect. 150 West 45th.

AN OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 770 West 55th.

CLOSED CARS, touring, roadsters, limousine bodies; Chalmers, Cadillac, Hudson, Essex, Hupp, Studebaker, Buick, Chevrolet, Dodge, Ford, Maxwell, Overland, Paige, Stutz, Hupmobile, Reo, Saxon, Maxwell, Jewett, Metz, Scripps-Booth, Monroe, Briscoe, Elcar, Empire, Kissel, Gray-Dort, Wilson, Oakland, Oldsmobile, Marmon, Packard, Pierce-Arrow, Peerless, Locomobile, Lozier, Simplex, Mercer, Stearns-Knight, Winton, Pathfinder, Standard, Lexington, Owen Magnetic, Velie, Moon, Haynes, Franklin, Cole, Marion, Premier, Apperson, Auburn, Cleveland, Columbia, Detroit Electric, Rauch & Lang, Milburn, Baker, Anderson, Detroit, Grant

SOLDIERS' MOTHERS GIVE FOOD PLEDGES

National Conservation Campaign Begins at Great Union Square Meeting.

15,000 WORKERS IN CITY

Local Administrator Says 500,000 Women in Country Will Act as Aids to Mr. Hoover.

In front of the land battleship in Union Square yesterday, while the Marine Band boomed out a patriotic air, five mothers of soldiers, one representing each borough, signed the first food conservation cards and formally opened the campaign which is to enlist the housewives of the country as aids to Herbert C. Hoover. More than 2,000 persons witnessed the ceremony. Drawn up at the outer edge of the crowd was a command of the Junior Naval Reserves, in their white uniforms. To the left of the speakers' stand were fifty members of the Lighting Companies Section of the Red Cross, in charge of Miss Helen Ormsbee. In front of the stand was little Agnes McNally, dressed in red, white, and blue, a pleading little Miss Liberty.

The service had opened with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Walter Laidlaw, and the band was playing "Onward, Christian Soldiers," when the mothers were escorted to a place in front of the stand. As the women walked forward the audience stood up and some one started a cheer that was repeated time and again. The Red Cross nurses moved forward and their white uniforms and headpieces added a needed bit of brightness to the scene.

The first to step to the table and sign the pledge card was Mrs. James Trainor of 143 West Sixteenth Street, representing the women of Manhattan. She has one son, Arthur, with the Sixty-ninth Regiment. Mrs. Anna Meany, representing the Bronx, has a son with the Fighting Sixty-ninth, now the 165th Regiment, at Camp Mills. Brooklyn was represented by Mrs. Elizabeth T. Rendich of 82 First Place. She has one son serving in France with the Fordham Ambulance Unit and another a lieutenant in the Medical Corps, attached to the Kings County Base Hospital. The card for Richmond was signed by Mrs. Annie McNamara of 47 Layton Street, West New Brighton, who has two sons with the Sixty-ninth and another in the navy, serving on the Olympic.

When Mrs. Mary Foley of 242 Purdy Street, Long Island City, got up to sign the first card for Queens she appeared to be much excited. From the speakers' stand F. A. Wilson Lawrenson, Chairman of the meeting, told what the war meant to Mrs. Foley. He said she had two sons in the national army at Camp Upton and another with the 165th Infantry at Camp Mills. Mrs. Foley sat down suddenly and took up the pen lying beside her card. She signed her name and then fainted. As her head fell forward across the table two of the Red Cross nurses stepped forward and at the same time a doctor came from the crowd and, after giving the mother first aid, supported her down the aisle. Later she was sent home in an automobile.

Martin Vogel, Assistant United States Treasurer, was applauded when he said that the message from France that our troops were now fighting side by side with those of France was one that would stand in the annals of historical writing.

"We have a right to feel proud of their accomplishments—accomplishments that are all the more remarkable, for this nation has never been organized for war," he said. "The reason that Germany has been able in great part to withstand the mighty forces of England and France and Italy is due to the fact that it has an autocratic form of government, which, instead of making requests, issues decrees, and the fate of him who disagrees is prison or death, but it is a question in my mind as to whether or not it is absolutely necessary in times of war to resort to a decree. I hope that the response of the people to every request of the Government will avoid the necessity of resorting to any such method, for while that method has its strength in that it involves a perfect organization, it has its weakness, and that weakness is this: That as soon as a disaster is reported, as soon as the people begin to lose faith in the strength of their Government, their eyes will be opened, their inner self will begin to assert itself, dissatisfaction will grow up and the people will oppose the Government, and that would grow into revolt."

In his plea for co-operation in the food conservation campaign, Arthur Williams Food Administrator for New York, paid tribute to the President and to Mr. Hoover.

"I feel prouder today that I am an American because our men are on the fighting line," he said. "Tomorrow we shall have an organization 15,000 strong, a part of an organization of 500,000 women in this country working for the conservation of our food supply. The plan is that they shall visit every home this greater city, and that every mother of every home and every woman who has anything to do whatsoever with the food question of the home shall become a federal food administrator, and instead of having one great administration at Washington we shall have 6,000,000 food administrators in the City of New York."

Speeches were also made by the Rev. Christian F. Reisner of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Mrs. Owen Kildare, and the Rev. Thomas White, rector of St. Francis Xavier Church.

ASKS AID FOR 2,000,000.

President Again Appeals in Behalf of Armenians and Syrians.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—President Wilson today again called upon the people of the United States to aid the starving Armenian and Syrian peoples. He issued this appeal:

The White House, Washington.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

One year ago, in compliance with resolutions passed by the Senate and by the House of Representatives, I appointed days upon which the people of the United States might make such contribution as they felt disposed for the aid of the stricken Armenian and Syrian peoples.

American diplomatic and Consular representatives and other American residents recently returned from Western Asia assure me that many thousands of lives were saved from starvation by the gifts of the American people last Winter. They also bring full assurance of the continued effective distribution of relief and report that the suffering and death from exposure and starvation will inevitably be very much greater this Winter than last unless the survivors can be helped by further contributions from America.

Reports indicate that of orphans alone there are more than 400,000, besides women and other dependent children, reaching a total of more than 2,000,000 destitute survivors. The situation is so distressing as to make a special appeal to the sympathies of all.

In view of the urgent need, I call again upon the people of the United States to make such further contributions as they feel disposed in their sympathy and generosity for the aid of these suffering peoples. Contributions may be made through the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or direct to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, Cleveland H. Dodge, Treasurer, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Oct. 29. WOODROW WILSON.

INTERBOROUGH BONUS UP.

Officials Believe There Will Be No Demand for More Wages.

Officials of the Interborough Railroad Company believe they have averted any immediate demand for an increase in wages on the part of the employes by raising the bonus of all workers who receive less than $150 a month from $3 to $6 per month. The $3 bonus was adopted in August to meet a demand for wage increase which threatened to bring on a strike. On the 15th of the present month the bonus was increased to $6.

Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the Interborough Railroad, said yesterday that the company had of its own accord increased the bonus.

CASE FUND FOR ELECTRICITY

What was said to be the largest endowment in years to aid electrical science has been made to the New York Electrical Society by Willard E. Case, a wealthy resident of Auburn, N. Y. This donation, which will be known as the Case Fund, will be devoted by the society to important special research.

Mr. Case, who is well known for his interest in physical science and electrical development, is an honorary member of the New York Electrical Society, and has lectured before that body and before the Royal Society of England. The amount of the endowment was not made public at the request of the donor.

GUARDS DOUBLED OVER FOOD HERE

Continued from Page 1.

in Washington a few days ago, and has recommended to Secretary of War Baker that farm laborers be exempt from service. This action, they believe, is necessary if we are to conserve our food supply and take full advantage of next season's promised bumper crops. There is great need of hands in every farming district of the State.

The commission announces it had obtained from Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, a promise that the pu-State shortage of soft coal for threshing purposes during the present harvest will be relieved at once. Albert Wiggins, New York Fuel Administrator, has been directed by Dr. Garfield to supply coal to up-State points as suggested by the commission.

John Mitchell, President of the commission, is planning a hearing to begin next Tuesday in this city, not only into the cost of milk here, but also on the resolution of the Board of Estimate asking the commission to authorize the city to buy, store, and sell food. The new Food law gives the commission authority to give the city permission to deal in foodstuffs provided it determines that an emergency exists requiring that action. As to the milk problem the commission plans to reduce the cost of milk at least in New York City by inducing distributors to eliminate duplicate delivery routes. It is possible that the same plan when worked out may be applied in other cities of the State.

The commission announces that there is to be complete unification of the work of State and Federal Food Commissions here. Even the licensing of dealers will be done through the State body after recommendations by State officials.

SUGAR SHORTAGE SOON TO BE MET

Food Administration Believes Imports and Beet Product Will Cover All Necessity.

HOLDERS TAKING NO LOSS

Washington Denies Spreckels's Statement, but Declares He Was First to Sign Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—By diverting the 23,500 tons of neutral sugar recently obtained by the Food Administration to manufacturers, it is believed that the sugar scarcity has been greatly relieved, and that within the next few weeks it will disappear. Sugar obtained for France in this country and released to this Government cost 50 cents a hundred pounds more than the price the Government has desired to maintain for the general public, and all this surplus was absorbed by the manufacturers. By this action the necessity of consumers paying higher than the basis fixed by the Government was eliminated.

In the opinion of the Food Administrator, there will be sufficient sugar in the market from Cuba and the beet sugar districts of this country within the next few weeks to meet the present shortage. The scare last week, while justified, it is announced, did not warrant retailers increasing the price, but it served notice on the public that conservation was necessary.

So far as the Food Administration has been able to learn, the amount of sugar in a Buffalo warehouse, reported at 150 carloads, is approximately 62 carloads. This amount is not considered excessive for the purpose of keeping in operation several large condensed milk manufacturing plants near that city. The sugar is the property of those concerns. The continuous operation of these plants is regarded as essential.

The Food Administration issued this statement tonight:

"Of the 26,500 tons of sugar just released to the American market by France, 12,000 tons was neutral sugar recently bought for France and 14,500 tons bought for France months ago through the British Royal Commission. The additional 16,500 tons of sugar which is expected to be released to the market this week, is owned by the Russian and Finnish Governments and is reported to be held by Lamborn & Co., New York. This firm is powerless to release this sugar without permission from the owners.

"Denial was authorized by the Food Administration today of the published report that C. A. Spreckels of the Federal Sugar Refining Company was the only man who had not come in with the Administration. In fact, it was stated, Mr. Spreckels, for the Federal Sugar Refining Company, has not only signed the contract with the Administration but was the first one who did.

"Regarding Mr. Spreckels's statements that the Administration is trying to force holders of neutral sugar to take a loss on the sugar, this is emphatically denied, as the Food Administration has an option on all of the neutral sugar at the price neutral countries paid for the same, which, when the duty is added, makes the average cost of same 50 cents per 100 pounds over the price the Food Administration is trying to maintain for the benefit of the entire consuming public of the United States.

"While it would appear from statements made that 25 cents per 100 pounds is a trivial item, it represents over $20,000,000 per annum on the sugar consumed by the American public, and 50 cents per 100 pounds, the actual difference, represents double the amount. The Administration has for some time past approved of sales of sugar awaiting export at the cost price to the buyers, but has limited such sales to manufacturers in order not to disturb the general market, thus eliminating the necessity of consumers paying higher than the basis fixed by the Government.

"There has been no restriction on the sales of such sugars to manufacturers, and there has been no attempt on the part of the Administration to force such holders to take a loss, and the only reason that the large volume of sugar just now released was not available sooner was because permission to use it had to be obtained from France, the British Royal Commission, and neutral countries.

"There is no reason for undue haste in this matter, it was stated by the Food Administration, inasmuch as no one is really suffering from the temporary sugar shortage. Enforced conservation is not an unmixed evil, it was added, as it brings to the attention of the American public in a not harmful way the vital necessity of conserving food products. America will have but one or two weeks of scarcity of sugar, while Europe has had three years of such shortage."

STREET ACCIDENTS GROW.

Shonts Urges More Care in Getting On and Off Cars.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways Company, issued the following statement on the increase of street accidents in New York yesterday:

"The increase in street accidents of all kinds, on and off the car lines, has become appalling. Every man, woman, and child in this city can well devote some thought to how each one can help prevent those accidents. About 25,000 a year are injured, and the number is constantly increasing. Many lives are lost in street accidents which a little care would have prevented. In the month of September 338 passengers were hurt on the New York railways in getting on and off cars. Many of these accidents happened after the car had been brought to a stop, and were due entirely to carelessness."

Mr. Shonts said in the same month there were 391 collisions between cars and vehicles, in which twenty-six car passengers were hurt or at least thrown, due largely to automobile drivers who ran their machines on the car tracks. Accidents of all kinds on the surface lines in September were 1,277, an increase of 38 per cent. over the same month last year. Responsibility for some of these accidents rested on the company, due either to some mechanical failure or man failure, but for the most part were due to overcongestion. In conclusion Mr. Shonts said everything conceivable was being done to reduce accidents against which the company could guard.

NEGROES TO TRAIN HERE.

15th Infantry, Near War Strength, Assembled by Colonel Hayward.

For the first time since the Fifteenth Regiment of negro infantry was organized and mustered in the New York National Guard at Camp Whitman on July 15, Colonel William Hayward had his entire command here in the city yesterday. Immediately after the organization of the regiment, which is made up of New York City enlisted men, the battalions and companies were scattered, some on guard duty up the State and others at police work at Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., and Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., and afterward the larger part of the regiment was at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.

The regiment is now in the Federalized service and will continue training here. The First Battalion, under command of Major Lorillard Spencer, is in the Eighth Coast Defense Armory at Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, and will train in Central Park meadows. Major Munson Morris has the Second Battalion at Van Cortlandt Park, and the Third, commanded by Major Edwin W. Dayton, is installed in the Second Field Artillery Armory, at 166th Street and Franklin Avenue, the Bronx. Both will drill at the park.

At the park stoves have been placed in the canvass tents to provide some comfort for the men in quarters. Colonel Hayward said:

"As a matter of fact, the men at Van Cortlandt Park do not feel the cold weather so much as they did the night climate at the Southern camp, where ice formed over night. All of the men of the Fifteenth are in fine physical condition because of their continuous training and outdoor life of nearly four months." The regiment is now close to European war strength.

Established 1723

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Motoring

Immediate Delivery

Revillon Frères

5th Avenue at 53d Street

Before you get back of the wheel light up a good cigar. There's an *extra fine flavor* in many an auto run if you smoke

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

"Truly a Cigar"

3 for 25c and Upward — DAVE SAGUI MADE — Various Sizes and Shapes

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

BURGLAR SHOOTS 3 AND THEN IS SLAIN

Sleeping Family Roused by Intruder, Who Opened Fire on Them.

THEN FIRED AT POLICEMEN

Guided by Flashes from His Revolver in Cellar, They Shot Him Dead.

A burglar who entered the cigar store of Harry Regensburg at 636 Park Place, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock this morning, mortally wounded the proprietor, his wife, and his brother, and was himself killed by a policeman as he was trying to escape through a dumbwaiter in the cellar of an adjoining building. Irving, the six-year-old son of the Regensburgs, also received a slight wound from one of the bullets from the burglar's gun.

The entire family of four persons was asleep in the rear of the store when the burglar entered through an open window. Regensburg heard some one stirring in the room, and was lighting a gas jet when the burglar began to shoot. Regensburg was shot twice in the chest, but managed to leave the gas burning.

By its light the burglar saw Mrs. Regensburg rise from the bed at the sound of the shooting and shot her twice. One of the bullets scratched the child, who began to scream, and Samuel Regensburg, a brother of Harry, ran in from an adjoining room. The burglar shot him twice before he was two feet from the threshold.

Policemen heard the shooting, and they broke through the front doors, but they found that the burglar had fled. When the policeman went out through the rear door they met persons who said they thought the burglar had gone into the cellar at 638 Park Place. As Policemen Brady and Skala of the Grand Avenue Station reached the trap door leading to the cellar the burglar began to shoot at them. The basement was dark, and the policemen were unable to see him, but they began firing at the flashes of his pistol.

There was a lull in the shooting by the burglar, but when the policemen started to enter the cellar he began to shoot again. They rushed in firing their revolvers. They found the burglar sitting dead in a dumb waiter, as if he were trying to escape through the shaft when killed. They were unable to identify him.

The wounded boy was taken to the house of a neighbor, where he gave a complete account of the shooting. Deputy Police Commissioner Godley went to the house and instructed his men to begin a search for a second burglar, who, it was thought, had aided in the shooting.

TRIBUTES TO FITZSIMMONS.

Sporting Folk Hold Memorial Services for Late Champion.

Memorial services were held in the Campbell Funeral Church, at Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway, yesterday for "Bob" Fitzsimmons, who died in Chicago last Sunday. Pugilists of the past and present, sporting folk who had known him as one of America's greatest ring fighters, and intimate friends of the man himself, participated in a final tribute to his memory. Jim Corbett, whom Fitzsimmons vanquished in the ring, delivered a tribute to his former adversary which stirred many of the men present to tears. He spoke of "Bob's" gallantry as a fighter, and of his capacity for friendship as a man.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Nathan A. Seagle of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church. The personal side of the prizefighter's life was presented in an address by Dr. John Hendrick of Dunnellen, N. J., where Fitzsimmons lived.

Evening Clothes
Full Dress or Tuxedo

We have established an enviable reputation for evening clothes. We boast a bit about it because evening clothes are not easy to make. We have solved the problem, not only of making them well, but of keeping the price down.

Only the finest imported drapes and unfinished worsteds are used and a very high grade of tailoring skill is reflected in every curve and seam. Samples on request.

Full Evening Dress Suits $50
Tuxedo Suits $45

Silk-lined throughout and white Pique waistcoat, if desired.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
34 E. 42d ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S. Good clothes don't always make good men, but good men nearly always wear good clothes. Arnheim Axiom.

Something New in Collars

DASHWOOD
HAS THE
LAPEL FRONT

2 for 35c

E&W
EARL & WILSON

"Soon Enough" is NOW

NOW is the time to buy that new Suit or Overcoat. Later there will not be nearly so many Suits and Overcoats from which to choose.

Our four big Stores are chock full of the newest styles in all the fashionable fabrics, *NOW*.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats

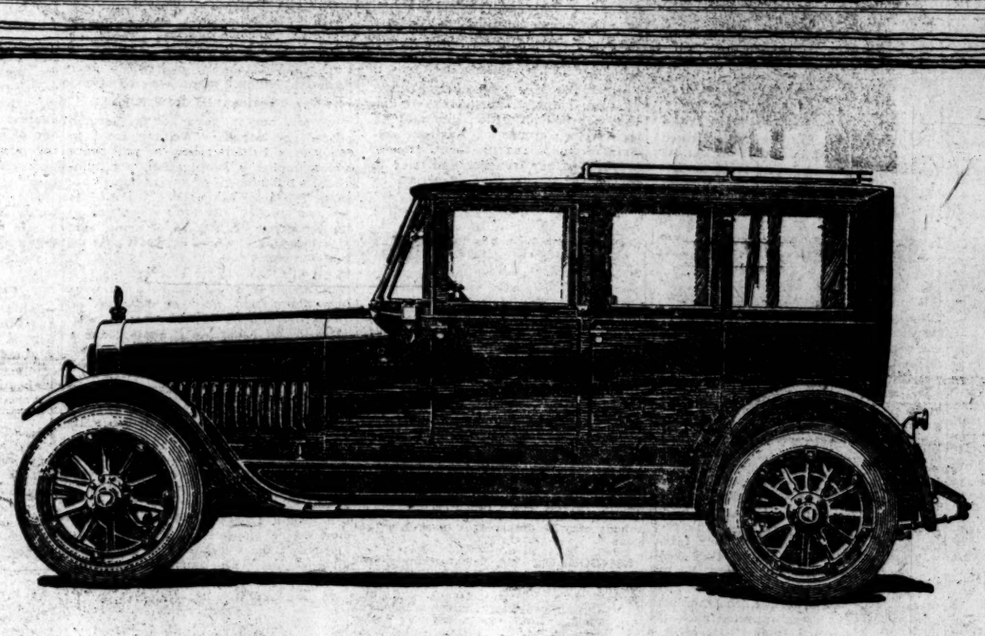
Trim form-fitting models that savor of the soldierey; loose Londonish coats that haven't forgotten they are American. Always-stylish Chesterfields for men of more conservative taste.

A price range as wide as the range of styles. And—whatever you pay—you are sure your dollar is doing fullest service here.

Suits $20 to $50
Overcoats $20 to $35

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
346-348 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 123d
} Open Evenings



Hudson Offers a New Type Super-Six
The Touring Limousine

We have just received the newest type Hudson Super-Six. It combines all the advantages of the Limousine and the Sedan. By raising the glass partition the driver is separated from the passenger compartment. With the partition lowered the car is a luxurious Sedan which can be driven by the owner with the same comfort that he would drive a car built especially for the gentleman driver.

With this car the chauffeur can be used with the same seclusion for the passenger as in the finest Limousine. A dictaphone establishes communication between the passenger and the driver when the car is used as a Limousine. The rear compartment is heated through the medium of a radiator in the floor. Every detail that practical experience has shown adds to comfort in the closed car is embodied in this new Super-Six.

The windows can all be lowered and the car becomes an airy, delightful, open model. With the windows closed and the radiator in use, it becomes as comfortable as a drawing room.

Provision is made for carrying the luggage on the roof when the car is used for touring. It is a light, lively car, equaling in sturdiness and sprightliness the performance of a powerful open car. We know of no model that so fittingly meets the wants of those who require a car suitable for all-year service and which at will gives the seclusion of the Limousine or the intimacy of the Sedan.

Being a new model in every particular the production will necessarily be limited for some time. We urge an early inspection and decision to assure early delivery.

Price $3150 f. o. b. Detroit

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO. of NEW YORK, Inc.
Broadway at 61st Street, Circle Building, New York
866 Broad Street, NEWARK, N. J. 1422 Bedford Avenue, BROOKLYN
Bronx: 2460 Grand Concourse
Yonkers: Proctor Building
New Rochelle: Main St. and Centre Ave.
Plainfield, N. J.: 192 East Front St.
Jersey City: 2529 Boulevard
Hoboken: 217 Hudson Street

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. A2994 for 50 shares, in the name "Virginia K. Wearne." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. Mrs. Virginia K. Wearne, 120 East 31st St., New York.

LOST—In the vicinity of 96th St. and Broadway, between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M., Thursday, Oct. 25, Hudson Bay sable scarf; liberal reward. 176 West 87th St., Apartment 19A. Telephone 5679 Schuyler.

LOST.—16-inch black traveling bag, containing men's apparel, on South Ferry or Brooklyn subway train, Friday night, between 10:15 and 10:45. Finder please return to 297 Decatur St., Brooklyn. Reward.

LOST.—Oct. 28, in or near Central Park, large muff, made of sealskin and mole; $10 reward; no questions asked. Address Mrs. Bradley A. Fiske, 128 West 59th St.

LOST—Friday evening, 10:30 o'clock, between Hotel Lafayette and 5th Av. and 50th St., sable neckpiece; reward. Return Monday, Alice Kauser, 1,402 Broadway.

LOST.—On Broadway, between 124th and 125th Sts., a black velvet steel-beaded bag; finder will be suitably rewarded. A. Schwartz, 540 West 124th.

LOST.—$100 reward, no questions asked for the return 2 diamond rings, 1 small ring, missed Oct. 16 from 202 West 106th St. W. Van, Cortland 4042.

LOST—Friday morning, Flatbush Av., car, (Atlantic Av.,) beaded bag containing gold watch, initials P. R. S.; purse, money, &c.; liberal reward. Phone 1948 Bryant.

LOST.—Army officer's wallet, Saturday night, between Empire Theatre, McAlpin Hotel, or on Broadway car; reward. Y 369 Times Annex.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin, between Grand Central subway station and Park Av. and 44th St.; reward if returned to 113 West 39th St.

LOST.—3 diamond rings, in small purse, from house, 91 Hamilton Place; liberal reward. Jacobim, 97 Hamilton Place.

LOST.—Diamond carring Sunday, Broadway, between 71st and 94th; liberal reward; return Hotel Ansonia, to Mr. Cavanagh.

LOST.—Black bag containing Tuxedo suit on 59th St. crosstown car; reward; return to Mahlon Hamilton, 118 West 120 St.

LOST—Gold watch, initials "M. A. H." between 23d St., Manhattan, Borough Hall, Brooklyn; reward. Tel. Gramercy 2389.

LOST.—Cameo pin, Sunday, submarine, Central Park; reward. Drake, 547 West 125d.

LOST—Small kolinsky fur neckpiece, with 3 buttons; reward. K 79 Times.

LOST.—Bunch of keys, National Park Bank, on key ring. K 81 Times.

$100 REWARD
for handbag, platinum and gold mesh, lost [illegible] Thursday evening, 8c class [illegible] to Black, Starr & Frost, 54th St. and Fifth Av.